THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA

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A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE RULING PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES, AND OTHER PERSONAGES, TITLED OR DECORATED, OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

WITH AN APPENDIX FOR CEYLON

BY

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TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Victoria

QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

1.—Sources of Information.

No official authority whatever attaches to this work, or to any statement in it. The Editor has received the most kind and valuable assistance from all those Indian officials who have charge of matters relating to Dignities and Titles; but he is alone responsible for the contents of *The Golden Book of India.* Much of the information has been derived from the Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen whose names are included herein.

The task of compiling this much-needed work has been of far greater difficulty than was expected. Some of the difficulty has been due to its novelty; for among those who have sent information regarding themselves and their families, there has naturally been little uniformity in method or scale. This difficulty will, it is anticipated, soon disappear. But the chief difficulty has been owing to the fact that India stands alone among civilized nations in possessing no special Department, College, or Chancery, charged with the duty —a very necessary duty from the point of view alike of expediency and of national dignity—of recording and certifying national honours and titles, of regulating their conferment, and of controlling their devolution where hereditary. The Foreign Department of the Government of India, being that Department which has charge of the relations of the Paramount Power with the Feudatory States and their Rulers, naturally and properly directs so much of this business of State as cannot by any possibility be shirked. But the question of the very necessary establishment of a Heralds' College, or a Chancery of Dignities, has only once (in 1877) been seriously faced—and then its solution was postponed.

The results of this neglect are already deplorable, and must ere long receive the attention of the Government of India. Indian titles are officially defined to be, either by grant from Government, *i. e.* a new creation by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress through her representative; or "by descent, or by well-established usage." The Government alone can be the judge of the validity of claims, and of their relative strength, in the case of titles acquired by "descent" or by "well-established usage." And it is clear that this Royal Prerogative, to be properly used, ought to be exercised openly and publicly through the medium of a regular College or Chancery. It is, of course, true that the Foreign Department possesses a mass of more or less confidential information, and thoroughly efficient machinery, for deciding all questions of the kind, when such questions are submitted to, or pressed upon, the notice of Government. But when that is not the case, there seems to be no public authority or accessible record for any of the ordinary Indian titles, or for the genealogy of the families holding hereditary titles. Much confusion has already arisen from this, and more is likely to arise. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal alone, there are at this moment some hundreds of families possessing, and not uncommonly using, titles derived from extinct dynasties or from common

repute, yet not hitherto recognized formally by the British Government; and these, sometimes justly, but more frequently perhaps unjustly, are in this way placed in a false and invidious position. The State regulation of all these matters, in a plain and straightforward manner, would undoubtedly be hailed with pleasure in India by princes and people alike.

In equal uncertainty is left, in many cases, the position of the descendants of ancient Indian royal and noble families; as also that of the Nobles of Feudatory States, the subjects of ruling and mediatized princes.

Then, too, there is endless confusion in the banners, badges, and devices that are borne, either by the custom of the country or by personal assumption, by various families and individuals. Tod's learned work on *The Annals of Rájásthán*[1] taught us long ago that badges and family emblems were as characteristic of Rájput chivalry as of the feudalism of Europe—appealing to similar sentiments, and similarly useful for historical and genealogical purposes. To this day hundreds of Chiefs and country gentlemen in Rájputána, in Central India, in Káthiáwár, and in many other parts, use their ancestral devices in their seals or accompanying their signature. Thus every petty Thákur (as well as Chiefs of higher degree), from Oudh in the East to the Western Sea, who can trace his descent from the proud Chauhán clan of Rájputs that gave the last Hindu Emperors to Delhi and Ajmir, still claims his ancestral right to the Chauhán *santak*, or device on seal and for signature, called the "Chakra." Figures of *Hanumán* (the Monkey God), of the Sacred Peacock, and of the Sacred *Garur* or Eagle, take the place, in the heraldry of the East, of the lions, the leopards, and the *fleur-de-lys* of the more elaborate and artificial coat-armour of the West. The *kulcha*, or "lucky *chapáti*" (biscuit), with the silver quatrefoils, on the green flag of the Nizám, the red oriflamme of the "Sun of the Hindus" (the Maháráná of Udaipur), the falcon of Márwár, the Gangetic dolphin of Darbhanga, the white and green stripes of the late Sir Salar Jang, and many other hereditary devices and emblems, have long been and still are familiar in India. But there seems to be no authority by whom the use of such emblems is directed or controlled; nor has the Government of India ever had the prudence to avail itself of the rich store of revenue that might easily, and indeed (from the historical and genealogical point of view) usefully, be raised from the fees and duties to be derived from the extended use of armorial bearings. It is hoped that the publication of this work may have some influence in inducing the Government of India to establish that very necessary institution, a Heralds' College or Chancery of Dignities, in connection with its Political Department—or, perhaps better, to petition Her Majesty to attach a duly-constituted Indian Department to the College of Arms in London under the Garter King of Arms.

In the existing circumstances—it may be hoped only temporarily existing—described above, the Editor has felt constrained, very reluctantly in many cases, to decline to insert the particulars of any titles that have not been more or less formally recognized by the Government of India, except in about half-a-dozen very special cases, where there could not by any possibility be any doubt of the authenticity of the claims. For instance, in the case of the Raikat of

[1] Colonel Tod says:—"The martial Rajpoots are not strangers to armorial bearings. . . . The great banner of Mewár exhibits a golden Sun on a crimson field; those of the chiefs bear a Dagger. Amber displays the *panchranga*, or five-coloured flag. The lion rampant on an argent field is extinct with the State of Chanderi. In Europe these customs were not introduced till the period of the Crusades, and were copied from the Saracens; while the use of them amongst the Rajpoot tribes can be traced to a period anterior to the war of Troy. In the Mahábharat, or Great War, twelve hundred years before Christ, we find the hero Bheesma exulting over his trophy, the banner of Arjoona, its field adorned with the figure of the Indian *Hanumán*. These emblems had a religious reference amongst the Hindus, and were taken from their mythology, the origin of all devices.' —*Annals of Rájásthán*, vol. i. pp. 123, 124.

Baikanthpur, in the district of Jalpaiguri, Bengal, the title appears to be unique in India—and there can be no doubt whatever that it has been borne by something like twenty generations of hereditary kinsmen of the Rájás of Kuch Behar; some account of this singularly interesting title has been inserted, though there is some reason to doubt whether it appears in any official list. And so, too, with a few well-known courtesy titles (see § 8 of this Introduction).

2.—Method of Arrangement.

After much thought and deliberation, it has been determined that, at least for the earlier editions of *The Golden Book*—which in many respects must necessarily have something of the nature of an experiment—the arrangement of the work shall be simply alphabetical. In future editions it is possible that the volume may be divided into separate parts, distinguishing between Ruling Princes on the one hand, and Dignitaries and Titled Personages of British India on the other—or possibly distinguishing between Territorial Titles and others. But the difficulties of classification would be exceedingly great in a large number of cases, and any attempt in that direction would certainly greatly delay the appearance of the work. And, after all, even the most careful and accurate classification would, for practical purposes, be of very little use; for, as the next section of this Introduction will show, there is at present no strict gradation of titles—and of some titles the relative values, strange as this may seem, are different in different parts of India.

In India itself, the relative social importance of the various Dignitaries included in this work is well known, and any attempt further closely to define precedence would be an invidious as well as unnecessary task.

For European readers it may perhaps be sufficient to give very rough and general analogies from the European system. For instance, the relative position of such potentates as the Nizám of the Deccan or the Mahárájá of Mysore to the Indian Empire may not unfitly be compared with that of the King of Saxony to the German Empire. The hereditary Mahárájás, Rájás, and Nawábs of British India occupy a position very similar to that of the British Peerage at home; while the holders of the lower titles may be compared with our Knights Bachelors, and the Knights and Companions of the Military Orders. Among the ruling chiefs, their comparative position and importance may also be estimated by observing the area and population of their respective States, as compared with the smaller Kingdoms and Principalities of Central Europe.

3.—Indian Titles: General.

A list of one hundred and ninety-six different titles known to the Government of India has been compiled in the Indian Foreign Office. Even this long list can hardly be regarded as exhaustive, for it does not include many dynastic appellations which have come to be regarded in the light of titles, such as *Gaekwár*, the dynastic name of the Mahárájás of Baroda; *Sindhia*, that of the Mahárájás of Gwalior; *Holkar*, that of the Mahárájás of Indore. Nor does it include such titles as that of *Yuvaráj* or *Jubaráj* (Youthful Rájá), often applied (as lately in Manipur) to the heir to the Ráj. And it is of course exclusive of the Military Orders of Knighthood.

The majority of these titles are Hindu (derived chiefly from the Sanskrit language), or Muhammadan (derived chiefly from the Persian). The Burmese titles, though lengthy, are few in number; while still fewer are Arakanese (or Magh), Thibetan, Afghan, Baluch, Somáli, etc. Two distinguished Parsi families have received the English title of Baronet; while one Madras family, the descendants of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic, has the English title of "Prince of Arcot," called also "Amir-i-Arcot." The title of Prince is also

often given by courtesy as the English rendering of the title of "Sháhzáda," conferred by Her Majesty the Empress on certain descendants of the Tippu dynasty of Mysore, of the old kings of Oudh, and of former Amirs of Afghanistan.

Some Indian titles are personal; others have been recognized by Her Majesty as hereditary. It is intended in this work to distinguish those which are hereditary from those which are personal.

In the list of one hundred and ninety-six titles mentioned above (which is given below in section 11 of this Introduction, with a glossary of their meanings where known), some are specific titles, analogous to the English "Duke," "Earl," etc.; such are *Mahárájá*, *Rájá*, *Nawáb*. Some are descriptive titles, somewhat analogous to the "Defender of the Faith" borne by our Gracious Sovereign; such are *Shamsher Jang* ("The Sword of War"), a title borne by His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore, and *Fath Jang*, one of the many titles borne by His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan. Titles of the latter form are generally confined to a single personage or dynasty; but a few are common to more than one State, as *Lokendra* ("Protector of the World") borne by the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

4.—Indian Titles: Ruling Chiefs.

The normal or typical title of Chiefs or Nobles of Hindu descent is *Rájá* (in the feminine *Ráni*), or some of its numerous kindred forms. Some of the latter are *Ráná*, *Rao*, *Ráwal*, *Ráwat*, *Rai*, *Raikwár*, *Raikbár*, *Raikat*. To these is added, to indicate excess of rank, the prefix *Mahá* ("Great"), as in *Mahárájá*, *Mahárána*, *Mahárao*, *Maháráj-Ráná*, etc. The affix *Bahádur* ("Brave," "The Hero") is very commonly added (as an extra honorific) to all Indian titles, Muhammadan as well as Hindu, and is placed at the end of the name, much like the English "Esquire." *Saheb* is a somewhat similar affix, and is very commonly used as a courteous form of address; when used as the supplement of a title it indicates a rank somewhat less than *Bahádur*,—thus *Rao Bahádur* and *Khán Bahádur* are titles usually of rather more consideration than *Rao Saheb* or *Khán Saheb*. *Thákur* is also a frequently-used Hindu title. Some important feudatory Chiefs bear no other title, but it usually is of less consideration than *Rájá*.

Diwán and *Sardár* are titles very similar in character to that of *Thákur;* but they are common to Hindus and Muhammadans.

The normal or typical title of a Chief or a Noble of Muhammadan descent is *Nawáb* (with *Begam* as its feminine form); usually with the honorific suffix of *Bahádur*, and in forms of courteous address with that of *Saheb*. The title of *Sháhzáda* ("King's Son") is given to some descendants of the Tippu dynasty of Mysore, to some descendants of former Amirs of Kábul, and to some descendants of the old Kings of Oudh. Other Muhammadan titles—sometimes equivalent in consideration to *Nawáb*, but not always—are *Wali*, *Sultán*, *Amir*, *Mir*, *Mirza*, *Mián*, *Khán;* also *Sardár* and *Diwán*, which are common to Hindus and Muhammadans.

Among the Ruling Chiefs there are some exceptional titles, due sometimes to differences of language, sometimes to other known causes, and sometimes of unknown origin. The first and greatest of all the Princes of the Empire is always known as the Nizám of the Deccan—a relic of the time when His Highness's ancestors were mediatized kings under the Emperor of Delhi. The title, though implying in itself fealty to an Imperial authority, is one of the highest dignity, and can hardly be translated by any European title less august than "king"; it is therefore a suitable title for the first mediatized prince under the Indian Empire, charged with the absolute rule over an area more than

twice as large as that of Bavaria and Saxony combined, and a population greater than that of the two kingdoms named.

Holkar and *Sindhia* are rather of the nature of dynastic names than of titles; and the *Gaekwár* (the title of one of the greatest of the Ruling Chiefs) is of a similar nature, having been originally a caste name; and all these three are relics of the Mahratta Empire.

Among the exceptional titles due to difference of language may be noticed that of *Jám*, which is of Sindhi or Baluch origin; there are two Jáms of ruling rank in Káthiáwár, and one in Baluchistán. The ruler of Spiti, an outlying Himalayan principality in the Punjab, is known as the Nono of Spiti—"Nono" being a Thibetan form. One of the Assamese Rájás is known as "the Bohmong"; another simply as "the Mong Rájá." Some of the Madras Chiefs have peculiar titles of local origin. Thus, the Mahárájá of Calicut bears the historic title of "the Zamorin"—probably a local corruption of the Malayalam *Samundri*, or "sea-king." The Mahárájá of Puducotta is known as "the Tondiman"; and some other Madras Rájás are called "the Valiya Rájá." Nine Feudatories (eight in the Bombay Presidency and one at Muscat in Arabia) bear the title of *Sultán*. The descendants of the ancient chiefs of Sind are called *Mirs;* the Chief of Afghanistan is called *Amir*. The Chief of Kalát in Baluchistán is both a *Mir* and a *Wali*, and has been created (like the Amir of Afghanistan) a Grand Commander of the Star of India. In the Aden territory, which is subordinate to the Bombay Government, some of the chiefs bear the title of *Girad*, which is of Somáli origin; others are known by the Arabic titles of *Sultán*, *Amir*, and *Shaikh*. Some of the heads of Hindu religious bodies are hereditary feudal chiefs; and their title is *Mahant*.

All, or most of the titles mentioned above, though recognized by the British Government, have come down to us from earlier times. Her Majesty has, in a few very special cases, authorized a change of title among the Feudatories; as, for instance, when a *Thákur Saheb* has been authorized to use the higher title of *Mahárájá Bahádur*. But, generally speaking, when it is wished to confer honour on a ruling prince, it is conferred, not by a change in the ancient title of chiefship, but by appointment to one or other of the classes of the orders of the Star of India or the Indian Empire—by the addition of descriptive titles—by an increase in the number of guns authorized for the salute, such increase being usually a personal one—or by the conferment of Honorary military rank in the Imperial army.

5.—Titles Recognized, and Regularly Conferred by Her Majesty through the Government of India.

In British India there is now a well-established order and gradation of nobility; in which creations and promotions are made by Her Gracious Majesty's representative, the Viceroy, just as similar creations and promotions are made in England. In the higher ranks of this nobility, an additional step or grade in each rank is made by the custom, unknown as yet in England, of making the creation or promotion in some cases personal, in others hereditary. But no rank below that of Rájá for Hindus, or Nawáb for Muhammadans, is now created hereditary.

Rai (or *Rao* in Southern and Western India) for Hindus, and *Khán* for Muhammadans, are the first or least considerable titles conferred by the British Government. These, with or without the affix of *Saheb*, which adds to the dignity, are very commonly *ex officio* titles, held by the subordinate officers of civil departments. Next above *Rai Saheb*, *Rao Saheb*, or *Khán Saheb* comes the title *Rai Bahádur*, *Rao Bahádur*, or *Khán Bahádur;* and this is the title—though it has sometimes also been made simply an *ex officio* title—which is usually first conferred on Indian gentlemen who have distinguished themselves

by their munificence, by their patriotism, or in any other way. *Rai Bahádur* is commonly used as the Hindu title in the Bengal Presidency, *Rao Bahádur* as that in the west and south of India, and *Khán Bahádur* for Muhammadans and Parsis ; and this rank seems exactly analogous to that of Knight Bachelor in England.

Above this rank is the title of *Rájá* (with the feminine *Ráni*) for Hindus, *Nawáb* (with the feminine *Begam*) for Muhammadans ; and this may be hereditary or personal—a remark which applies to all the higher ranks. Next higher is a *Rájá Bahádur*, or a *Nawáb Bahádur*. Higher again, for Hindus, is the title of *Mahárájá*, and above that is *Mahárájá Bahádur*. It is one of the many anomalies of the Indian system as at present existing, that there do not seem to be any Muhammadan analogies to these last two highest Hindu titles, so that a *Nawáb Bahádur* may be the equal either of a *Rájá Bahádur*, or of a *Mahárájá Bahádur*, according to circumstance. These seem to be very analogous to the various steps in the British Peerage.

Parsis share with Muhammadans their lower titles. But where they have attained to higher rank than *Khán Bahádur*, it has been indicated by appointment to one of the Military Orders, or by the conferment of British Knighthood, or (in two cases) by a British Baronetcy.

The ordinary sequence of rank, then, in the aristocracy of British India, is indicated by the subjoined tables :—

Hindus.	*Muhammadans.*
Mahárájá Bahádur.	Nawáb Bahádur.
Mahárájá.	Nawáb.
Rájá Bahádur.	Khán Bahádur.
Rájá.	Khán Saheb.
Rai (or Rao) Bahádur.	Khán.
Rai (or Rao) Saheb.	
Rai (or Rao).	

The eldest son of a Mahárájá or Rájá is called a Mahárájkumár (or Mahárájkunwár), or Rájkumár (or Rájkunwár), or simply Kumár (or Kunwár) ; and these titles have in some cases been formally conferred by the Government. *Nawábzáda*, or *Mián*, is the title given to the sons of Nawábs.

Among the Barons of the Punjab there is a remarkable uniformity of title ; they are nearly all styled *Sardár* or *Sardár Bahádur*—and their sons are often styled *Mián*, though this is also an independent title, as is *Diwán* also, in the Punjab. In Oudh and in the Central Provinces, on the other hand, there is the greatest diversity in the form of the territorial titles—*Thákur* being the commonest title, but *Rai* is also frequent (and of far higher dignity than it seems to bear in some other provinces), and so are *Rájá*, *Diwán*, and *Rao*.

6.—Burmese Titles.

The chiefs of the Shan and other tribes on the frontiers of Burma have the titles (equivalent to *Rájá* or *Thákur*, or other Indian titles) either of *Sawbwa*, or *Myoza*, or *Ngwegunhmu*.

But the regular Burmese titles ordinarily conferred by the British Government are these :—

(1) *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service"), indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name—much as the Companionship of the Bath in England is indicated by the letters C.B.

(2) *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour"), indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name.

(3) *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery"), indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name.

7.—Titles as Rewards for Learning.

It remains to notice two Imperial titles of ancient origin, as indicating exceptional distinction in learning, that were revived on the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. These are *Mahámahopádhyáya* for Hindus, and *Shams-ul-Ulama* for Muhammadans. It is noteworthy, as showing a wise regard for that reverence which great erudition has always commanded in the East, that holders of these titles, ranking equally among themselves according to date of creation, take rank directly after titular Rájás and Nawábs; and thus the dignity is rendered somewhat analogous to the high dignity of a Privy Councillor in the United Kingdom.

8.—Courtesy Titles.

There are many titles habitually used in India—and a few have been admitted into this work—that are not substantive titles in the strictest sense of the term, but may best be described as courtesy titles. Of this nature is the title of "Prince" in most cases—though not in the case of the Prince of Arcot, who enjoys a title specially conferred by the Sovereign. The title of "His Highness," conferred or recognized by the Queen Empress, belongs as of right only to a limited number of the Feudatory Chiefs, and to a few of the Nobles of British India; but it is very generally conceded, as a matter of courtesy, to most of the Feudatory Chiefs and the greater Territorial Nobles. The title of "His Excellency" has been specially granted to one or two Chiefs; it is also commonly used, as a matter of courtesy, in addressing the responsible Ministers of the chief Feudatory States.

The owners of some great *Zamindáris* or estates, especially in Madras, are sometimes styled Rájá in common parlance, even when they have not received the title from the Sovereign. But there seems to be no authority for this; nor —so far as is known to the Editor, and with the few exceptions above noted— is any name inserted in this work as that of a Rájá, or as holding a similar title, unless recognized by the Government of India.

Immemorial usage throughout India has conferred well-recognized courtesy titles on the heirs-apparent of the greater titles; and in some cases on the second, third, fourth, and younger sons. There is at least one Rájá whose eldest son bears the courtesy title of *Kunwár*, the second son that of *Diwán*, the third that of *Thákur*, the fourth that of *Lál*, and the fifth and younger sons that of *Bábu*. It may here be noted that, in common use in Bengal, the title of *Bábu* has degenerated—like the French *Monsieur* and the English *Esquire*—into a mere form of address; but it belongs of right only to a very limited class— and particularly to the sons, not otherwise titled, of the greater titled personages. In Orissa, Chota Nágpur, and Central India, the eldest son of a Rájá or Thákur frequently bears the title of *Tikait* or *Tikaildo;* and sometimes (but rarely) the second son bears the title of *Pothait* or *Pothaildo*, and the third that of *Lál*. But in most, probably in all, cases, the younger sons are styled *Bábu*. In some of the Orissa Tributary Maháls, and in Manipur and in Hill Tipperah and elsewhere, the heir-apparent is styled *Jubaráj* or *Yuvaráj*. In some other parts he is called *Diwán;* while in the Punjab the heir-apparent of a territorial *Sardár* is sometimes also called *Sardár*, but more commonly he bears the title of *Mián*.

The curious *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance which prevails in Malabar and the extreme south of India—under which the succession is to the offspring of the female members of the family, among whom the next eldest to

the Rájá is the heir-apparent—makes it very fitting that the rank of an heir-apparent, in those parts of India, should be marked by special titles. The heir-apparent to His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore is often called by Europeans the First Prince of Travancore ; but his proper courtesy title is "the Elaya Rájá." The same title is borne by the heir-apparent to His Highness the Mahárájá of Cochin. The heir-apparent to the Zamorin of Calicut bears, by courtesy, the interesting title of "The Eralpad." It will be seen that, under the *Marumakkatayam* law, no son of a Rájá can ever be seen in the line of succession ; these receive the courtesy title of *Achchhan*.

The colloquial use of the dynastic titles of *Sindhia* and *Holkar* may be illustrated by a somewhat similar Scottish usage, by which the actual Chief or Laird is colloquially known by the name of his estate. Mr. Cameron becomes "Lochiel" the moment he succeeds to the estate of that name ; so one of these young Princes becomes "Sindhia" the moment he succeeds to the Gwalior Ráj, and the other becomes "Holkar" the moment he succeeds to the Indore Ráj—the junior members of these ruling Houses using the title as their family name.

9.—Armorial Bearings.

The Editor has already pointed out, in an earlier section of this Introduction, the need that exists for the services of an Indian King of Arms and an Indian Heralds' College. Such an institution, provided due regard were paid to Indian sentiments and prejudices, would be immensely popular among the Chiefs and notables of India ; and a very considerable revenue might yearly be raised, with the greatest goodwill on the part of those who would pay it, from a moderate duty, similar to the one levied in the United Kingdom, on the authorized use of hereditary cognizances or armorial bearings. At present an Indian noble is justly proud of a cognizance that has been honourably borne for centuries by his ancestors, and would prefer to use it with full legal authority; but it is doubtful whether he can do so at all, except by a most difficult and most unusual application to the Earl Marshal of England and the Garter King of Arms in London, for an authorized grant. So, too, with more modern adoptions of coat-armour ; these have been authorized by the College of Arms in London for the two Indian Baronets, and perhaps for a few more—but as a rule the *modus operandi* is unknown.

10.—Ceremonies observed on the Installation of an Indian Noble.

The Warrant conferring (or authorizing the hereditary succession to) a title is called a *sanad*—sometimes spelt "sunnud." It is signed, on behalf of Her Majesty the Empress, by His Excellency the Viceroy; and bears the Official Seal of the Empire.

It is usual—though there appears to be no invariable rule—for the local representative of Her Majesty, on the occasion of the installation or succession of a Chief or Noble, to present him with a *khilat*, and receive from him a *nazar* in return. "Khilat" literally means "a Dress of Honour." It usually consists of pieces of cloth not made up; but sometimes it consists of arms, jewels, or other valuables, without any article of attire, although in most cases a turban and shawl form part of the gift. Indeed, a complete *khilat* may include arms, or an elephant, or all of these together. The *nazar* (sometimes spelt *nuzzur*) must be of corresponding value to the *khilat*.

In the case of a Mahárájá Bahádur, or other noble of that rank, the *khilat* and *sanad* are presented, in full *Darbár*, by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor,

or other Chief Civil Officer of the Province; or if they are unable to be present, by the Commissioner of the Division at the sudder-station (or capital).

To the Darbár are invited all the civil and military officers available, also all the Indian notables and gentry of the neighbourhood.

The chair of the Presiding Officer is placed in the middle, and that of the nobleman to be installed on his right. The brother, son, and any of the relatives of the nobleman who may be present, occupy places, according to their station, in the right-hand line.

The chairs for all the public functionaries are placed, according to their rank, on the left hand of the Presiding Officer's chair.

The local notables and gentry occupy chairs, also according to their rank, on the right hand of the Presiding Officer.

A company of soldiers is drawn up in front of the stairs, as a Guard of Honour.

On the arrival of the noble near the stairs, the Sarishtadar or Munshi of the Presiding Officer leads him to the audience. All functionaries, out of respect to him, rise from their chairs on the Chief's reaching the Presiding Officer; who then asks him to take his seat. All functionaries and Darbáris must have assembled and taken their seats before the Chief's arrival.

After a short conversation, the Presiding Officer orders his Munshi to take the Chief to an adjoining room, prepared previously for the purpose, where he is robed with the different *parchas* of the *khilat* except the pearl necklace. After this, he is again brought into the Darbár room, and stands in front of the Presiding Officer. The latter, rising from his seat with all the functionaries present, then ties the pearl necklace round the neck of the Chief.

The Presiding Officer then orders the Munshi to read out the *sanad*. During the reading of the *sanad* the Presiding Officer and the functionaries resume their seats, while the Chief and the local notables and gentry rise.

The Chief presents the usual *nazarána* of gold mohurs, and then all resume their seats.

After a short pause, the Presiding Officer orders *atr* and *pán* to be brought; and standing up, serves out the same, first to the newly-installed Chief, and then to all the Indian notables and gentry present—the Munshi bringing up each one in turn to receive the *atr* and *pán*.

They all then take their leave, and the ceremony is at an end.

The ceremony of the Installation of a Rájá Bahádur, or titled personage of lower rank than a Mahárájá Bahádur, is very similar to the one described above. But the Guard of Honour is not so large, and it is not necessary that the Chief Civil Officer of the Province should be present. Also the *sarpech*, pearl necklace, or whatever may compose the *khilat*, is handed by the Commissioner to the Collector or Assistant Collector of the district in which the Chief's estates are situated, and he requests him to invest the Chief with it.

A ceremonial similar to those described above is observed when a Knight Grand Commander, or a Knight Commander, or a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, or of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, is invested with the insignia of the Order by the representative of the Empress.

11.—List of Indian Titles, with a Glossary of their Meanings[1] where recorded in the Foreign Office.

Titles.	Meaning.
Achchhan	*Achchhan* (*Malayalam*), a father, used also as a title of respect, and in Malabar applied especially to the males of the Royal family who have no office or official rank in the State (Glos. of Indian Terms).
Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min (A.T.M. after name)	Recipient of a medal for good service (Burmese).
Ahsan Jang	Excellent in war.
Ajáhat (Sar Deshmukh)	(*Ajáhat*, Persian *Wajáhat*), a title of honour to a Vicegerent or representative, as one exhibiting the *presence* of a fully authorized deputy (Mar Dict.).
Alijáh (Sindhia)	Of exalted dignity.
Amin-ud-daulá (Tonk)	Trustee of the State.
Amir	Prince, chief.
Amir-ud-daulá Sayyid-ul-MulkMumtáz Jang	A prince of the State, distinguished in war.
Amir-ul-Umara	Chief of the nobles.
Arbáb	Lord.
Asaf Jáh (Nizám)	An Asaf (Solomon's Wazir, according to the Muhammadans) in dignity.
Azam	Very great.
Azam-ul-Umara (Baoni)	The greatest of the nobles.
Azim-ul-Iktidár (Sindhia)	Most powerful.
Bahádur	Brave; a hero; at the end of a name a title = the English "Honourable."
Bahádur Desái	*Desái* (Mar.), ruler of a province.
Bahádur Jang (Bhartpur)	Brave in war.
Barár Bans (Faridkot)	Offspring of a Barár (a Jat tribe. The Rájá of Faridkot is head of the tribe—*Griffin*).
Barár Bans Sirmur (Nábha)	*Sirmur*, a crowned head.
Begam (Bhopál. *See* Nawáb Begam)	Lady; queen; title of Mughal ladies.
Beglar Begi (Kalát)	Lord of lords. The Governor of Shiraz holds this title in Persia.
Bhup (Kuch Behar)	Sovereign, king.
Bohmong (Chief of the Regritsa Maghs)	(Arakanese) Head leader.
Brajendra (Bhartpur)	Lord of Braj, an epithet of Krishna.
Chaubé	A caste distinction.
Chaudhri	Head man of a village; an honorific form of address.
Chhatrapati Maháráj (Kolhapur)	Lord of the umbrella. A king entitled to have an umbrella carried over him as a mark of dignity.
Dávar	A just prince, a sovereign.

[1] Many of the "meanings" given in this Glossary are simply rough translations of the Oriental honorifics.

Titles.	Meaning.
Deshmukh	An hereditary native officer under the former Governments (Marathi).
Diler Jang (Dholpur)	Intrepid in war.
Dinkar Rao	*Dinkar* (Sanskrit), Day-maker, the sun. *See* Rao.
Diwán	A minister, a chief officer of State.
Diwán Bahádur	*See* Diwán and Bahádur.
Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia (Nábha)	Beloved and faithful son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Dilband Rashikhul-Iti-kád Daulat-i-Inglishia (Jind and Kapurthala)	Beloved and trusty son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia (Rámpur)	Esteemed son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Khás-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia (Baroda, Patiála)	Favourite son of the English Government.
Farzand-i-Saádat-i-Nishán-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind (Faridkot)	A son emblematical of the good auspices of Her Majesty the Empress of India.
Fath Jang (Nizam)	Victorious in battle.
Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muaz-zama-i-Rafi-ud-Darjá-i-Inglistán (Sindhia)	A servant of Her August Majesty the Queen of England, who is exalted in position.
Gambhir Rao	Sagacious chief.
Ghorpade.	
Girad	A Somali title, apparently = a chief.
Háfiz-ul-Mulk (Baháwalpur) . .	Guardian, preserver of the country.
Heladi Naik Bahádur Desai Nadugauda.	
Himmat Bahádur	Brave champion.
Hisám-us-Saltanat (Sindhia) . .	Sword of the State.
Hizabr Jang	Lion of battle.
Ihtishám-ud-daulá (Jaora) . . .	Pomp of the State.
Ihtishám-ul-Mulk	Pomp of the country.
Imád-ud-daulá (Baoni) . . .	Pillar of the State.
Indar (Kashmir)	Indra.
Jai Deo (Dholpur)	God of victory.
Jalál-ud-daulá (Dujana) . . .	Glory of the State.
Jám	(Sindhi) Chief.
Jamadár	Chief or leader.
Khán	Lord, prince, title of Muhammadan nobles.
Khán Bahádur	Brave lord.
Khán Saheb.	
Khánzáda	Son of a Khán. Title of some Musalmán chiefs settled in Pandu Mehvas.
Kiritapati (Travancore) . . .	Possessor of a diadem.
Kulashekhara (Travancore) . .	Head (Shekhara) of the race (Kulam).
Kumár or Kunwár	Prince, son of a Rájá.
Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min (K.S.M. after name)	Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour (Burmese).
Lokendra (Dholpur, Datia) . .	Protector of the world.
Mahant	Head of a religious order.
Mahárâj Kumár	Son of a Mahárájá.
Mahárâj Ráná (Dholpur, Jhalawar) .	Supreme Ráná or king.

Titles.	Meaning.
Mahárájá	Great Rájá or king.
Mahárájá Bahádur.	
Mahárájá Dhiráj or Mahárájá-Adhiráj	Lord Paramount, king of kings.
Mahárájá-i-Rájagán	King of kings.
Mahárána	Great Rána or king.
Mahárána Dhiráj (Udaipur)	Lord Paramount, king of kings.
Mahárání	Great Rání or queen.
Mahárao	Great Rao or chief.
Mahárao Bahádur (Kota).	
Mahárao Rájá (Alwar and Bundi)	Supreme Rájá or king.
Mahárávwal	Great Ráwal or prince.
Mahárávwal Bahádur.	
Mahárávwat (Partábgarh	Great Ráwat or prince.
Mahendra	Great Indra.
Majid-ud-daulá	Glorious in the State.
Malanmat Madár.	
Maláz-ul-Ulama-ul-Fázila	Asylum of the learned and erudite.
Malik	Master, proprietor.
Málwandar (Nábha)	Lord of wealth.
Mani Sultán (Travancore)	The Sultán *par excellence*. *Mani*—a jewel, a pearl.
Mansur-i-Zamán (Sindhia, Patiála)	Victorious of the age.
Mián	Lord, Master, title of sons of Rájput princes.
Mihin Sardár (Baoni)	*Mihin*, greater, greatest, elder-born.
Mir	Chief, leader.
Mirza	A contraction of Amír Záda, "nobly born." When affixed to a name, it signifies "Prince"; when prefixed, simply "Mr."
Mirza Bahádur.	
Mong Rájá	*Mong* (Arakanese), a leader.
Muazzaz-ud-daulá	Honoured of the State.
Mudabbir-ul-Mulk	Administrator or Minister of the country
Muhtashim-i-Daurán (Sindhia)	(The most) powerful of his age.
Mujáhid-ul-Mulk	Warrior (for the faith) of the country.
Mukhlis-ud-daulá (Baháwalpur)	Devoted servant of the State.
Muktár-ul-Mulk (Sindhia)	Ruler of the country.
Mulk	Probably a misprint or corruption of Malik, a king.
Mumtáz-ud-daulá	Distinguished in the State.
Mumtáz-ul-Mulk	Distinguished in the country.
Mushir-i-Khás	Privy counsellor, choicest counsellor.
Mushir-ud-daulá	Counsellor of the State.
Mustakil Jang (Dujana)	Firm in battle.
Mustakim Jang	Loyal in battle.
Mutalik	Mutlak, principal, supreme.
Muzaffar-ul-Mamálik (Nizám)	Victorious over kingdoms.
Naik	*Nayak*, leader, chief.
Nasrat Jang (Baháwalpur)	Victorious in battle.
Nawáb	Vicegerent.
Nawáb Bábi (Balasinor)	*Bábi*, door-keeper. The founder of the family once held this post in the Mughal Court, and hence the title is given to his descendants.

Titles.	Meaning.
Nawáb Bahádur.	
Nawáb Begam (Bhopál).	
Nizám-ud-daulá (Nizám)	Regulator of the State.
Nizám-ul-Mulk (Nizám)	Administrator of the country.
Nono (Spiti)	(Tibetan) Young nobleman.
Padmanábha Dasa (Travancore).	Servant of Vishnu (the lotus-navelled).
Pádwi	Or *Parvi*, clan title borne after their names by certain Mehvas Chiefs (*Bombay Gazetteer*).
Pancha-Házár Mansabdár	Noble holding a mansab or military rank of 5000 horse.
Pant Pratinidhi	*Pratinidhi*, a vicegerent; title borne by a distinguished Maratha family.
Pant Sachiv	*Sachiv*, Minister, counsellor.
Patang Rao	From *Patang*, the sun, and *Rao*, prince.
Prince (Arcot).	
Rafi-ush-Shán (Sindhia)	Of exalted dignity.
Rai	(Prakrit Rai = Rájá), Prince, chief.
Rai Bahádur.	
Rai Ráyán (Banswara)	Rai of Rais, prince of princes.
Rai Sáheb.	
Rais-ud-daulá (Dholpur)	Ruler of the State.
Ráj Rájendra (Jaipur)	Lord of kings, king of kings.
Ráj Rajeshwar (Holkar), etc.	*Rejeshwar*, king of kings.
Ráj Saheb	Ráj = Rájá.
Rájá	King, prince.
Rájá Bahádur.	
Rájá Dhiráj	Paramount Rájá, king of kings.
Rájá-i-Rájagán	Rájá of Rájás.
Rájeshwar.	
Ráná	From Rájan (=Rájá) + Ka (expressing diminutiveness). Title of a prince or Rájá, especially among Rájputs.
Ráni	Queen, princess.
Rao	King, prince, chief.
Rao Bahádur.	
Rao Saheb.	
Rashid-ul-Mulk (Baoni)	Director of the country.
Ráwal	Prince, chief.
Ráwat	Do.
Rukn-ud-daulá (Baháwalpur)	Pillar of the State.
Rustam-i-Daurán (Nizám)	The Rustam (the most renowned of Persian heroes) of his time.
Rustam Jang	A Rustam in battle.
Saheb-i-Jáh (Baoni)	Possessed of dignity.
Saif-ud-daulá	Sword of the State.
Sar Desái	Chief Desái or ruler of a province.
Sárámad-i-Rájahá-i-Bundelkhand (Orchha)	Head of the Rájás of Bundelkhand.
Sárámad-i-Rájahá-i-Hindustán (Jaipur)	Head of the Rájás of Hindustan.
Sardár	Chief officer of rank.
Sardár Bahádur.	
Saulat Jang (Tonk)	Fury of war.

Titles.	Meaning.
Sawái	Literally, having the excess of a fourth; *i.e.* better than others by 25 per cent. A Hindu title.
Sawái Bahádur (Kutch).	
Sawái Rao.	
Sená Khas Khel (Gaekwár)	Chief of the army, commander of the army of the State.
Sená Pati	Army-Chief, General.
Sháhzáda	Prince-Royal, prince.
Shaikh	Chief.
Shaikh-ul-Mushaikh	Doctor of doctors (of law).
Shamsher Bahádur (Baroda)	A mighty man of the sword.
Shamsher Jang (Travancore)	The sword of war.
Shams-ud-daulá	The sun of the State.
Shiromani (Bikanir)	The gem, the best (of).
Shrimán Maha Naik Nadgauda Nagnuriebirada Himori.	
Shujá-at Jang	Brave in war.
Sipahdár-ul-Mulk (Dholpur)	Commander of the army of the country.
Sipar-i-Saltanat (Kashmir)	Shield of the Empire.
Srináth (Sindhia)	Lord of Fortune.
Sultán	Prince, ruler.
Thákur	Chief, feudal noble.
Thákur Ráwat.	
Thákur Saheb.	
Thákur Sená Rai.	
Thákuráni	Female Thákur.
Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min (T.D.M. after name)	Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery (Burmese).
Umdat-ul-Mulk	Chosen of the State.
Umdat-ul-Umara (Sindhia)	Chosen from among the nobles.
Vanji (Travancore)	Dynastic name.
Vishwásrao	From *Vishwás*, trust, and *Rao*, prince.
Wachanáth	*Vachan-náth*, Lord of Speech.
Wálá Shikoh (Sindhia)	Of high dignity.
Wali (Kalát)	Prince, governor.
Walvi	Or *Valvi*. Clan title borne after their names by certain Mehvas Chiefs (*Bombay Gazetteer*).
Wasava	Or *Vasava*. Do.
Wazir-ud-daulá	Minister of the State.
Wazir-ul-Mulk (Tonk)	Do.
Zamorin	Vernacular modification of *Samundri*, the sea king (Malayalam).

NOTICE

THIS Edition of *The Golden Book of India* contains the Birthday-Honours conferred in 1899.

Communications relating to the Third Edition should be addressed to

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THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA

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NOTE.—The titles are in italics.

ABAJI BALWANT BHISE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on September 11, 1884. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABBAS HUSAIN, Muhammad, Kasra Bakht Mirza Bahádur. *See* Muhammad.

ABBAS KHAN, Shahbazurgkhel, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bannu, Punjab.

ABDUL ALI, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur was born in 1863, and is a descendant of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic, being the son of Muazzaz-ud-daulá, and grandson of his late Highness Azim Jah, first titular Prince of Arcot. He was granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1876. *Residence:* Madras.

ABDUL ALI, Mir, *Khán Bahádur,* and *Sardár.* The titles are personal, and were conferred, the first on January 22, 1873, and the second on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABDUL ALI, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

ABDUL ALI MULLA HIPTOOLA MISRI, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABDUL BARI, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

ABDUL FATEH, Maulavi, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1887. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

ABDUL FIROZ KHAN (of Sávanur), *Nawáb.* The Nawáb is the uncle of the ruling Nawáb of Sávanur in the Dharwar district. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Dharwar, Bombay.

ABDUL FIROZ KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Bhusáwal, Bombay.

ABDUL GHAFUR, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Has been Deputy-Collector of Allahabad. *Residence:* Allahabad.

ABDUL GHAFUR, Munshi, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898, for services in Military Works Department. *Residence:* Military Works Department, Simla.

ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Survey of India, Calcutta.

ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN (Khán of Teri), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Teri, Kohát, Punjab.

ABDUL GHANI, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* An Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Faridabad, Punjab.

ABDUL HAI, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred (for learning) on January 3, 1893. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ABDUL HAKIM KHAN (of Pesháwar), *Khán Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services at Gilgit. *Residence:* Gilgit, Kashmir.

ABDUL HAKK, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL HAKK, Maulavi (of Khairabad), *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred (for learning) on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Sitapur, Oudh.

ABDUL HAMID, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL HAMID KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Saheb was conferred on June 22, 1897; and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Malakand, Punjab Frontier.

ABDUL HUSAIN KHAN, Mir (of Tando Mir), *His Highness; b.* May 13, 1850. The title is personal, and was conferred in recognition of his position as grandson of the Amir, who was the ruler of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

ABDUL ISLAM BIN ADAM, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 1, 1880. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

ABDUL JABBAR, Maulavi, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur is a Deputy Magistrate of the 24-Parganás at Calcutta, and having rendered excellent service in that capacity, received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. Created a C.I.E. on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ABDUL JALIL, Muhammad, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* Received the title in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning, on June 22, 1897. Is Professor of Arabic in the Benares College. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL JAMIL, Kazi, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bareilly, Oudh.

ABDUL KADIR, Maulavi, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 2, 1899. Is Municipal Commissioner of Surat. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

ABDUL KADIR, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABDUL KADIR, Subadar-Major, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

ABDUL KADIR KHAN, *walad* **ALI AKBAR KHAN, Mir.** The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ABDUL KARIM, Munshi Hafir, *C.I.E., C.V.O.* Is Indian Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1895; and a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order, on May 24, 1899. *Residence:* England.

ABDUL KARIM, Shaikh Hafiz, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur; b.* 1838. The title was conferred on May 24, 1884, for services rendered by his ancestors, and for his own acts of public generosity; and he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 21, 1890. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

ABDUL LATIF AGHA JOHAR, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred by the Carnatic Nawáb, and recognized by Government December 16, 1890. The Khán Bahádur also bears the Carnatic titles of Asad Jang Said-ul-daulá. *Residence:* Arabia.

ABDUL LATIF LONDE, Kazi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on January 2, 1888, for eminent oriental scholarship. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABDUL MAHMUD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* Has done good service in the Medical Department, Bengal; and received the title on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ABDUL MAJID, *Khán Bahádur.* Is son of the Prince of Arcot; granted the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

ABDUL MAJID, Hakim Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* Title conferred May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

ABDUL MAJID, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Rangpur, Bengal.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, *Khán Bahádur*. Title conferred January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN (of Delhi), *Hazik-ul-Mulk*. The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Achakzai, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Gulistan, Baluchistán.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Malik, Bazai, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Baluchistan.

ABDUL QUAYYUM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Tirah, Punjab Frontier.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur*. Title conferred January 21, 1892. *Residence:* Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 20, 1890, for good service in the Medical Department. *Residence:* Bengal.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM HAKIM, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on April 6, 1882. *Residence:* Bushire.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Bannu, Punjab.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Zhob, Baluchistán.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, *Khán Bahádur*. The Khán Bahádur was a Deputy Commissioner in the district of Shimoga, Mysore, under the government of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, and received the title on July 13, 1892. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, Haji Muhammad Kadwani, *Khan Bahádur*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized by the British Government on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, Munshi, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Rehli, Ságar, Central Provinces.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN, A. F. M., *Khán Bahádur*. Is judge of the S.C.C., Calcutta. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHMAN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred for services to Government in the Postal Department, on September 28, 1891. *Residence:* Hazára, Punjab.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAUF, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama*. The title was conferred on May 20, 1890, for distinction in oriental learning. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAUF KHAN Subadar-Major, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897, for eminent service in Border Military Police. *Residence:* Peshávar, Punjab.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAZAK BIN KARTAS, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ABDUL (ABDUR) RAZZAK, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 1, 1888, for distinguished medical service. *Residence:* Jeddah.

ABDUL (ABDUS) SAMAD, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on February 18, 1887. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

ABDUL (ABDUS) SAMAD, Hafiz Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized by the Government on July 7, 1892.

ABDUL (ABDUS) SUBHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

ABDUL (ABDUS) SUBHAN CHAUDHRI, Sayyid, *Nawáb.* The title was conferred on January 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bogra, Bengal.

ABDUL RAHEMAN, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind, Bombay.

ABDULLA KHAN, Hafiz, *Nawáb.* The title is hereditary, and the Nawáb Abdulla Khán was specially selected to succeed to it in August 1881. The title had been recognized July 30, 1875. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

ABDULLA KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Sibi, Baluchistán.

ABDULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Saheb was conferred on January 2, 1888, and that of Khán Bahádur on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Ajmir, Rájputána.

ABDULLA KHAN BAHADUR, Muhammad, *C.I.E.* *See* Muhammad.

ABDULALLY. *See* Abdul Ali.

ABDUR. *See* Abdul.

ABDUS. *See* Abdul.

ABDUS-SALAM, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Thagi Department.

ABDUS SUBHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Abdul.

ABDUS SUBHAN, Sayyid, Chaudhri, *Nawáb.* *See* Abdul.

ABHAI CHARAN MITTER, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Mittar.

ABID ALI BAHADUR, Kamr Kadr Mirza, *Prince.* This is the courtesy title of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

ABINAS CHANDRA BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Banarji.

ABU BAKR, Beari, Haji, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 3, 1893. *Residence:* Mangalore, Madras.

ABU SALEH, Muhammad, Maulavi Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Gaya, Bengal.

ABU TALIB KHAN, Muhammad. *See* Muhammad Abu Talib Khán.

ABUL ALI DARAGAH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* This is the courtesy title of the twentieth son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

ABUL KHAIR MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama; b.* 1851. The title was conferred for eminence in oriental learning on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Nauháti, Bengal.

ACHAL SINGH (of Kaimahra), *Rájá; b.* June 15, 1880, and succeeded Rájá Narpat Singh in 1886. The title is hereditary. The Rájá of Kaimahra represents the elder branch of the Janwar family, the Rájá of Oel representing the junior branch. His mother is the Ráni Ranikunwar. *Residence:* Kheri, Oudh.

ACHAYYAMMA GARU, Sri Aukitham, *Ráni.* The personal title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Vizagapatam, Madras.

ADAM YUSUFBHAI, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ADARGANJ, Rai of. *See* Madho Parshad Singh.

ADARJI JAMSHEDJI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on October 20, 1885. *Residence:* Bombay.

ADARJI SORABJI, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for good service in the Customs Department. *Residence:* Zaila.

ADINARAYANA AIYAR, Mutlur, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Trichinopoly, Madras.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARJI, Pandit, *Mahámapopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, for eminence in oriental learning, on June 22, 1897. The Pandit is Professor of Sanskrit in the Muir Central College, Allahabad. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

AFGHANISTAN, *His Highness the Amir of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.* A ruling chief. His Highness Sir Abdur Rahman Khán, G.C.S.I., Amir of Afghanistan, was born about the year 1843, and was placed on the throne by the British authorities on July 22, 1880. He is a

younger son of the late Amir Sher Ali Khán, Amir of Kabul, and lived for some years as an exile, but was brought back after the last Afghan war. The area of the State is about 270,000 square miles; its population about 4,901,000, chiefly Muhammadans. His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. on April 28, 1885; and a G.C.B. on January 1, 1894. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns; and maintains a military force of 19,500 cavalry, 40,408 infantry, and 210 guns. *Residence:* Kabul.

AFRIDI KHAN, Malik, *Khán Saheb; b.* 1830. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Pesháwar.

AFSAR. *See* Afzar.

AFZAL KHAN, Muhammad. *See* Muhammad.

AFZAL KHAN, Sardar Muhammad, *Nawáb.* The Sardár received the personal title of Nawáb on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

AFZAL KHAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Wazirzada Muhammad, C.S.I., *Nawáb. See* Muhammad.

AFZAR-I-JANG, Nawab, *Major, C.I.E. See* Muhammad Ali Bey.

AGAR (REWA KANTHA), Thakur Gambhir Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. Born about 1867; is a Muhammadan of Rájput descent. The area of the State is about 9 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Bhils. *Residence:* Agar, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

AGHA. This is generally a prefix. *See* under the name that follows.

AGHA AHMAD, Ispahani, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

AGHA KHAN, *His Highness. See* Sultán.

AGORI BARHAR, Rani of. *See* Bed Saran.

AGRA BARKHERA (BHOPAL), Balwant Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. Thákur Balwant Singh is a Rájput Chief (Hindu), born about the year 1827. He succeeded to the title, which is hereditary, on July 9, 1859. The population of the State, which is situated in the Bhopál Agency, Central India, is about 4200, and consists chiefly of Hindus. *Residence:* Agra Barkhera, Bhopál, Central India.

AGROR, *Khán of. See* Ali Gauhar Khan.

AHFAY-UR-RAHIM, Muhammad, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

AHMAD, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890 "for loyalty and public spirit." *Residence:* 70 Toltollah Lane, Calcutta, Bengal.

AHMAD, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-ulama.* The title was conferred for learning, on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Calcutta.

AHMAD ALI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Berár.

AHMAD ALI, Muhammad, *Nawáb Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

AHMAD ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur has rendered good service on the Survey of India, and received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Calcutta.

AHMAD BAKHSH, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1815. Son of Tir Bakhsh, who was in the service of the Rájá of Nágpur; and whose ancestor, Malik Bal Lal, settled in the Fatehpur district in the reign of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori. The Khán Bahádur served in the Bengal Light Cavalry from the year 1830; and took part in the campaign against the Bhils in 1832, and in the Afghan war in 1839. He went through the Kabul campaigns, and joined in the pursuit of Dost Muhammad. For his loyalty during the Mutiny he was rewarded with a *khilat*, a *jágir* (grant of lands), and the title of Khán Bahádur, which was conferred on him January 1866. *Residence:* Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD BAKHSH KHAN, Nagar, *Sardár Bahádur, Nawáb.* The Sardár Bahádur, who is a pensioned Risaldar-Major in Her Majesty's Army, was given the hereditary title of Nawáb for his loyal services, on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

AHMAD GURIKAL, Manjeri, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1825. Granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur for good service in the Madras Police, from which he retired on pension in 1888. *Residence:* Malabar, Madras Presidency.

AHMAD HASAN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* Son of the Nawáb Kalb Ali Khán, and a grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. The title is personal. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN (of Fatehpur Haswa), *Khán Bahádur.* Received the personal title of Khán Bahádur on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Sehore, Central India.

AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawáb (of Fatehpur); b.* 1826. The title is hereditary. The family originally came from Teherán; its founder, Sayyid Ikrám-ud-din Ahmad, accompanied the Emperor Humáyun on his return from Persia, took service under the Delhi emperors, and was appointed a *mansabdár* by the great Akbar. The Nawáb has two sons—Ali Husain Khán and Bákar Husain Khán. *Residence:* Bákarganj, Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN (of Pariawan), SHAIKH, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1865; succeeded 1877. The title is hereditary, and was conferred December 4, 1877, on Dost Muhammad of Pariáwan, on account of his services in the Mutiny. The present Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Pariáwan, Partábgarh, Oudh.

AHMAD KHAN *walad* **MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN**, *Mir.* The title is personal, as being that of a descendant of the ancient Mirs of Sind. *Residence:* Shikarpur, Sind.

AHMAD KHAN, Jamadar, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* 11th Bengal Lancers, India.

AHMAD KHAN, Sayyid, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1888. *Residence:*——

AHMAD MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.* Son of Ibruth Jang Bahádur, by a niece of the Hon. Sir Sharful Umra Bahádur, K.C.S.I.; *b.* 1835; *m.* 1864, to the second daughter of His Highness Nawáb Zahir-ud-daulá, G.C.S.I., second Prince of Arcot. Created *Khán Bahádur*, 1874. *Residence:* Mylapur and Adyar, Madras.

AHMAD MUHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur is a member of the Carnatic family, being a son-in-law of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. He was born in 1842, and was granted the personal title in 1875. *Residence:* Madras.

AHMAD NUR KHAN *alias* **MANGAL KHAN**, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894, *Residence:* Jalandhur, Punjab.

AHMAD SHAH SAYYID (of Sardhana), *Nawáb; b.* January 1, 1835. Succeeded in 1882. The family are Muswi or Mashadi Sayyids, descended from Hayat Ali Musa Raza, and originally residing at Paghman near Kábul. On account of services rendered to Alexander Barnes in his Kábul mission, and subsequently to the English in their retreat from Kábul, they were expelled from Kábul and settled at Sardhana. When the Mutiny occurred at Meerut, the head of the family, Sayyid Muhammad Ján Fishan, Khán Saheb, raised a body of horse, consisting of his followers and dependents, and officered by himself and his relatives; accompanied General Wilson's force to the Hindan; was present in both actions, and thence to Delhi, where he remained with the headquarters camp till the city was taken, when his men were employed to keep order in Delhi. For these eminent services the title of Nawáb, with a suitable *khilat*, was conferred on him. And each of his successors has received the title of Nawáb for life on succeeding to the estates. *Residence:* Sardhana, North-Western Provinces.

AHMAD YAR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

AHMED. *See* Ahmad.

AHSANULLA, The Hon. Sir Khwaja, *K.C.I.E.*, *Nawáb Bahádur.* Son and heir of the late Nawáb (of Dacca) Khwaja Sir Abdul Ghani, K.C.S.I. The Nawáb Bahádur, who was born in 1846, has long managed the large family property, and has followed in the footsteps of his father, both as a liberal and enlightened landlord, and in his large public benefactions. He received the title of Nawáb Bahádur on January 1, 1892; and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. His sons are Khwaja Hafizulla Khán Bahádur and Khwaja Salimulla Khán Bahádur. He is a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, and belongs to many other public bodies. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

AJAIGARH, Bundelkhand, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, *K.C.I.E.*, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief. His Highness was born on September 9, 1859. He is a Bundela Rájput, descended from the famous Mahárájá Chhatrasal of Panna (*q.v.*). Ajaigarh has an area of 802 square miles, and a population of 81,454, chiefly Hindus. His Highness, who was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empie on January 1, 1897, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and maintains a military force of 97 cavalry, 544 infantry, and 13 guns. The family motto is *Radhir Ajai Wir* (The Steadfast in War is an Unconquered Hero). His Highness has two sons—Rájá Bahádur Bhopál Singh, aged 30 years; Diwán Senápati Jaipál Singh, aged 23 years *Residence:* Ajaigarh, Central India.

AJIT SINGH (of Saliya), *Rájá.* Succeeded the late Rájá Mahip Singh of Saliya in 1891. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Gond Rájá Hindi Sháh of Garha-Mandla. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

AJRAUDA (Western Malwa), Daulat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. Thákur Daulat Singh was born about the year 1835, and succeeded to the title in 1859. He is a Rájput Chief (Hindu). *Residence:* Ajrauda, Central India.

AJUDHYA, *The Mahárájá of. See* Partab.

AKALGARH, *Diwán of. See* Ram Chand.

AKALKOT, SHAHAJI MALOJI, *alias* **BABA SAHEB RAJE BHONSLE,** *Rájá of.* A ruling chief. Rao Saheb Mehrbán Sháhaji Maloji Raje Bhonsle, *alias* Baba Saheb, is the son of Maloji Raje; *b.* 1867. Is a descendant of the Bhonsle family. Educated at Rájárám College, Kolhápur. Married, 1881, Laxumibai Saheb, daughter of Dhaibar Killedar of Baroda, and grand-daughter of His Highness the late Mahárájá Khanderao Bahádur Gaekwár of Baroda. Has two daughters, Guzra Raje and Putala Raje, aged twelve and nine respectively. His accession took place in 1870; but being a minor the management of the State was in the hands of the British Government till 1891, when the administration of the State was made over to him. His step-grandmother is the Lady Kamaljabai Saheb, widow of Sháhaji Raje II., *alias* Appa Saheb. The area of the State is about 498 square miles, and its population is about 58,040, chiefly Hindus, though there are nearly 8000 Muhammadans. The chief maintains a military force of 46 men and 7 guns. *Residence:* Akalkot, Bombay.

AKBAR ALI, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 15, 1887. *Residence:* Sátára, Bombay.

AKBAR ALI, Mir, *C.S.I.*, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was originally conferred by His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan. The Khán Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, January 4, 1869. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

AKBAR ALI, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bengal.

AKBAR HUSAIN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. Is judge of S.C.C., Allahabad. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

AKBAR KHAN, Muhammad. *See* Muhammad.

AKHAI KUMAR SEN, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Mulchar, Dacca, Bengal.

AKHIL CHANDRA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Calcutta.

AKRAM HUSAIN, Muhammad Afsar-ul-Mulh Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy-title of this nobleman as the twenty-second son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

AKRAM KHAN, Sir Muhammad, *K.C.S.I.* (of Amb.), *Nawáb Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

ALAM CHAND, Pandit, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bastar, Central Provinces.

ALAM KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Kotla Nihang, Ambála, Punjab.

ALAM KHAN, Mir, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on September 5, 1883, for distinguished military service. The Khán Bahádur holds the high rank of Risaldár-Major in Her Majesty's Army. *Residence:* With 1st Punjab Cavalry.

ALAM SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:*——

ALAM SHAH, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

ALBEL SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár; b.* in 1824. The title is hereditary, and the Sardár is descended from Sardár Jai Singh, The family did good service during the Mutiny. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

ALBEL SINGH, Risaldar, *Rái Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 8, 1875. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

ALI AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur, who is also styled Iktidar Jang Afsar-ud-daulá, Rafat-ul-Mulk, derived his titles from the Carnatic Nawáb; and they were recognized by Government in December, 1893. *Residence:* Madras.

ALI AHMAD KHAN *walad* **NASIR KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, and the Mir is descended from one of the Mirs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI AHMAD KHAN, Maulavi Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN (of Saidpur), *Rájá.* The Rájá is a Chib Rájput of very ancient descent. His ancestor, Chib Chand, and his descendants long ruled in the neighbourhood of Bhimbar; and one of the latter, Sadip Chand, adopted the Muhammadan faith in the Court of the Emperor Bábar, and was confirmed by that monarch in his possessions, taking the name of Shadáb Khán. The title is hereditary, and the Rájá's son is named Ali Akbar Khán. *Residence:* Saidpur, Jhelum, Punjab.

ALI BAKHSH KHAN *walad* **AHMAD ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is held for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI BAKHSH KHAN *walad* **FAZL MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is held for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI BEG, Muhammad, *Major.* *See* Muhammad.

ALI DOST SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1829. Was granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1878. *Residence:* Arcot, Madras.

ALI DUR KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is held for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI GAUHAR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 9, 1878. Is Khán of Agror. *Residence:* Agror, Punjab.

ALI HASAN KHAN, *Amir-ud-daulá Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Bahádur, Shujáat Jang.* The title is personal, and was originally conferred by the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, formerly King of Oudh, in 1837. He is the grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh; and his title was recognized December 4, 1877. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

ALI HASAN KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is held for life, as that of one of the descendants of the Mirs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI HUSAIN KHAN, *Shams-ud-daulá Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Bahádur, Mustakim Jang.* Is grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. His titles were originally conferred by the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh; and were recognized by Government, December 4, 1877. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

ALI HUSAIN, Sardar Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The Prince is the fourteenth son of the late King of Oudh, and his title is a courtesy title, personal to himself. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

ALI JAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

ALI KHAN, Mirza Muhammad, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title for services as Member of Council of the Tonk State, on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Tonk, Rájputána.

ALI KHAN, Sayyid, *Nawáb.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887. The Nawáb had received the title of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Monghyr, Bengal.

ALI MADAD KHAN *walad* **AHMAD KHAN,** *H. H. Mir, Mir; b.* 1835. The first title is personal. The second title (Mir) is hereditary, as His Highness is descended from the old Mirs or Chiefs of Sind. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI MAZHAR SAHIB, Hafiz, *Khán Bahádur.* Connected with the Carnatic family. Was granted the personal title on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Karur, Madras.

ALI MUHAMMAD, *Mirza.* The title is hereditary. Is the son of Mirza Khusro Beg. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

ALI MUHAMMAD SHAD, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* Is a descendant of the same family as the Nawáb Bahádur Viláyat Ali Khán, C.I.E. (*q.v.*); and was granted the title on January 1, 1891, in consideration of his social position and learning. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

ALI MURAD KHAN *walad* **AHMAD KHAN,** *Mir; b.* September 1, 1835. The title is hereditary, and the Mir is a son of the Mir Ahmad Khán of the Sháhwáni branch of the Talpur family, formerly Amirs of Sind. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

ALI MURAD KHAN *walad* **FATEH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is personal, and was continued for life in 1896. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

ALI NAKI KHAN, Muhammad, *Mirza Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

ALI NAWAB CHAUDHRI, Maulavi Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

ALI NAWAB CHAUDHRI, Maulavi Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Tippera, Bengal.

ALI NAWAZ KHAN *walad* **GHULAM SHAH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is personal, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALI RAJA (of Cannanore), *Rájá. See* Musa.

ALIM KHAN, Jamadar, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, for good military service. *Residence:* With 20th Bengal Infantry.

ALIMUDDIN, Kazi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Tahsildar of Murwára. *Residence:* Murwára, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

ALIPURA, Chhatarpati, *C.S.I., Rao Bahádur of.* A ruling chief. The Rao of Alipura was born on August 29, 1853, and succeeded to the Ráj on November 3, 1871. He is a Rájput (Hindu) of the Parihar clan, and is descended from the Rao Mukund Singh,

a Sardár of Panna, whose grandson, Rao Pratáp Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1808. The old title of the family was Sewai Rao; but Rao only was used until the year 1877, when the additional title of Bahádur was granted as a personal distinction at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. The area of the State is 69 square miles; its population 14,891, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur was created a C.S.I. on February 15, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. He maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 277 infantry, and 3 guns. *Residence:* Alipura, Bundelkhand, Central India.

ALIRAJPUR, Rana Partab Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief. He was born about the year 1881, and succeeded to the Ráj on February 14, 1891. He is a Sisodiya Rájput, said to be descended from the family of His Highness the Maháráná of Udaipur. The area of the State is 836 square miles; its population is 56,827, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 19,000 Bhils. The Ráná is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and maintains a military force of 11 cavalry, 169 infantry, and 7 guns. *Residence:* Alirájpur, Bhopáwar, Central India.

ALI-UD-DIN SAHEB, Maulavi Sayyid, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

ALLAH BAKHSH *walad* **ALI BAKHSH,** *Mir; b.* October 1, 1865. The title is hereditary, the Mir being a son of Mir Ali Bakhsh of the Sháhwáni branch of the Talpur family, formerly Amirs of Sind. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

ALLAH BAKHSH *walad* **GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, for the same reason as above. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAH BAKHSH, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* Granted the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction, in promotion from that of Khán Saheb, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN, Saddozai, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Dera Ghási Khán, Punjab.

ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN *walad* **ALA-DITTA KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAH RAKHIO KHAN *walad* **ALA-DITTA KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

ALLAH YAR KHAN, Karyal, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sháhpur, Punjab.

ALLAHDAD KHAN, *Nawáb.* The title is hereditary, and the present Nawáb, in 1889, succeeded his father, Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán, C.S.I. Sarbuland Khán, the founder of the family, and the first Nawáb of Mankerah, was an Afghan of the Saddozai, a ruling race of Kabul, and held the government of the Derajat under the Nawáb of Multán. Subsequently he obtained, through the Kabul Government, possession of the Mankerah territory, and took up his residence at Bhakkar on the Indus. On his death in 1816 he was succeeded by Hafiz Ahmad Khán, his daughter's son, who was the great-grandfather of the present Nawáb. He was succeeded by his son, Sháh Nawáz Khán, and in the latter's time, Ranjit Singh, after the conquest of Multán, besieged and took Mankerah. A treaty was, however, subsequently concluded, by which the Nawáb was left in possession of a considerable territory. He was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Sarfaráz Khan, and the latter by his son, the present Nawáb. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

ALLAHDAD KHAN *walad* **AHMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a Jágirdár and a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

ALLAHDAD KHAN, Raisani, Mir, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Khanak and Barkhan, Baluchistan.

ALLAHYAR KHAN (Khan of Hangu), *Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Kohát, Punjab.

ALTAF HUSAIN, Miyan (of Muzaffarnagar), *Khan Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Peshâwar, Punjab.

ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, *Rao Saheb, Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 1, 1889. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

ALVA (REWA KANTHA), Thakur Rasul Khan, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. Was born about the year 1875, and is a Muhammadan of Rájput descent. The area of the State is about 3 square miles, and its population consists chiefly of aboriginal Bhils. *Residence:* Alva, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

ALWAR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Sawai of.* His Highness the Mahárájá is a minor, and only succeeded to the Ráj in the year 1892, on the death of the late Mahárájá, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Mahárájá Sawai Sir Mangal Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I. He is a Rájput (Hindu) of the Naruka clan, and is descended from Pratáp Singh, Rao of Macheri. The latter, on becoming Rájá of Rájgarh, took the title of Rao Rájá of Macheri; and subsequently, on bringing the whole of Alwar into subjection, he assumed the title of Mahárao Rájá, and proclaimed his independence in 1770 A.D. The family was an offshoot from the ruling family of Jaipur. The area of the State is 3024 square miles; its population 682,926, chiefly Hindus (but including more than 150,000 Muhammadans). His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and maintains a military force of 2189 cavalry, 3676 infantry, and 351 guns. The revenue of the State is Rs.2,658,972. *Residence:* Alwar, Rájputána.

AMALA, Raja Ratan Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief. The Rájá was born about the year 1841, and is of Bhil descent. The State, which is one of the Dáng States, in Khándesh, is about 119 square miles in area; and its population, which consists chiefly of Bhils, Konknas, and other aboriginal tribes, is about 5300. *Residence:* Amala, Khándesh, Bombay.

AMAN SINGH, *Rao; b.* August 14, 1876. The title is hereditary, and the traditional account of its origin is, that Rájá Chhatarsal gave the village of Salaiyah in Parganá Panwári in dowry to Sabha Singh, Panwár Thákur, to whom the Rajá's daughter was married, together with the title of Rao, which the family have ever since enjoyed. Rao Aman Singh's grandfather was Rao Nawal Singh. *Residence:* Hamirpur, North-Western Provinces.

AMANAT FATIMA (of Basitnagar), *Begam. See* Basitnagar.

AMAR NATH, Babu, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Kashmir.

AMAR NATH, Babu, *Rai Saheb; b.* 1849. Title conferred for good service on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Nur Mahl, Jalandhar, Punjab.

AMAR NATH, Diwan, *Rai Saheb.* Is Governor of Jammu. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Jammu, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH, *Rájá Sir, K.C.S.I.* Is Vice-President of the Jammu and Kashmir State Council. Was created a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India on November 11, 1891. *Residence:* Srinagar, Kashmir.

AMAR SINGH, *Rai.* The title was conferred on August 30, 1859. *Residence:* Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

AMAR SINGH (of Ramgarh), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. The family is of Rájput origin, and claims descent from Singar Chand Rájá of Bilâspur (Kahlur). A descendant of Rájá Singar Chand, named Khushal Singh, conquered Rámgarh and the adjoining territories, and built a fort at Rámgarh. *Residence:* Rámgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH, *Sardár; b.* 1858. The title is hereditary. The family is of Jat origin, and is descended from Sardár Sujan Singh, who took possession of Sháhkot and ten neighbouring villages in 1759 on the decline of the Mughal Empire. His successors were reduced to submission by Sardár Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, and subsequently by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. *Residence:* Sháhkot, Jálandhar, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH (of Balloki), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

AMAR SINGH (of Naugaza), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

AMARAVATI SHESHAYA SHASTRI, *C.S.I. See* Seshaya.

AMB, *Nawáb of. See* Muhammad Akram Khan, Sir.

AMB, *Rájá of. See* Raghunath Singh.

AMBADAS SANTIR, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Wun, Berar.

AMBAR SINGH, *Bahádur.* The title was conferred on September 28, 1894, for meritorious service as Subadár-Major in the 5th Bombay Infantry. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

AMBIKA CHARAN RAI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1827, at Behala, near Calcutta; son of the late Bábu Durga Prasád Rai. Is twelfth in descent from Rájá Gajendranáth Rai, who was a Minister in the Court of Delhi in the reign of the Emperor Jahángir. The family was settled at Anarpur near Dum-dum, but removed to Behala towards the close of the last century, on account of the Mahratta raids. The Rai Bahádur has taken an active and enlightened part in municipal affairs, especially in connection with the South Suburban Municipality, of which he has been the elected Chairman ever since the introduction of the elective system. He has four sons—Surendranath Rai, B.A., B.L., of the High Court, Calcutta; Satyendranath Rai; Amarendranath Rai; Devendranath Rai. *Residence:* Behala, Bengal.

AMETHI, *Rájá of. See* Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Amethi.

AMIN CHAND (of Bijwara), *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. The Sardár Bahádur is of a Khatri family; his son is Rám Chand. *Residence:* Bijwára, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

AMIN KHAN, Muhammad, Khan Khel, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

AMIR AHMAD, Sayyid, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, for eminent oriental scholarship. *Residence:* North-Western Provinces.

AMIR ALI, The Hon. Sayyid, *C.I.E.* Is a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, February 15, 1887, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Calcutta Bar. Belongs to a family that claims descent from the Prophet. *Residence:* Calcutta.

AMIR ALI, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

AMIR ALI KHAN *walad* **FAZL MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

AMIR BAKHSH, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title of Khán Saheb on January 1, 1894, and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* ——

AMIR BAKHSH, Malik, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Hazára, Punjab.

AMIR HASAN KHAN, Sir Muhammad, of Mahmudabad, *K.C.I.E., Rájá, Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

AMIR HASAN, Sayyid, *Khán.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

AMIR HUSAIN, Sayyid, *C.I.E., Nawáb Bahádur.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1888, and received the title of Nawáb on January 1, 1892, and that of Nawáb Bahádur on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

AMIR KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, Jamadar, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, for military services. *Residence:* With 11th Bengal Lancers.

AMIR SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur received the title on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

AMJAD ALI, Maulavi Sayyid, *Shams-ul-Ulama; b.* 1853. The title was conferred, in recognition of high attainments in Arabic and Persian, on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

AMJAD ALI, **Sayyid**, *Sardár Bahádur*. Son of Sayyid Anwar Ali. The title was conferred for eminent services in the Mutiny. His son is Sayyid Kasim Ali, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

AMLIYARA, **Thakur Jalamsinghji Amarsinghji**, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief. The Thákur, who is a Hindu of Koli (aboriginal) descent, was born about the year 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* on April 23, 1876. The State (which is in Máhi Kántha, Bombay Presidency) contains an area of about 157 square miles, and a population (chiefly Hindu) of 12,437. *Residence:* Amliyára, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

AMMEMBALA VENKATRAMANA POI, *Rao Bahádur*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

AMODA, *Ráwat of*. *See* Jalam Singh.

AMRIK SINGH, **Chhachi**, *Sardár; b.* 1836. The title is hereditary. Is son of Sardár Nehal Singh, who married the only daughter of Sardár Gurmukh Singh, and was allowed to take the name of Chhachi and to succeed to his father-in-law's *jágir*. Sardár Nehal Singh did valuable service to Government in the rebellion of 1848; and for his loyalty in the time of the Mutiny received an additional *jágir*. In 1857 the present Sardár (then Amrik Singh, eldest son of Sardár Nehal Singh) raised a *risala* of mounted police and took them down to Oudh, where they did excellent service. *Residence:* Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

AMRIK SINGH, **Hasanwalia**, **Sardár**, *Rai Bahádur*. Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Punjab.

AMRITA LAL CHATTERJI, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. Was Subordinate Judge of Tirhut. *Residence:* Tirhut, Bengal.

AMRITA NATH MITTER, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Calcutta.

AMULAK SHIVDAS, *Rao Saheb*. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

AN, **Maung**, *Kyet thaye zanng Salwe ya Min*. This Burmese title (*See* Introduction, page xii) was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bassein. *Residence:* Bassein, Burma.

ANAND CHANDAR SEN, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bengal.

ANAND RAO, *Rao Saheb*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Umrer, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

ANANDA CHARLU, **Panappakkam**, **Vidia Vinodha Avargal**, *C.I.E.*, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred as a personal distinction on February 16, 1887. Created a C.I.E. on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Egmore, Madras.

ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZ, *Mahárája Sir P., G.C.I.E.* *See* Vizianagram.

ANANDAROYA MUDALIYAR, **T.**, *Janopacara Kirtha; b.* 1884. Title conferred on his great-great-grandfather, T. Rámaswámi Mudaliyár in 1834, for having restored the ancient bridges at Sivasamudran. *Residence:* Mysore City.

ANANDATONAI RAI, *Rájá Rai*. This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognized by Government. It was originally conferred for approved service by the Emperor of Delhi. The earliest Rájás were Rájá Pratápáditya Rai and Rájá Basanta Kumár Rai. *Residence:* Khulna, Bengal.

ANANDI DIN, *Rai Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

ANANDRAO RAMKRISHNA TALCHERKAR, *Rao Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

ANANTA CHARLU, **P.C.**, *Rao Bahádur*. *See* Pananjeri.

ANANTAMPILLAI SINGARACHARIYAR, **Mandayam**, *Rao*. The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

ANANTARAO PANTULU GARU, **V.**, *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1854. Received the title on January 2, 1897. *Residence:* Vizianagram, Madras.

ANANTHA CHARULU, **P.**, *Rai Bahádur*. Granted the personal title on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Madras.

ANATH NATH MULLICK, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ANAULA, *Rájá of.* *See* Mahesh Partáb Singh.

ANKITAM ACHAYYAMMA, Rani Sri, *Ráni.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Vizágapatam, Madras.

ANNAVARAPU PUNDARIKAKSHUDU PANTULU, *Rao Bahádur.* *See* Pundarikakshudu.

ANTAJI RAMCHANDRA JOGLIKAR, *Rao Saheb.* *See* Ramchandra.

ANTONY, Maung Myook, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Legaing, Burma.

ANWAR-UD-DIN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

ANWAR-UL-HAK, Muhammad, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

APJI AMAR SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Kotah, Rájputána.

APPAJI GANESH DANDAKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Thana, Bombay.

APPAJI RAOJI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on April 9, 1883. *Residence:* Sholapur, Bombay.

APPU SASTRIYAR, S., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1855. Was granted the personal title in 1889 for services to education. *Residence:* Kumbhakonam, Tanjore, Madras.

ARBAB. A title.

ARCOT, *Prince of.* *See* Muhammad Munawwar Ali, *Khán Bahádur, Prince of Arcot.*

ARCOT, The Princess of, *Nawáb.* The title is a personal one, recognized in 1886. *Residence:* Madras.

ARCOT NARAYANSWAMI MUDALIYAR, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Narayan Swami.

ARCOT THOPPA TIRUVENKATASWAMI MUDALIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.* *See* Thoppa.

ARCOT WINTEL SRINIVASA RAO, *Rao Saheb.* *See* Wintel.

ARDESAR DORABJI (of Ahmadabad), *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Ajmir.

ARGAL, *Rájá of.* *See* Sheoram Singh.

ARJAN DAS, LALA, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Punjab.

ARJAN SINGH, Bhai, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1898. Is an extra Assistant Commissioner. *Residence:* Punjab.

ARJUN SINGH (of Mukerian), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár succeeded the late Sardár Nidhan Singh in 1892. *Residence:* Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

ARJUN SINGH (of Chahel), *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1845. Succeeded his father Sardár Joála Singh in 1852. The title of Sardár is hereditary; that of Sardár Bahádur was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1894. The Sardár comes of a Chahel Jat family. Its founder, Katha Singh, was in the service of the Bhangi Sardárs, who had taken possession of Lahore in 1764; and his son Karm Singh, on the overthrow of the Bhangi chiefs, took service with the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and ultimately became one of his most powerful Sardárs. He was killed in the battle of Theri on the Yusufzai border; and his eldest son, Sardár Gurmukh Singh, died of cholera at Kohat. Sardár Joála Singh, father of the present Sardár, was at this time only four years old; so the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh resumed many of the *jágirs* of the family. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

ARUR SINGH (of Naushahara Nangal), *Sardár.* Of a Shergil Jat family. The title is hereditary; the founder of the family was Sardár Mirza Singh, who joined the Kanahayya confederacy. His son, Sardár Kanh Singh, and his grandson, Sardár Jassa Singh, were in the service of the Majithia Chief. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

ASAD KHAN, *K.C.I.E.*, *Sir*, *Sardár*. The title is hereditary, as the Sardár is the Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on January 1, 1878, and a Knight Commander of the same Most Eminent Order, June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Baluchistan.

ASAD-ULLA KHAN, *Nawáb*. The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on January 2, 1888, and that of Nawáb on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

ASDAR ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur*. Is Assistant-Surgeon. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bengal.

ASGHAR ALI BEG, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Survey Department, Calcutta.

ASGHAR HUMAYUN JAH, Muhammad, *Mirza Bahádur*, *Prince*. *See* Muhammad.

ASGHAR REZA, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Is a prominent *Zámindar* (landowner) of Krishnaganj in Purniah, Bengal. *Residence:* Purniah, Bengal.

ASHIK ALI KHAN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur*. *See* Muhammad.

ASHRAF ALI, Maulavi Mirza, *Shams-ul-Ulama*. *See* Mirza.

ASHRAF-UD-DIN AHMAD, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur*. Mutawali of the Hughli Imámbárá. Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Hughli, Bengal.

ASHTI, *Nawáb of*. *See* Faujdar Khán.

ASHUTOSH MITTRA, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 3, 1893. *Residence:* Kashmir.

ASHUTOSH NATH ROY (of Cossimbazar), *Rájá*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Cossimbazar, Murshidabad, Bengal.

ASKOT, *Rájwár of*. *See* Pushkar Pal.

ASLAM KHAN, *Hon. Lieut-Col., C.I.E.* *See* Muhammad Aslam Khán.

ASMAN JAH BAHADUR, Mirza, *Prince*. The title is the courtesy title of the second son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

ASOTHAR, *Rájá of*. *See* Narpat Singh.

ASSA NAND, *Rai Saheb*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Military Works Department, Simla.

ATA MUHAMMAD, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Hodeida and Camaran.

ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN, Subadar-Major, *Khán Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Kurram, Punjab Frontier.

ATA-ULLA KHAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Mirza, Sardar Bahadur, *Rájá*. Received the title of Rájá on September 9, 1891. Was British Agent at Kabul. *Residence:* Wazirabad, Punjab.

ATA-ULLA, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Commissariat Department, Simla.

ATA-UR-RAHMAN, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-ulama*. Received the title for eminent learning on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ATHAR ALI, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur*. Received the title on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

ATHGARH, Raja Sri Karan Biswanath Biwarta Patnaik, *Rájá of*. A ruling chief. The Rájá, who is a Hindu of Kayasth descent, was born on August 12, 1851, and succeeded to the *gadi* on February 8, 1896. Descended from the Rájá Niladri Deo Barman, who founded this State in very early times by conquest; and twenty-eight generations have intervened between him and the present Rájá. The State is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, Bengal; its area is about 168 square miles, and its population (chiefly Hindus) is about 31,000. The Rájá maintains a military force of 341 men. *Residence:* Athgarh, Orissa, Bengal.

ATHMALIK, Maharaja Mahendra Deo Sawant, *Mahárájá of*. A ruling chief. The Mahárájá, who is a Hindu of Kshatriya descent, was born about the year 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* on February 4, 1877. This State

is said to have been founded by one Pratáp Deo, who, with seven other brothers of the Rájá of Jaipur, came with their families on a pilgrimage to Puri. For some reason or other they had a quarrel with the Rájá of Puri, by whom two of the brothers were put to death. The remaining five brothers fled for their lives to the hills, and settled at Bonai, of which they took possession, and of which one of the brothers was made Rájá. The sister of this Rájá of Bonai married Balbhadra Bhanj, a brother of the Keunjhar Rájá, who, having plotted to dethrone his brother, was put to death by him. Balbhadra's wife fled to Bonai, and although the Rájá of Keunjhar sent ambassadors there to bring her back, Pratáp Deo refused to allow her to return, and went with her to Rámganj in Bod, where she gave birth to a son. At that time a Bráhman named Gobardhan Deo was Rájá of Bod, and as his only son was dead, he adopted Pratáp Deo's nephew as his son and heir. At this time a Rájá who was a Dom by caste was ruling on the north of the Mahánadi. Pratáp Deo defeated him, and becoming ruler of his dominions, founded a village and named it Pratáp-pur after himself. The elevated plain across the Handpagarh is, to the present day, renowned as the *garh* of the Dom Rájá; and a village called Pratáp-pur still exists near it. Pratáp Deo found a *handa* (metal top) in a tank which he was excavating there, and gave the place and the State the name of Handpa. In course of time one of the chiefs who ruled after Pratáp Deo divided the State into eight subdivisions, and placed a chief over each, with a view of bringing the aborigines into subjection. Hence the State changed its name from Handpa to Athmalik ("eight chiefs"). The State (which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals) has an area of 730 square miles. Its population, 21,774, is chiefly Hindu; but there are more than 5000 aboriginal hillmen. The Mahárájá has a military force of 360 men and one gun. *Residence:* Athmalik, Orissa, Bengal.

ATMA RAM, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Survey Department, Calcutta.

ATMA SINGH (of Padhana), *Sardár.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

ATRA CHANDAPUR, *Rájá of. See* Jagmohan Singh.

ATRAULA, *Rájá of. See* Mumtaz Ali Khán.

ATTA-ULLAH, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb. See* Ata-ulla.

ATTAR SINGH (of Maloha), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, and the Sardár belongs to a Khatri family, descended from the Sardár Dyál Singh, whose sons were dispossessed of much of their territory by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. *Residence:* Maloha, Ambála, Punjab.

AUKITHAM ACHAYAMMA GARU (of Vizagapatam), *Rani.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Vizágapatam, Madras.

AULAD HUSAIN, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on January 1, 1882. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

AUNDH, Shrinivas Parashuram, *Pant Pratinidhi of.* A ruling chief. The Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, who is a Hindu Chief of Bráhman descent, was born on November 27, 1833, and succeeded to the *gadi* on June 11, 1848. He was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1866 to 1868. He has four sons—Parashurám Rao, Gangádhar Rao, Bháwan Rao, and Bhagwant Rao. The State was formerly a feudatory of Sátára; and this was indicated by the title *Pratinidhi*, which meant "the likeness or representation of the Rájá," and was conferred on the Pratinidhi Parashurám Trimbak during the reign of Rájá Rajaram Maharaj of Sátára. The title of Pant was adopted by Parashurám Pratinidhi in 1846, on which occasion he paid a *nazar* of Rs.25,000 to the Rájá of Sátára. *Residence:* Aundh, Sátára, Bombay.

AUNG GYI, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June

1, 1888. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Ye-u, Burma.

AUNG MIN, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Myotha, Burma.

AUNG ZAN, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title (*see* above) was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Burma.

AURANGZEB KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Jhelum, Punjab.

AVCHAR, Naik Yeshwant Badal, *Naik of.* A ruling chief. The Naik, who is a Bhil (of aboriginal descent), was born about the year 1877. The area of the State (which is one of the Dáng States in Khándesh, Bombay) is about 8 square miles, with a scanty population of about 500 Bhils. *Residence:* Avchar, Khándesh, Bombay.

AWA, *Rájá of. See* Balwant.

AYIRANAZHE KOVILAGAM PONNU UNNI, *Rájá.* Is hereditary Rájá of Walavanad, the title having been recognized on December 16, 1890. Succeeded the late Rájá Rámá Varma as head of this great Samarta family in 1892. *Residence:* Walavanad, Madras.

AYODHYANATH MISR SAMAVEDI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is personal (entitling the holder to take rank in Darbár immediately after Rájás), and was conferred on January 1, 1890, for eminence in oriental scholarship. *Residence:* Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

AYYASWAMI, PILLAI, M., *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

AYYASWAMI SHASTRIYAR, B., *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Kumbakonam, Madras.

AZAM. A prefix.

AZAM SHAH, *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

AZHAR HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Gauhatti, Assam.

AZIM-UD-DIN SAYYID GHULAM MOHID-UD-DIN, Kazi Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Poona.

AZIM HUSAIN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on July 30, 1886, for distinguished military services. *Residence:* With 5th Punjab Cavalry.

AZIM KHAN, Kundi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

AZIM KHAN, Muhammad, Arbab, *Khán Saheb. See* Muhammad.

AZIZ-UD-DIN, *Khán.* The title was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and was recognized by Government on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

AZIZ-ULLA, Akhund (of Matare), *Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on January 25, 1865. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

AZIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Medical Department, India.

AZMAT ALI KHAN, Muhammad (of Karnal), *Nawáb Bahádur; b.* 1833. Is of a Jat family, claiming descent from King Naushirwan, who are styled Mandul Naushirwáni. Muhamdi Khán, great-grandfather of Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, and his two brothers, were in the service of the Mahrattas at the head of 200 horsemen, and were rewarded by a grant of extensive lands in Muzaffarnagar and elsewhere. During the Mahratta war Muhamdi Khán aided the British forces, and at its close exchanged his lands in the Doáb for the Parganá of Karnal, one-third of which descended to the ancestor of Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán. During the disturbances of 1857, the Nawáb Ahmad Ali Khán, father of the present Nawáb, most loyally aided the Government with all his retainers, and his services were suitably recognized on the restoration of order. The present Nawáb formally received that title in 1868, and the further addition of Bahádur on January 1, 1891. *Residences:* Karnál, Punjab; and Jaroda, Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

BA, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. It is indicated by the letters A. T. M. after the name. *Residence:* Minbu, Burma.

BA BWA, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. It is indicated by the letters A. T. M. after the name. *Residence:* Thongwa, Burma.

BA TU, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887. It is indicated by the letters K. S. M. after the name. *Residence:* Henzada, Burma.

BA U, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887. It is indicated by the letters T. D. M. after the name. *Residence:* Salwin, Burma.

BA WA, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred on May 29, 1886. It is indicated by the letters K. S. M. after the name. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

BABA. A prefix.

BABA KHEM SINGH BEDI, *Sir, K.C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1897, and a Knight Commander of the same on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Kallar, Punjab.

BABHNIPAIR, *Rájá of. See* Lok Singh.

BABU. A prefix.

BABU AMAR NATH, *Rai Saheb. See* Amar.

BABURAO BHALCHANDRA ONKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

BACHITTAR SINGH (of Sháhabad), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

BADAN SINGH (of Malaudh), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardárs of Malaudh (like those of Bhadaur) being descendants of Phul, and therefore of the same stock with the Phulkian Chiefs of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha. The family is Jat Sidhu, and conquered the district of Malaudh from the Afgháns of Maler Kotla in 1754. Sardár Badan Singh's father was Sardár Mit Singh, who, with his brother Fateh Singh, did good service during the war of 1845-46, supplying fifty horsemen, and himself fighting in person at the battles of Mudki and Firuzshahr. In 1857 he showed conspicuous loyalty, being always ready with men and money to assist the Government; he received as a reward the remission of a year's commutation money, while one-sixteenth of the whole sum was excused in perpetuity. In 1872, when Malaudh was attacked by the Kukas, Sardár Badan Singh was badly wounded by the rebels. *Residence:* Malaudh, Ludhiána, Punjab.

BADI-UD-DIN, Khwaja, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 24, 1882. *Residence:* Buldána, Barár.

BADLAPUR, *Rájá of. See* Shankar Dat Dube.

BADR-UD-DIN HAIDAR, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Calcutta.

BADR-UD-DIN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Mysore.

BADRI DAS, Mukim, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1833. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the celebration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

BADRI DAT JOSHI, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur; b.* October 4, 1830. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur's ancestors held the office of Minister of Kumaon in the time of the Chand and Gurkhá Ráj. *Residence:* Almora, North-Western Provinces.

BADRI PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

BADU RAMASWAMI NAYUDU, *Rao Bahádur. See* Ramaswami.

BAGHAL, Raja Dhyan Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1841. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 26, 1878. Belongs to a Puar Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Ujjab De, who came from Ujjain, and conquered

Baghal at an unknown date. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas from Nepál between 1803 and 1815, but after their expulsion in the latter year, the Puar chief (about twenty-fifth in descent from Ujjab De) was recognized by Government. Kishan Singh, who had been raised to the rank of Rájá in 1875, died on July 23, 1877, and was succeeded by his infant son, Rájá Moti Singh; but the latter also died on October 12, 1877, when the present Rájá, a collateral descendant of Ujjab De, succeeded. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is about 124 square miles; its population 20,633, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 150 infantry and 1 gun. *Residence:* Baghal, Punjab.

BAGHAL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Sialkot, Punjab.

BAGHAT, Rana Dalip Singh, *C.I.E., Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* on January 31, 1862. Belongs to a Rájput family, the ancestor of whom came from Dorar Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired possession of the State by conquest. During the Gurkha wars (1803–15) the conduct of the then chief, Ráná Mohindar Singh, had been unfriendly; so on the expulsion of the Gurkhas, three-fourths of the Baghat State was sold to Patiála for Rs.130,000 and the remaining fourth was granted to Ráná Mohindar Singh and his heirs. He died without issue on July 11, 1839, and the State was at first treated as lapsed; but in 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored it to Ráná Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh. He died in January 1849, leaving no direct heir, and the State was at first again treated as lapsed; but in 1861 Lord Canning restored it, for good and loyal conduct, to Umaid Singh, a cousin of the late Ráná. But before the *sanad* conferring the grant could be prepared, Umaid Singh died, and his last request was that his son Dalip Singh might succeed him. In January 1862 a *sanad* was granted to Ráná Dalip Singh. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is about 60 square miles; its population 8339, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1896. He maintains a military force of 25 soldiers. *Residence:* Baghat, Punjab.

BAGLI, Thakur Raghunath Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* in January 1869. The Thákur is descended from a Ráhtor Rájput family (Hindu). The State is enclosed within that of Gwalior, so that its exact area is not known. Its population is 14,645, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bagli, Indore, Central India.

BAGNI, *Ajahat Sir Deshmukh. See* Rámchandra Náráyan Mantri.

BAHA-UD-DIN, Malik, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Nao Hissar, Quetta, Baluchistan.

BAHA-UD-DIN, Shekh, *Nawáb-i-Amb, C.I.E.* The Shekh is Vazir of His Highness the Nawáb of Junágarh; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Junágarh, Káthiáwar, Bombay.

BAHADUR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of the Nawáb Amir Ali Khán, who was the grandson of His late Majesty Shujá-ud-daulá, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

BAHADUR KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Thang, Punjab.

BAHADURNAGAR, *Rájá of. See* Sarfaráz Begam.

BAHADUR SINGH, Thakur, *Rao Saheb, C.I.E. See* Masuda, *Thákur of.*

BAHADUR SINGH (of Sarekha), *Thákur. See* Sarekha, Thákur of.

BAHAR MAL, *Rao.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Merwara.

BAHAWALPUR, His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nasrat Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, *G.C.S.I., Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* in 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1866. Belongs to a Daudputra (Muhammadan) family, whose ancestor came from Sind about the middle of the eighteenth

century. Muhammad Sadik Khán was Governor of Baháwalpur under the Sikh Government; and the chiefs of his clan retained virtual independence till his second son, the Nawáb Baháwal Khán I., reduced the whole tribe, and consolidated his power. By the treaties of Lahore between the British Government and the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, the latter was confined to the right bank of the Satlej; and thereby Baháwalpur was protected from the Sikhs. The Nawáb rendered faithful assistance to the Government in the first Afghan war; and during the siege of Multán the troops of Baháwal Khán III. co-operated with Sir Herbert Edwardes. Baháwal Khán III. was succeeded by his younger son, Saádat Yar Khán; but the latter was subsequently deposed by his elder brother, Háji Khán, who after his victory assumed the name of Fateh Muhammad Khán. He died in 1858, and was succeeded by his son, who assumed the name of Baháwal Khán IV. He had to face some serious rebellions, and died suddenly in 1866, leaving his son, the present Nawáb, a boy of only four years old, in a difficult and dangerous position. It was resolved, however, by the Paramount Power, that the young Nawáb should be supported; and during his minority the administration was placed in British hands, native officers being appointed, so that there might be no break in continuity of system on the Nawáb's coming of age. Since then vast improvements have been made in the irrigation system of the country, which depends upon inundation canals for the greater part of its cultivation. Existing works have been entirely remodelled, and new canals constructed in several parts of the territory, the result of which is that the revenues have nearly doubled. Courts of Justice have been established, under the general control of a Chief Court, presided over by three native gentlemen, and are highly popular. A system of Public Instruction, comprising primary, middle, and superior education, has been set on foot; a central jail has been built, and the prison system greatly improved. Three new towns have been founded. A stud farm for improving the breed of horses has been placed under the scientific supervision of a trained Forest Conservator. The area of the State is 17,285 square miles; its population is 573,494, chiefly Muhammadans, with 91,272 Hindus. His Highness the Nawáb Bahádur maintains a military force of 443 cavalry, 1352 infantry, and 11 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, November 16, 1880. *Residences:* The Palace, Baháwalpur, Punjab; Baháwalpur House, Lahore.

BAHRAM SHAH, Muhammad (of Rassapagla), *Sháhzáda. See* Muhammad Bahrám Sháh.

BAI (INDORE), Thakur Manrup Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880. *Residence:* Bai, Indore, Central India.

BAIDYA. *See* also Boydo.

BAIDYANATH PANDIT, *Rájá Bahádur.* The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1877, that of Rájá on January 1, 1889, and that of Rájá Bahádur on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Cuttack, Bengal.

BAIJNATH SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Gaya, Bengal.

BAIJ NATH SAHAY, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

BAIJ NATH, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title for eminent services as a Sub-Judge, on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* North-Western Provinces.

BAIKANTHA NATH BASU, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta.

BAIKANTHA NATH DE, *Rájá Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Balasor, Bengal.

BAIKANTHPUR, Raikat Fanindra Deb, *Raikat of.* This is one of those customary titles (of which there are many, especially in Bengal) which have never been officially recognized by Government, and which consequently must, for the present, be regarded as only courtesy titles. The family is said to be descended from a brother of the founder of the Kuch Behar Ráj; and

the title "Raikat," which is of high antiquity, has been held to indicate that the early Raikats of Baikanthpur were Prime Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief of the Kámrup kingdom, of which Kuch Behar was an important part. The present Raikat is stated to be the twentieth in succession who has inherited the title; and during the last Bhutan war the family rendered good service to Government. *Residence:* Baikanthpur, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

BAIKUNTA NARAYAN SINGH, *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognized by Government. The Rájá is the *Zamindár* of Tundi in Mánbhum. The family claims to be of *Surya Vansa* Rájput descent, and to have come from Ajudhya. They have the following system of titles for the various members of the family of the *Zamindár* or proprietor of the *Ráj.* For the head of the family, *Rájá;* for his wife, *Ráni.*

1st son . . .	Tikait.
2nd son . . .	Kumár.
3rd son . . .	Thákur.
4th son . . .	Nunu.
5th and younger sons .	Bábu
1st son's 1st son . .	Thákur.
" " 2nd son . .	Kumár.
" " 3rd son . .	Nunu.

For a similar system prevailing in the Nawágarh family, *see* under Banwári Lál Singh, Rájá. *Residence:* Tundi, Mánbhum, Bengal.

BAISNI (of Khimsipur), *Thakurain.* The title of Rao is hereditary in this lady's family. *Residence:* Farrukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

BAJANA, Malek Nasib Khanji Dariya Khanji, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 14, 1820. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 23, 1841. Descended from a family of Jat Musalmáns; is usually styled "Malek Shri." His son is named Jiwán Khán. The area of the State is 183 square miles; its population 15,877, partly Hindu, partly Muhammadan. The Malek Shri maintains a military force of 60 cavalry and 230 infantry. *Residence:* Bajána, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BAKAR ALI, Muhammad, *Mir. See* Muhammad.

BAKAR ALI KHAN, Muhammad (of Kunwa Khera), *Nawáb. See* Muhammad.

BAKAR ALI KHAN, Sayyid, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1883. *Residence:* ——

BAKAR MIRZA, *Mirza Bahádur.* The Mirza Bahádur is a son of the Nawáb Mumtáz-ud-daulá, who was a grandson of His late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

BAKHSHI KHOMAN SINGH (of Indore), *C.S.I.* Was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

BAKHSHI PARAMANAND, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895, for services rendered to the Kashmir State. *Residence:* Ráwalpindi, Punjab.

BAKHSHISH SINGH, Sindhanwalia, *Sardár.* The Sardár succeeded Sardár Shamsher Singh (who had adopted him as a scion of the same family, with the consent of Government) on the death of the latter in 1873. The Sindhánwália family, Jats of the Sánsi tribe, is the acknowledged head of all Sikh families between the Biás and the Indus; and is descended from the same stock as the late Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The common ancestor, Budh Singh, had two sons, Chanda Singh and Jodh Singh; the latter was the forefather of the late Royal family of Lahore, while from the former descended Sardár Shamsher Singh and the Sindhánwália family. On the occasion of the rebellion of Diwán Mul Ráj, Sardár Shamsher Singh remained faithful to the British Government, and in December 1846 he was appointed a member of the Council of Regency. On the final annexation of the Punjab his *jágirs* were continued to him for life, and in 1862 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was permitted to adopt the present Sardár, a large portion of his *jágirs* to descend in perpetuity, and the title to be hereditary. *Residence:* Rájá Sánsi, Amritsar, Punjab.

BAKHSHISH SINGH, *Kunwár.* The title is personal. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

BAKHTAWAR SINGH (of Kathgarh), *Sardár.* The title of Sardár is hereditary in the Kathgarh family. *Residence:* Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

BAKHTAWAR SINGH, Pancholi, *Rai Bahádur.* Is a Court Official of the Mewár State (Udaipur), Rájputána. Received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Udaipur, Rájputána.

BAKHTGARH (Bhopawar), Thakur Partab Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur was born in 1863, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1869. He is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 8258, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bakhtgarh, Bhopáwar, Central India.

BAKHTIYAR SHAH, Muhammad, Sahebzada, *C.I.E., Prince.* The title is a courtesy one. His father, Prince Anwar Sháh, was a member of the Tippu family of Mysore, and grandson of Tippu Sultan. Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

BAL GANGADHAR SATHE, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

BAL MUKAND, Rai, *Rai Bahádur; b.* November 5, 1834. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, the Rai Bahádur having received a Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. His ancestors (who were Khattris) came from the Punjab about 300 years ago, and became merchants at Agra. He did good service in the Mutiny of 1857, by saving some of the records of the Agra Board of Revenue; and in 1866 was appointed a permanent Deputy Collector. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

BALA KHAN *alias* **DARA SHIKOH,** *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Dara Shikoh.

BALA PARSHAD, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887. The Rai Bahádur's brothers are Pandit Manik Parshád of Indore, *b.* 1851, and Pandit Kalika Parshád, *b.* 1857. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BALA PERSHAD, Lala, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Kamdar of Jigni. *Residence:* Jigni, Central India.

BALA SHASTRI AGASE, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, in recognition of eminence in oriental scholarship. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

BALABHAI MANCHARAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 4, 1896. *Residence:* Baroda.

BALAJI KRISHNA BENDIGERI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 29, 1886. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

BALASINOR, Nawab Munawar Khanji, Babi of. A ruling chief; *b.* 1844. Succeeded his father, Nawáb Jorawar Khánji Bábi, in November 1882. This family is Pathán (Muhammadan), claiming descent from Sher Khánji Bábi, son of Bahádur Khánji Bábi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service of Delhi. The area of the State is 189 square miles; its population 46,328, chiefly Hindus. The Nawáb Bábi maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 177 infantry, and 5 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Balasinor, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BALAVADRA PRASAD DAS, *Rájkumár Bairiganjon Bhuyan Mahápatra.* This is one of the titles that seem never to have been formally recognized by the Government. The family belongs to the *Ganga Vansa,* the ancient race of the Gajapati kings of Orissa, from whom the title was derived. The Rájkumár has done good service by providing elephants for Government in time of war. His eldest son, whose name is Umákánta Dás Mahápatra, bears the title of *Tikait Bábu;* the younger sons—Bisambhar Dás, Nityananda Dás, Sachidananda Dás, Achutananda Dás—are all styled *Bábu.* *Residence:* Balasor, Orissa.

BALBAHADUR SINGH, *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, and was conferred on January 1, 1886. *Residence:* Rajgarh, Central India.

BALBIR SINGH (of Kattahr), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Kángra, Punjab.

BALDEO SINGH (of Raipur), *Rao.* The title is hereditary in the Raipur family. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

BALIKRAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on April 1, 1881. *Residence:* Buldána, Berar.

BALKISHAN. *See* Balkrishna.

BALKRISHNA, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Kangra, Punjab.

BALKRISHNA BHIVAJI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

BALKRISHNA KASHINATH JOSHI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Berar.

BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA TIPNIS, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bombay.

BALKRISHNA SAYANNA, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Poona.

BALLABH DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 3, 1883. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BALMUKUND DAS, Munshi (of Agra), *Díwán Bahádur.* The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on May 25, 1895; and that of Diwán Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Alwar, Rájputána.

BALMUKAND, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

BALRAMPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Bhagwati Prasád Singh.

BALSAN, Rana Bir Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 17, 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, his ancestor, Alak Singh, the founder of the family, having been a scion of the ruling House of Sirmur. The Chiefs of Balsan were feudatories of Sirmur till 1815, when a *sanad* was granted by the British Government. Bhup Singh, the grandfather and predecessor of the present Chief, did good service in the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with the title of Ráná. His son, the Kunwar Govardhan Singh, predeceased him; so he was succeeded by his grandson, the present Ráná. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 51 miles; its population is 5190, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 50 infantry. *Residence:* Balsan, Punjab.

BALUCH KHAN, *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Baluchistan.

BALWANT RAO (of Karwi), *Srimant Rao; b.* 1828. The title is hereditary. Is a Mahratta Bráhman, the grandson by adoption of Venaik Rao, who was the son of Amrit Rao, brother of the last Peshwá, Baji Rao. His two uncles joined in the rebellion of 1857, and their estates were confiscated, and themselves deported. But Balwant Rao proved his loyalty, and is now the head of the family at Karwi. He has adopted a son, Moreshwar Rao, born August 17, 1872. *Residence:* Karwi, North Western-Provinces.

BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Burhánpur, Central Provinces.

BALWANT RAO GOPAL JAVDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 31, 1883. *Residence:* Indore.

BALWANT SINGH (of Awa), *C.I.E., Rájá.* The title of Rájá has been hereditary in this family from ancient times, the tradition being that it was originally conferred by the Mahárájá of Udaipur. The Rájás of Awa are Jadon Rájputs, and did good service to the British power in the Mahratta wars and in the time of the Mutiny. The Rájá was created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Awa, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

BALWANT SINGH (of Bir Chima), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of the younger branch of the Phulkian family of Maludh (*see* Badan Singh, Sardár), descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the Houses of Patiála. Jind, Nábha, and Bhadaur. He is the son of the late Sardár Hakikat Singh of Bir. On the death of his brother, Ranjit Singh, he succeeded to the Bir estate, having before held that of Chima only. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and did excellent service in the troubled times of 1857. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

BALWANT SINGH (of Botala), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being a descendant of Dhanna Singh, who was an associate of Sardár Jodh Singh, great-grandfather of Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. *Residence:* Gujránwála, Punjab.

BALWANT SINGH (of Rangarh Nangal), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being descended from a Rájput family whose ancestor came originally from Bikanir, and founded Rangarh Nangal in the Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Sardár Karam Singh was the head of the family in the time of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; and when the latter seized Lahore and Amritsar, Karam Singh gave in his allegiance. His grandson, Sardár Argan Singh, served in the battle of Sobraon. The late Rájá of Nábha was a second cousin of Sardár Balwant Singh, as Sardár Argan Singh's sister married Rájá Devindra Singh, Chief of Nábha. *Residence:* Gurdáspur, Punjab.

BALWANT SINGH (of Barehta), *Thákur; b.* 1836. The title is hereditary, the ancestors of the Thákur having been in the Narsinghpur district from time immemorial, and long known for their loyalty; it was originally conferred by one of the ancient Gond Rájás of Mandla. Belongs to a Raj Gond family; his son is named Barilol Singh. *Residence:* Barehta, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BALWANT SINGH (of Piprasar), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the son of the Rájá Anrudh Singh, and descended from Debi Singh, Rájá of Orchha. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

BAMANBOR, *The Chief of.* A ruling chief. The area of the State is 12 square miles, with a population of 987. *Residence:* Bamanbor, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BAMANJI JAMASPJI DASTUR, *C.I.E.* Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1879. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

BAMBO KHAN, *Jám.* *See* Bhambo Khán, *Jám.*

BAMRA, Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, *K.C.I.E., Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* on May 12, 1869. Is descended from a Gangabansi Rájput family, from the same stock as that of the Gajpati Rájás of Puri in Orissa, which acquired the Bamra territory by conquest in early times. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1889; and a Knight Commander on January 1, 1895. The Rája's son, Sachidanand, bears the courtesy title of Tikait Bábu. The area of the State is 1988 square miles; and its population is 81,286, many Hindus, but with over 50,000 belonging to Abor (aboriginal) tribes. *Residence:* Bamra, Central Provinces.

BAN BIHARI KAPUR, Lala, *Rájá.* *See* Bun.

BANAMALI CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Saheb.* *See* Bonomally.

BANAMALI RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Pabna, Bengal.

BANARJI, Abinas Chandra, *Rai Bahádur: b.* 1846. Son of Babu Navin Chandra Banarji of Bali in Howrah, Bengal. Received the title on February 16, 1887. Is Chairman of Bali Municipality. *Residence:* Howrah, Bengal.

BANDI, *Rájá of.* *See* Padmanand Singh.

BANDOJI JANARDHAN CHAUBAL, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Berar.

BANDYOPADHYAYA. *See* Banarji.

BANERJI. *See* Banarji.

BANGAL KHAN, Jogizai, *Sardár Bahádur.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Zhob, Baluchistán.

BANGANAPALE, Nawab Sayyid Fath Ali Khan Bahadur, *C.S.I., Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 10, 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1868. Is a Shiah Muhammadan, and a Sayyid (or descendant of the Prophet). He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The family held an ancient title, Jágirdár of Banganapale; the title of Nawáb was conferred in 1876. His son is named Sayyid Gulam Ali Khán. The area of the State is 166 square miles; its population 30,754, chiefly Hindus,

the Muhammadans being 5952. The Chief has a salute of 6 guns. *Residence:* Banganapale, Madras.

BANIYAD HASAN, Mir (of Kadirpur), *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Mir.

BANKIM CHANDRA MOZOOMDAR, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Angul, Bengal.

BANSDA, Maharawal Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 6, 1863; succeeded to the *gadi* on March 6, 1876. The family is Solanki Ráiput (Hindu), and is styled "Vansdia"; it is descended from a chieftain of ancient times named Muldeoji. The area of the State is 215 square miles; its population is 34,908, chiefly Hindus. The Mahárávwal maintains a military force of 24 cavalry, 111 infantry, and 1 gun, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Bansda, Surat, Bombay.

BANSI, *Rájá of.* *See* Ram Singh.

BANSI DHAR, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Alipura, Central India.

BANSPAT SINGH (of Bara), *Rájá; b.* 1834. The title was conferred on November 30, 1858, for eminent services rendered during the Mutiny, the Rájá having loyally supported the police, escorted the revenue-collections during the disturbances, and proceeded in December 1857 with 1000 followers to rid Parganá Khairagarh of a formidable band of rebels who had gathered there. Is descended from the same ancestry as His Highness the Mahárájá of Rewah, and belongs to a Baghel Rájput family. *Residence:* Bara, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

BANSWARA, His Highness Rai-i-rayan Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur, *Mahárávwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 30, 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1842. Is a descendant (through the Mahárávwal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, *q.v.*) of the Maháránás of Udaipur ("Children of the Sun"), and consequently a Sisodiya Rájput. Udai Singh, Mahárávwal of Dungarpur, gave the territory of Banswára to his younger son Jagmal Singh, with the title of Mahárávwal. The area of the State (including that of its feudatory Kusalgarh) is about 1500 square miles; its population 175,145, chiefly Hindus, but with about 50,000 Bhils (aboriginal). The Mahárávwal maintains a military force of 640 cavalry, 783 infantry, and 14 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. His son is the Mahárâj-Kunwar Sambhu Singh Bahádur. *Residence:* Bánswára, Rájputána.

BANTWA (GIDAR), Samat Khan Babi, *Khán of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1854. Descended from a Pathán (Muhammadan) family. *Residence:* Gidar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BANTWA (MANAWADAR), Khan Shri Fatheh-ud-din Khanji, *Khán of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1835. Succeeded to the *gadi* on March 28, 1888. There are now four divisions of the Bantwa State; the united area is 221 square miles, the united population 38,517, chiefly Hindus. The Chief of Bantwa has the title of Khán Shri; his family name is Bábi. *Residence:* Manawadar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BANWARI ANANDA DEB, *Mahárâj Kumár.* The title is personal, and was conferred on the Mahárâj Kumár as the adopted son of the late Mahárâj Jagatindra Banwári Govinda Bahádur of Banwáribád, who rendered good service during the famine of 1866-67. The Mahárájá Jagatindra's father, Nityananda, received from the old Mughal Government the title of "Azimatullah Amirul-Mulk Jagatindra Danishnanda Sipahdár Jang Bahádur." *Residence:* Murshidabad, Bengal.

BANWARI LAL SINGH, *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognized by Government. The family claims that its ancestor came from Baghelkhand, and set up the Ráj of Pálganj in Hazáribagh; and that a branch of this family obtained the *Zamindári* of Nawágarh in Mánbhum, part of which is held by the present Rájá, part by Thákur Giridhári Singh, and part by the Thakuráni, widow of Thákur Bholá Prasád Singh. In Rájá Banwári Lál Singh's branch of the family the following titles are held:—by the head, *Rájá;* by his wife, *Ráni;* by the eldest son, *Tikait;* by the second son, *Kumár;* by the third son, *Thákur;* by the fourth son, *Nunu;* by the fifth and younger sons, *Bábu.* *Residence:* Nawágarh, Mánbhum, Bengal.

BANYIN, Kun Saw, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of about 230 square miles. *Residence:* Banyin, Shan States, Burma.

BAONI, *His Highness the Nawáb Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* on October 5, 1883. He is descended from a Pathán (Muhammadan) family of Bundelkhand, and his full titles are—"His Highness Azam-ul-Umara, Fakhr-ud-daulá, Main-ul-Mulk, Saheb-i-Jah, Mihin Sardár, Nawáb Muhammad Hasan Khán Bahádur, Zafar Jang." His ancestor, the Nawáb Gházi-ud-din Khán, at one time Minister at the Imperial Court of the Mughals, was grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizám of Hyderabad, and was also connected with the family of the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh. He obtained a grant of fifty-two villages from the Peshwá in Bundelkhand. His son, the Nawáb Vazir-ud-daulá Khán, was recognized as Chief by the British Government. The grandson of the latter was the Nawáb Muhammad Mehdi Hasan Khán, the father of the present Nawáb. The family banner was displayed at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, with the motto, "The authority is God's, and the country is God's." The area of the State is about 117 square miles; its population is 17,055, chiefly Hindus, but with 2342 Muhammadans. The Nawáb Bahádur maintains a military force of 9 cavalry, 185 infantry, and 2 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Baoni, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BAPU DEVA SHASTRI, *C.I.E., Mahámahopádhyáya; b.* November 1, 1821. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, in consideration of eminence as an oriental scholar. Is a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. Is the author of many works on Sanskrit literature and mathematics; and in 1878 was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

BAPU MIYAN SHER MIYAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Dholka, Bombay.

BAPU RAO DADA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

BAPU RAO PATWARDHAN, Pandit, *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on June 1, 1888; and that of Rao Bahádur on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

BAPUMIA SHERMIA, *Khán Saheb. See* Bapu.

BARA, *Rájá of. See* Banspat Singh.

BARAMBA, Raja Bisambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapattar, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1880. Succeeded to the *gadi* on July 15, 1881. The Rájá is descended from a Kshatriya (Hindu) family. The history of the Baramba State commences from the year 1305 A.D., with Hatakeshwar Raut. The area of the State (which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals) is about 134 square miles; its population 29,772, chiefly Hindus, but with over 3000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 709 infantry and 3 guns. The family emblem is a leopard. *Residence:* Baramba, Orissa.

BARAUNDHA, Raja Thakur Prasad Singh, *Rájá Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* on August 18, 1886. Is a Raghubansi Rájput, descended from a family of the highest antiquity in Central India. Thirty-four generations are said to have ruled at Rusin in the Banda district; then four more at Birgarh in the territory still belonging to the family; four more at Murfa, partly in Banda and partly in this territory. Then the Rájá Mohan Singh came to Baraundha, and ruled there, and obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. His son ruled at Paturkuchar, and two more generations. Then the Rájá Ragbirdayál, father of the present Rájá, ruled partly at Paturkuchar, partly at Baraundha, and received the additional title of "Bahádur" on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. The area of the State is 239 square miles; its population is 17,283, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá Bahádur maintains a military

force of 15 cavalry, 75 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Baraundha, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BARDIA, *Rao of.* *See* Barra.

BAREH, *See* Bhareh.

BARHA, *Rájá of.* *See* Murdhan Sah.

BARHARU, Kotwal of Bir, *Rai Saheb.* The Kotwál received the title of Rai Saheb on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Kangra, Punjab.

BARHPURA, *Rao Bahádur of.* *See* Himanchal Singh.

BARIYA, Maharawal Shri Mansinghji, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 4, 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* on March 5, 1864. Descended (like the Chiefs of Chhota Udaipur) from a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, sprung from Patai Ráwal, the last Chauhán Chief of Champanir. The area of the State is 873 square miles; its population is 66,822, chiefly Hindus. The Mahárá-wal maintains a military force of 38 cavalry, 250 infantry, and 3 guns, and entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Bariya, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BARJORJI DORABJI PATEL, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Quetta, Baluchistán.

BARJORJI RUSTAMJI, Mistry, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Bombay.

BARKAT ALI KHAN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

BARODA, His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao III., *G.C.S.I.*, *Mahárájá Gaekwár of.* A ruling chief, and one of the Premier Princes of the Empire; *b.* March 17, 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* on May 27, 1875. The Gaekwár's full titles are—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mahárájá Sayaji Rao Gaekwár Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is the descendant of the famous Mahratta leader, Damaji Gaekwár, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá of Sátára the title of Shamsher Bahádur for his bravery at the battle of Ballapur, fought against the Imperial forces of Delhi at the close of the 17th century. Damaji Gaekwár died in 1721, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Pilaji Gaekwár, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá the additional title of *Sená Khas Khel* (*see* Introduction, § 11) on the conclusion of the wars with the Peshwá. Pilaji was assassinated in 1731, and was succeeded by his son Damaji II., who, during a period of about forty years of almost incessant warfare, played a most prominent part in the history of India, and firmly established the Gaekwári power throughout Gujarát and the neighbouring districts of Western India. In 1732, the same year in which his father was murdered by a Mughal emissary, he reconquered the capital of Gujarát, Baroda, from the Mughal Viceroy; and that city has been the capital of the Gaekwárs ever since. He commanded a division at the great and decisive battle of Pánipat in 1761. He invaded Kathiá-wár, and forced many of its princes to pay him tribute; he conquered the ancient city of Anhalwára Patan, and also Ahmadabad, the old capital of Gujarát. After his death, his two sons Govind Rao and Fatheh Singh became Gaekwárs in succession; and the latter was succeeded by Ananda Rao, a son of Govind Rao Gaekwár. In 1803 a treaty was concluded with the British Power, under which a British Resident was appointed to the Court of Baroda, and provision was made for the maintenance of a strong subsidiary force. Ananda Rao was succeeded by Sayaji Rao I., whose reign was long and on the whole prosperous; and he was followed by three of his sons in turn, Ganpat Rao Gaekwár, Khande Rao Gaekwár, and Mulhar Rao Gaekwár. His Highness Khande Rao Gaekwár rendered loyal service to the Government at the time of the Mutiny. But the rule of his successor was disgraced by misgovernment; and it terminated in his deposition under painful circumstances.

The reign of the Mahárájá Gaekwár Sayaji III. has been one of progress and prosperity. For His Highness himself, it has not been without the deep shadows of domestic bereavement; for in April 1885 he lost his first wife, Her Highness the Mahárání Chimnabái, niece of the Princess of Tanjore, whom he had married in

1880, and who had borne him three children—two daughters, who had died during the lifetime of their mother, and a son and heir named Fatheh Singh Rao, who has happily survived. In December 1885 His Highness took as his second wife a Princess of the House of Dewas in Central India, Her Highness Chimnabái, the present Mahárání, who was invested by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1892. Of this marriage there has been issue two sons, named Jaisingh Rao and Sivaji Rao respectively, and a Princess named Indira Rájá.

In 1875 the Gaekwár, attended by Sir Mádhava Rao and the chief officers of the State, went to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and shortly afterwards was honoured by a visit of His Royal Highness to the capital of Baroda, where the auspicious event was celebrated by the most magnificent hospitalities. On January 1, 1877, His Highness, on the invitation of H.E. the Viceroy, attended the Imperial Assembly at Delhi to celebrate the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, and on that occasion was invested with the title of *Farzand-i-Khás-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia* by Lord Lytton as the representative of the Empress. On December 5, 1887, His Highness having previously received the honour of Knighthood, was personally invested by the Queen Empress with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The State is one of the largest, richest, most populous, and most advanced in India. It contains an area of 8570 square miles. Its population is about 2,185,005, chiefly Hindus; but there are 174,980 Muhammadans, 46,718 Jains, and 8118 Parsis. The revenue of the State is about Rs.15,300,000 per annum (at par £1,530,000). In area the State of Baroda is considerably larger than either Saxony or Würtemberg: its population is greater than that of Greece, and not much less than that of Switzerland. The Mahárájá Gaekwár maintains a military force of 3562 cavalry and 4988 infantry, with 38 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The family colour is that red which is called *Bhagwá*, the colour of the red earth of the Mahabaleshwar hills. *Residence:* Baroda, Western India.

BARODA or SHEOPUR (GWALIOR), Raja Bijai Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* on September 27, 1865. Is a Kshatri Gaur (Hindu). The area of the State is 150 square miles; its population 9000, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 50 cavalry, 400 infantry, and 5 guns. *Residence:* Baroda, Gwalior, Central India.

BARRA or BARDIA, Rao Daukal Singh, *Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* on August 25, 1865. Is of a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 650, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Barra, Western Málwá, Central India.

BARU VENKATA RAMANARASU PANTULU, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. The Rai Bahádur is a Tahsildar of Vizagapatam. *Residence:* Vizagapatam, Madras.

BARWANI (BHOPAWAR), Rana Ranjit Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1888. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on December 14, 1894. Is a Sisodiya Rájput, akin to the ruling House of Udaipur. The area of the State is 1362 square miles; its population 56,445, chiefly Hindus, with 8605 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Ráná maintains a military force of 17 cavalry, 225 infantry, and 9 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Barwáni, Central India.

BARWARA, *Thákur of. See* Hanuman Singh.

BARWARI, *Rájá of. See* Surendra Naráyan Singh.

BASANT SINGH, Bhai, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence.* Baluchistán.

BASANTA SINGH, Chaudhri, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. Is a landholder in the Bijnor district, North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Bijnor, North-Western Provinces.

BASAWA SINGH (of Laroa), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

BASHAHR, Raja Shamsher, Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1849. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family claiming descent, through 120 generations, from Sri Krishna. Between 1803 and 1815 Bashahr was overrun by the Gurkhas; but on their expulsion in the latter year, the British Government granted a *sanad* to the Rájá, confirming him in the possession of all his territories, except Rawani, which was given to Keonthal. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 3257 square miles; its population is 64,345, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a son named Tika Raghunáth Singh. He maintains a military force of 100 infantry and 2 guns. *Residence:* Bashahr, Punjab.

BASHIR AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1860. Is the son-in-law of His late Highness Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk, third Prince of Arcot. Granted the title as a personal distinction in 1887. *Residence:* Madras.

BASHYAM AIYANGAR, Venbakam, *C.I.E., Diwán Bahádur.* The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred as a personal distinction on February 16, 1887, and that of Diwán Bahádur on May 25, 1895. Created a C.I.E. on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Madras.

BASITNAGAR, Amanat Fatima, *Begum of; b.* 1832. Is the widow of the Nawáb Dost Ali Khán of Básitnagar, who was succeeded on his death in 1864 by the Nawáb Husain Ali Khán. On the death of the latter in 1871 the Begum succeeded to the title and estates. The family is of Pathán origin, and is descended from Kildar Khán, third son of the Nawáb Diler Khán of Sháhabad. The latter was a distinguished Afghán officer under the Emperor Aurangzeb, who sent him to Sháhabad to punish the Pande Panwar Brahmans, who had plundered a convoy of Imperial treasure on its way from Khairabad to Delhi. He slew all the bandits, and was granted their extensive possessions in *jágir,* with the titles of Nawáb and *Haft Hazári,* or commander of seven thousand. He founded the city of Sháhabad, and built the great fort known as the Bari Deohri; and his descendants held the grants rent free till Saádat Ali Khán resumed them. The title of Nawáb was recognized by Government as hereditary in 1864. *Residence:* Sháhabad, Hardoi, Oudh.

BASODA (BHOPAL), Nawab Muhammad Haidar Ali Khan, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* in October 1897. The Nawáb is a Pathán (Muhammadan) descended from the Nawáb Dalel Khán, founder of the Kurwai State (*q.v.*). The area of the State is about 22 square miles; its population 7772, chiefly Hindus, but with 1454 Muhammadans. *Residence:* Basoda, Bhopál, Central India.

BASTAR, Raja Bhairam Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 21, 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 27, 1853. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family of high caste, whose founder, Kakati Partábrudra, came from Warangal in the Deccan, and settled at Bastar about the beginning of the 14th century. The area of the State is 13,062 square miles; its population 196,248, of whom over 36,000 belong to Gond, Bhil, and other aboriginal tribes, the rest being chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Jagdalpur, Bastar, Central Provinces.

BASTI, Raja Patesri Partab Narayan Singh, *Rájá of; b.* August 8, 1870. Succeeded the late Rájá Mahesh Sitla Bakhsh Singh on May 5, 1890. The title is hereditary, the Rájás of Basti belonging to a Kshattriya family claiming descent from a scion of the ancient Rájás of Kalhans. The founder of the latter family was Sej, who, with Tej his brother, in the 14th century, came to Oudh and conquered the territories of the Dom Rájá of Gonda. Tenth in descent from Sej was Rájá Achal Singh, who granted Basti to his cousin, ancestor of the present Rájá. *Residence:* Basti, North-Western Provinces.

BAW, Maung Hlaing, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of about 350 square miles. *Residence:* Baw, Shan States, Burma.

BAWNIN, Saw Kin, *Myoza of*. A ruling chief. The Myoza is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of 30 square miles. *Residence:* Bawnin, Shan States, Burma.

BAWZAING, Maung Kya Ywet, *Ngwegunhmu of*. A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is one of the Shan Chiefs, and rules over a State of 20 square miles. *Residence:* Bawzaing, Shan States, Burma.

BECHARDAS VEHARIDAS, Desai, *Sardár, Rao Bahádur; b.* February 26, 1844. President of the Municipal Committee, Nadiád, from 1886 to 1889; received the title of "Rao Bahádur" from Government in 1887; elected a Member of the Legislative Council, Bomba, in 1888; and granted the title of "Sardár" in the same year. *Residence:* Kaira, Bombay.

BED SARAN KUNWAR (of Agori Barhar), *Ráni; b.* 1851. The title is hereditary, the Chandel Rájás of Barhar being descended, it is said, from Pari Mal and Bári Mal of Mahoba in Bundelkhand, who some hundreds of years ago took service with Rájá Madan of the Báland family of the Kharwár tribe, and after killing him, divided his country and founded the three principalities of Barhar, Bijaigarh, and Bardi, in Rewah. The Rájá Kesho Saran Sáh, died without issue in 1871, leaving his widow, the present Ráni, in possession of the estates for her life. Her heir is Bábu Jagannáth Prasád Singh of Jamgaon, and is about 41 years of age. *Residence:* Rájpur, Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

BEDLA, *Rao of*. *See* Karan Singh.

BEHARI. *See* Bihári.

BEHRAMJI DADABHAI, *Khán Bahádur; b.* October 23, 1831. The Khán Bahádur's name is also sometimes spelt Byramjee Dadabhoy. The title was conferred on April 3, 1880, as a personal distinction, in recognition of highly meritorious service in many important and responsible public offices. The Khán Bahádur is the eldest son of the late Khán Saheb Dádábhái Shápurji, an eminent public servant, who had received a *sherpao* (or "Dress of Honour") from the Bombay Government in 1837, and the title of Khán Saheb in 1847. Educated at Thanna, and Surat, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered the Government Service in 1853, and having distinguished himself in various civil capacities, was specially selected in 1865 to succeed Colonel Dunsterville as Deputy Registrar-General and Registrar of Bombay—being the first gentleman of Indian birth ever appointed to fill that high office. Appointed J.P. in 1869; in 1872 a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in Bombay; in 1879 acted as Inspector-General of Registration; in 1878, and again in 1880, elected a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; and served in many other public offices "with credit to himself and advantage to the public," as testified by the Bombay Government when in 1880 he was recommended for the title of Khán Bahádur. He was married, February 1848, to Baie Sonabaie, eldest daughter of Khán Saheb Cowashaw Sorabshaw Taleiyarkhan of Surat; and has issue. His sons are—(1) Jehangeer Byramjee Dadabhoy, born 1864, married 1885 to Khorsetbanu Hormusjee Pestonjee Cama; and (2) Manikji Behramji Dádábhái, born 1865, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple 1887, J.P. for Bombay 1888, Municipal Councillor for Bombay 1889; married 1884 to Jerbanu Dádábhái Pálanji Bhedwár. His daughters are (1) Awabaie, born 1851, married 1865 to Ardasir Cursetji Ghandie, who died in 1874; (2) Dhanbaiji, born 1859, married 1877 to Dhanjibhoy Nasirwánji Ghista; (3) Pherozebaie, born 1861, married 1877 to Framji Cursetji Rustamji Thánáwálá. His brothers are—(1) Cowashaw Dadabhoy, born 1845, married 1865 to Jerbaie Bargorji Hadda; (2) Cursetjee Dadabhoy, born 1850, married 1886 to Gulbaie Jamsetjee Seenáwálá. *Residence:* Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BEHRAMJI JEHANGIRJI RAJ KOTWALA, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889, in recognition of his public services. The Khán Bahádur's name is also sometimes spelt Byramjee (or Byramji) Jehanghirji Rajkotwála. Is a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court at Karáchi, and Member of the Sindh Sabha; was Honorary Special

Magistrate at Násik and Karáchi from 1869 to 1890; acted as Chairman of the Násik Municipality in 1880 and 1883. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

BELASAR PARIDA, *Sámant Rai.* This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognized by Government. It was originally obtained from one of the old Rájás of Kujung. *Residence:* Cuttack, Orissa.

BELI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Batala, Punjab.

BELKHERA (MATANPUR), *Thákur of.* *See* Purandhar Singh.

BENARES, His Highness Sir PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, *G.C.I.E., Mahárájá Bahádur of; b.* November 26, 1855. Succeeded June 13, 1889; has issue—Kunwar Aditya Narayán Singh, born November 6, 1875. The family are Bráhmans of the Bhuinhár clan, and their traditions go back to the year 1000, when a Bráhman ascetic of Utaria, a village near Benares, foretold the succession of his posterity to the dominions then governed by a Hindu Rájá. Some centuries later, in the decay of the Mughal Empire, some of the family who attempted to assert a turbulent independence were severely chastised by one of the lieutenants of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. In the succeeding reign Mausa Rám, the eldest brother of the branch occupying the ancient seat of the family in Utaria, rose to great favour with the Governor of Benares under the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh. On the death of Mausa Rám in 1739 his son Balwant Singh sent an offering to Delhi, and received from the Emperor his confirmation in the government of the Jaunpur, Benares, and Chunár districts, with the possession in his own right of four Parganás, and the title of Rájá Bahádur, which the family has held as an hereditary title ever since. In 1763, when the Emperor and the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh marched eastward to expel the British from Bengal, Rájá Balwant Singh was compelled to join them, but his troops took no part in the battle of Baksár, being stationed on the other side of the Ganges, and when he fled to one of his hill fortresses he was called back to receive confirmation of his possessions under the British Power. On the death of Balwant Singh in 1770 the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh desired to seize the Benares territory, but the British Government compelled him to recognize Chait Singh, the son of Balwant Singh, as Rájá under the British suzerainty, and by the treaty of 1775 the territory was finally declared British. The differences between Rájá Chait Singh and the Calcutta Government under Warren Hastings are historically famous, as they became the subject of one of the articles of the impeachment that was framed against the great Governor-General. The Rájá was deprived of his government, which was given on conditions to his nephew, Rájá Mahip Naráyan, son of Balwant Singh's daughter, and he died in exile at Gwalior under the protection of the Mahárájá Sindhia. Rájá Mahip Naráyan died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son Udit Naráyan Singh; and the latter in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son, Rájá Ishri Parshád Naráyan Singh Bahádur, who for his loyal services at the time of the Mutiny, received in 1859 the title of Mahárájá Bahádur as a personal distinction. On January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the Mahárájá Bahádur was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and on his death in 1889 he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Rájá. On February 8, 1889, the late Mahárájá Bahádur had been granted the privilege, as a personal distinction, of being addressed as "His Highness," and in September of that year the present Rájá was granted the same privilege, with the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, also as personal distinctions. The Mahárájá was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1898. His Highness has been exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts, and has been assured by *sanad* that, in the case of failure of natural heirs, the Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by himself or any future Rájá that may be in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his family. He is entitled to a salute of

13 guns. *Residences:* Rámnagar, Benares; Chakya, Mirzapur.

BENI MADHAB BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

BENI MADHO, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title, for services as Secretary of the local Famine Committee, on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sehore, Bhopal, Central India.

BENJAMIN, Elijah, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sukkur, Sind, Bombay.

BENKAT RAO. *See* Vyankat Rao.

BEONA, *Rájá of.* *See* Gobind Singh.

BEPIN. *See* Bipin.

BERI (BUNDELKHAND), Rao Bijai Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* February 14, 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* on March 18, 1862. Is a Puar Rájput, descended from Acharjya, who married a daughter of the Mahárájá Jagat Ráj, son of the Mahárájá Chhatarsal of Jaitpur, and received the *jágir* of Beri. He was succeeded by his son, Khuman Singh, whose son, Jugal Prasád, received a *sanad* from the British Government. His grandson, Bishnath Singh, adopted the present Jágirdár, who is a descendant from the Mahárájá Jagat Ráj by a collateral line. The title is hereditary; the Jágirdárs have sometimes been styled Sawai Rao, from their ancestor Jagat Ráj. The present Rao's son is Kunwar Bahádur Noni Raghuráj Singh. The State has an area of about 28 square miles, and a population of about 5000, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 66 infantry, and two guns. *Residence:* Beri, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BEYPORE, *Valiya Rájá of.* *See* Ráma Varma Rájá, *Rája.*

BEZONJI DADABHAI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

BHABAR, *The Chief of.* A ruling chief. The area of the State is 80 square miles; its population is 7222. *Residence:* Bhabar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

BHADARVA, Rana Fateh Singh Sardar Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* on January 26, 1888. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population 9185. *Residence:* Bhadarva, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BHADAURA (GUNA), Raja Madho Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1876. Succeeded to the *gadi* on May 10, 1883. The Rájá is descended from a Sisodhiya Rájput (Hindu) family. The State has a population of about 4000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bhadaura, Guna, Central India.

BHADAWAR, *Mahárájá of.* *See* Mahendra Mahendra Singh.

BHADRI, *Rai of.* *See* Rai Krishna Prasád Singh.

BHADVA, Jareja Bhav Singhji, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1826. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1843. The area of the State is 7 square miles; its population 1231, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bhadva, Káthiáwar, Bombay.

BHAG RAM, Pandit (of Jalandhar), *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on August 11, 1885. Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Kashmir.

BHAG SINGH (of Sikandra), *Sardár.* Descended from Dargaha Singh, who acquired a considerable territory by conquest in 1759 A.D. His possessions were subsequently reduced by other Sikh Sardárs. He had four sons, of whom the third, Sardár Agar Singh, was the father of Sardár Bhag Singh. The Sardár has a son, named Jowahir Singh. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

BHAGA SINGH, Dharmsinghwala, *Sardár.* The title of Sardár is hereditary in this family. *Residence:* Firozpur, Punjab.

BHAGABATTI CHARAN CHATTERJI, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Barrackpore, Bengal.

BHAGAT SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on April 19, 1886, in recognition of eminent services in the Department of Public Works, Rájputána. Claims descent from an ancient Kshatriya family of Sikh Sardárs, of the "Party of Rájá Sahibsingh," settled

in the district of Gujrat, Punjab. The Sardár Bahádur has four sons living—Sardár Krishna Singh Kapur (barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, 1887), Lahore; Sardár Vishnu Singh Kapur (of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and of the Middle Temple); Govind Singh; Hari Singh. *Residence:* Kapur Mahil, Gujrat, Punjab.

BHAGAT SINGH (of Kapurthalá), *Sardár, C.I.E.* The Sardár was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Kapurthalá.

BHAGAVAT DAYAL SINGH BAHADUR, Thakurai, *Rájá.* The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on January 3, 1893; and that of Rájá on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Chainpur, Palamau, Bengal.

BHAGWAN BAKHSH (of Pokhra Ansari), *Rájá; b.* September 1, 1872. The title is hereditary, and was recognized as such, December 4, 1877, when the Rájá succeeded his father, Rájá Umrao Singh, as a minor. The family is a younger branch of the Amethia Chattris (*see* Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, Rájá of Amethi), descended from Prithvi Chand, Rájá of Kálinjar. His descendant, Jamdhor Singh, had three sons, of whom the third was Rám Singh, who, on the division of the estates, took Pokhra Ansari, with the title of Rao. It is said that his great-grandson, Rao Kalián Singh, saluted a celebrated *fakir* with the respectful address of *Bandagi Mián*, and the grateful saint responded with a blessing on the "Rájá," whence the title was ever afterwards borne by this branch, who are known as the "Bandagi Mián Amethias." A descendant, Rao Amar Singh, endeavoured to assert his independence in the time of Shujá-ud-daulá, after the latter had been defeated by the English; but he was subsequently defeated and slain by the Nawáb's forces. His son, Madho Singh, ultimately regained most of his possessions. After his death, the property saw many changes, and at last fell into the hands of Rájá Sahajram Bakhsh. He was followed by Rájá Umrao Singh, the father of the present Rájá. *Residence:* Rowni, Haidargarh, Bara Banki, Oudh.

BHAGWAN BAKHSH SINGH (of Amethi), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, and was recognized December 4, 1877. The present Rájá succeeded Rájá Madho Singh in 1891. *Residence:* Sultanpur, Oudh.

BHAGWAN DAS, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

BHAGWAN DAS, Lala, Peshawaria, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891.

BHAGWAN SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1834. Belongs to a Jat family, whose founder, Sardár Rám Singh, acquired the territory of Buner and other districts in 1751 A.D. The family appear to have done good service during the Gurkha campaign, the first Sikh war, and lastly during the Mutiny in 1857. For the latter service they received as a reward the remission of a year's commutation tax, and one-sixteenth of the whole has been excused in perpetuity. The Sardár Bhagwan Singh, whose title of Sardár is hereditary, is an Honorary Magistrate in the Ambála district; and on January 1, 1890, received the title of Sardár Bahádur as a personal distinction. His son is named Brijandar Singh. *Residence:* Sohana Bedwan, Ambála, Punjab.

BHAGWAN SINGH, Subadar-Major, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

BHAGWANPUR, *Rájá of. See* Suréjbhan Singh.

BHAGWAT, D. V., *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Akola, Berár.

BHAGWAT MAHANTI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* March 3, 1821; son of Jugal Mahanti, belonging to a family of Karan or Utkal Kayasthas. Entered the service of the Government of Bengal in the year 1839, and served for more than fifty years in a large number of offices with ability and fidelity, retiring on pension in 1891. In 1870 he received a gold watch and chain from the Bengal Government, in recognition of "his long and valuable services," as well as in consideration of "his successful exertions during the famine of 1866"; and in 1886 the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction.

The Rai Bahádur has seven sons—Ramkrishna Mahanti, Jaikrishna Mahanti, Bhuvaneshwar Mahanti, Nandakishor Mahanti, Govindacharan Mahanti, Paramanand Mahanti, and Sadanand Mahanti. *Residence:* Pompalo, Kothdesh, Puri, Orissa.

BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH (of Balrampur), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The present Rájá succeeded the late Mahárání in 1896. *Residence:* Gonda, Oudh.

BHAGYAKUL, *Rájá of. See* Srináth Rai.

BHAI.—A prefix.

BHAIRON SINGH (of Maslai), *Rao; b.* March 22, 1855. The title is hereditary; and is said to have been originally received from Gori Sháh, Badshah. In 1820 the then Rao received a *sanad* from Sir John Malcolm. The Rao has a son, named Omar Singh. *Residence:* Nimár, Central Provinces.

BHAISAKHO, *Bhumia of. See* Ghari.

BHAISAUNDA (BUNDELKHAND), Chaube Chhatarsal Prasad, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief. The Jágirdár is of a Chaubé Bráhman (Hindu) family, descended from Rám Krishna Chaubé, Killádár of Kálinjar (*see* Paldeo), and was born about the year 1878. He succeeded to the *gadi* on January 16, 1886. The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population over 4000, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár's great-grandfather, Newal Kisor, was third son of Rám Krishna Chaubé, referred to above; and received a *sanad* from the British Government. The Jágirdár maintains a force of 52 soldiers. *Residence:* Bhaisaunda, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BHAISOLA or DOTRIA (BHOPAWAR), Thakur Bhim Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family; and was born about the year 1821. Succeeded to the *gadi* in the year 1842. The population of the State is nearly 3000. *Residence:* Bhaisola, Bhopáwar, Central India.

BHAIYA. *See* Bhaya.

BHAJJI, Rana Durga Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1842. Succeeded to the *gadi* on November 18, 1875. Belongs to a Rájput family, whose founder in early times came from Kángra, and acquired the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) by conquest. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815; and after their expulsion was confirmed in the possession of the Ráná by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated September 4, 1815. Its area is 94 square miles; population 12,106, chiefly Hindus. The chief maintains a military force of 60 infantry and 1 gun. *Residence:* Bhajji, Punjab.

BHALUSNA, Thakur Mulsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1852; is descended from a Koli (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Bhalusna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

BHAMBO KHAN, *Jám; b.* 1835. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on the Jám's ancestor, Saispál, when converted to Muhammadanism by Sayyid Jalál-ud-din. The Jám has two sons—Khán Muhammad Alam Khán and Gulám Ali Khán; they bear the titles of Mián and Khán respectively. The Jám is a considerable Jágirdár in the district of Shikárpur. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

BHAMGARH, *Rao of. See* Rám Singh.

BHAN PARTAB (of Imjhira), *Rájá Bahádur.* The title is hereditary; and was conferred on July 18, 1858, on Rájá Surat Singh Bahádur (cousin of the present Rájá), who was conspicuous for his loyalty, and for the brave resistance he and his followers offered to the rebels, in the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to a Lodhi family, whose ancestors had in early times the title of Thákur, and have been settled in the Narsinghpur district from time immemorial. In 1835 the title of Rao was conferred on Surat Singh (afterwards Rájá Bahádur) by the Rájá of Delehri. When Rájá Surat Singh died in 1870, the succession of his uncle, Rájá Manbodh Singh Bahádur, was recognized by the Government. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate; and on his death was succeeded by his only son, the present Rájá Bahádur. *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BHANDARKAR, Ramkrishna Gopal, *C.I.E. See* Ramkrishna.

BHANDRA, *Rájá of.* *See* Bhopál Singh.

BHANUDAS NAIDU, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Kampti, Central Provinces.

BHAO SINGH (of Piparia), *Thákur; b.* 1858. The title is hereditary. The Thákur succeeded his father, Thákur Bhagwan Singh. *Residence:* Piparia, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BHARADPURA (BHOPAWAR), Bhumia Udai Singh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. The chief is a Bhilala, born about 1848; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1858. The population of the State is 1724, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bharadpura, Bhopáwar, Central India.

BHARAT SINGH, *Manki.* This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognized by the Government. The Manki has a son named Jagannáth Singh, who bears the title of Bábu. *Residence:* Mánbhum, Bengal.

BHARAWAN, *Rájá of.* *See* Madho Singh.

BHAREH, *Rájá of.* *See* Rup Sinha.

BHARGO RAO, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1893. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

BHARRAI, *Rao Sáheb of.* *See* Malkhan Singh and Gajraj Singh.

BHARTPUR, His Highness Maharaja Birjindar Sawai Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, *G.C.S.I., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1815. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1853; invested with full powers March 4, 1871. Is of a Jat (Hindu) family, descended from Balchand, who founded the Bhartpur State about the beginning of the 18th century. The fifteenth in descent from Balchand was the Mahárájá Brig Singh, and seven generations further comes His Highness the present Mahárájá. The banner of this chief is coloured red; its motto is, *Sri Lachmanji Sahai.* His son is the Kunwarji Rám Singh Bahádur. The area of the State is about 1974 square miles; its population 645,540, chiefly Hindus, but with 105,666 Muhammadans and 4499 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 1647 cavalry, 8207 infantry, and 54 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and 2 guns more as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Bhartpur, Rájputána.

BHASKARA, *Rájá.* *See* Rámnád.

BHASKERAO BALKRISHNA PITALE (of Baroda), *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. Is Darbár Vakil for Baroda State. *Residence:* Bombay.

BHÁTGAON, *Rájá of.* *See* Kunjal Singh.

BHATKHERI, Rawat Sheo Singh, *Ráwat of.* A ruling chief. The Ráwat is a Chandrawat Rájput (Hindu), born about the year 1842. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. The population of the State is 2234, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bhatkheri, Western Málwá, Central India.

BHAUNAGAR, His Highness Maharaja Bhausinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 26, 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the late Mahárájá Sir Takhtsinghji Jaswatsinghji, G.C.S.I. Any account of the predecessors of His Highness would cover the history of the illustrious tribe or clan of the Gohel Rájputs of Káthiáwár, of whom he is the chief, and after whom the eastern part of the province of Káthiáwár is called Gohelwad. The Gohels claim to be descended from the celebrated Pándavs, who belonged to the Lunar or *Chandravansi* race, and so trace their line from the celebrated Shalivahan, the founder of the Shaka era, while Colonel Tod and others assert that the Gohels belong to the Solar race. The old family title of "Ráwal" was earned (as appears at page 258 of Tod's *Western India*) at the memorable battle of Chitor, fought with Alá-ud-din Khilji in 1303 A.D. There are evidences going as far back as 812 A.D. which show that the Gohels ruled in Saurashtra (Káthiáwár) from a very remote period. On the fall of the Delhi Empire, when the Mahratta power gradually rose into importance, the capital of the State was at Sihor, with Bhausingji as ruler, at which time (1722–23 A.D.) an encounter with the Mahratta army took place near Sihor and resulted in the defeat of the Mahrattas. The struggle showed the weakness of the position of the

capital, and Bhausingji chose the present site and founded the city of Bhaunagar, which he considered more secure. He died in 1764 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Akherajji. Akherajji assisted the Mahrattas against the Mughal Viceroy Mominkhan, and in 1771 assisted the British Government in reducing the pirate stronghold of Talaji. It was this ruler, too, who, at the request of the Resident at Baroda, gave shelter to Raghunáth Rao Peshwá, then a refugee, sending him to Bombay in one of his own vessels. Akherajji died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Wakhatsinghji. Wakhatsinghji largely extended his dominions, was a wise ruler and intrepid soldier, and during his lifetime cultivated the friendship of the British then trading in Surat. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son Wajesinghji, who after a prosperous reign, extending over a period of thirty-six years, died in 1852, and was succeeded by his grandson Akherajji III., his son Bhausingji having died during his lifetime. Akherajji III. died in 1854, and having no male issue was succeeded by his brother Jaswatsinghji, who died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son Takhtsinghji. The latter effected great and rapid improvements in his dominions. Liberal in his charities, generous in his grants for the public good, he constructed over 120 miles of railway at an expense of over eighty lacs of rupees, intersected his State with roads, studded the country with important public works, beautified his capital with permanent buildings of a most ornamental character, instituted a State Council, and revised the State laws, civil and criminal. His loyalty to the British Crown was second to none in India, and, at a cost of over five lacs of rupees, he formed for Imperial service a regiment of Lancers —350 strong—of men chiefly of his own clan, of which corps he was Honorary Colonel. The area of the State is 2860 square miles; the population 464,671, and the annual gross revenue Rs.41,00,000. *Arms: Gules*, an eagle *or* displayed; in chief on a canton of the second, a lion statant of the first. *Crest:* An Eastern galley *argent* profile in full sail. *Supporters:* Two bulls *argent* rampant, service with bezant. *Motto:* मनुष्य यत्न ईश्वर कृपा ("Man proposes but God disposes") on a label *azure*. *Residence:* The Motibagh Palace, Bhaunagar.

BHAUNAGRI, Sir M. M., *K.C.I.E.* *See* Mancherji Mehrwanji Bhaunagri, Sir, K.C.I.E.

BHAURAI RANCHODRAI DESAI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Godhra, Bombay.

BHAVNAGRI. *See* Mancherji.

BHAWAL, *Rájá of.* *See* Rajendra Naráyan Rai.

BHAWAL, Ram Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 25, 1889. The Seim is a Khasi, and his State is situated in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Its population is about 555, chiefly Khasis and Christians. *Residence:* Bhawal, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam.

BHAWANI PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. Is Diwan of Bijáwar State. *Residence:* Bijáwar, Central India.

BHAWANI PRIYA BARUANI (of Gauripur), *Ráni.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Goálpára, Assam.

BHAYA.—A prefix.

BHAYA MALL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on January 1, 1895; and that of Rai Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Peshäwar, Punjab.

BHERI, *Sardár of.* *See* Lál Singh.

BHIK CHAND, Seth, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Quetta, Baluchistan.

BHIKAJI AMUT CHAUBE, *Rao Saheb.* *See* Bhikhaji.

BHIKAJI RATANJI RANA, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

BHIKAM NARAYAN SINGH (of Deo), *Rájá Bahádur.* *See* Deo.

BHIKHAJI AMUT CHAUBE, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888, for eminent services in the Medical Department. *Residence:* Baroda, Bombay.

BHIKRA, *Rao of.* *See* Chet Singh.

BHILODIA, Thakur Chhatrasinghji Raesinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* in 1892. Succeeded to the *gadi* on November 10, 1893 (as a shareholder with one other). Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family. The State has an area of 5 square miles, and a population of 2213. *Residence:* Bhilodia, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BHIMACHARYA BIN RAMBHAT ZALFIKAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888, for eminent scholarship and oriental learning. *Residence:* Bombay.

BHIMJIBHAI RUSTAMJI ASHBURNER, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

BHINAI, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Mangal Singh.

BHINGA, *Rájá of. See* Udai Partáb Singh.

BHOAR, *Thákur of. See* Krishna Singh, Pandit.

BHOJAKHERI, Rao Bhawani Singh, *Rao of.* A ruling chief. The Rao is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family, and was born about the year 1858; succeeded to the *gadi* on December 9, 1879. The population of his State is about 250, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bhojakheri, Western Málwá, Central India.

BHOLA MISR, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bengal.

BHOLA RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 1, 1898. *Residence:* Military Works Department, Simla.

BHOPAL, Her Highness Nawab Shah Jahan Begum, *G.C.S.I., C.I., Begum of.* A ruling princess. Her Highness the Nawáb Sháh Jahán Begum is the seventh in lineal descent from the famous Dost Muhammad Khán, founder of the Bhopál dynasty; was born July 3, 1838, and succeeded to the *gadi* on November 16, 1868. Dost Muhammad was an Afghán officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the weakness of the Mughals after the death of that Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopál and the neighbouring districts. The State of Bhopál has usually been on the friendliest terms with the British authorities. In 1778, on the occasion of General Goddard's march across India; in 1809, at the time of General Close's expedition; and again in 1817, at the commencement of the Pindári war, Bhopál did good service to the British Power. An interesting feature in Bhopál history has been the fact that the Princesses of the ruling family have very frequently taken the most prominent part in the administration of the State. Kudsiá Begum was succeeded in 1837 by her son-in-law, the Nawáb Jahángir Muhammad; and the latter, on his death in 1844, was succeeded by his widow, her late Highness Sikandar Begum, mother of the ruling Princess, who was succeeded by the latter in 1868. The first husband of Her Highness the Nawáb Sháh Jahán Begum died in 1867, leaving one daughter, the Nawáb Sultán Jahán Begum; the latter has been acknowledged as Her Highness's heir-apparent. Her Highness was created in 1872, in recognition of her high administrative qualities, a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and has subsequently been appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress to the Order of the Crown of India. In 1871 she contracted a second marriage with the Maulavi Muhammad Sádik Husain, Nawáb Consort, a descendant of a noble family of Bokhára. The heir-apparent, the Nawáb Sultán Jahán Begum, was married in 1874 to Ahmad Ali Khán, a member of the Afghán clan, the Mirázái Khel, from which the Bhopál family is descended. The area of the State is 6872 square miles; its population is nearly a million, chiefly Hindus, but including over 80,000 Muhammadans, 6000 Jains, and about 120,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. Her Highness the Nawáb Begum maintains a military force of 803 cavalry, 2030 infantry, and 69 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, with 2 guns more within the limits of the Bhopál territory. *Arms:* Vert, a tower *or* within twelve musk blossoms proper in bordure. *Crest:* A sheaf of arrows charged with a lily *argent. Supporters:* Mahsir (fish), proper. *Motto: Nasr Minullah. Residence:* Bhopál, Central India.

BHOPAL SINGH (of Bhandra), *Rájá; b.* April 28, 1870. Succeeded the late Rájá Aman Singh on December 7, 1896. The title is hereditary, and was originally derived from Rájá Nizám Sháh of Mandla. *Residence:* Bhandra, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BHOPAL SINGH (of Urni Piparia), *Thákur; b.* 1827. The title is hereditary, having been originally derived from the Gond Rájás of Mandla. Is descended from a Rájput family of the Kshatriya tribe, clan Chandra-Bansi-Tomar (or Tomar of the Lunar race). This family claims to be descended from Rájá Anang Pál, who reigned at Delhi in 1193 A.D. After the subversion of the Tomar dynasty, the family is said to have migrated to the Gwalior and Jhansi territories, where some of its branches remain. Two brothers of this family, Bisrám Singh and Narwar Singh, were called in by the Gond Rájá of Mandla, and provided with military appointments. They captured the fort of Ajaigarh and subdued the country round Mandla and Kurai; and were rewarded with the *táluka* Sainkhera. In 1842 the Thákur Bhopál Singh, with his father and brother, captured a rebel, and were rewarded by Government with the village of Pat Ras. Rendered good service in the time of the Mutiny, and was rewarded with a money grant and a *parwána.* In 1867 the Thákur was made an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Piparia, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BHOR, Sankar Rao Chimnaji, *Pant Sachiv of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1854. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 12, 1871. Is a Bráhman (Hindu); the Pant Sachiv was one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the old Mahratta Empire. The present Pant Sachiv is the natural heir of Chimnaji Pandit, the late Pant Sachiv; who was adopted by Raghunáthrao on payment of *nazars* to the Rájá of Sátára and to the British Government. The area of the State is 1491 square miles, and its population 145,876, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bhor, Poona, Bombay.

BHOTE KHAN LALKHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Khámgaon, Berar.

BHOWNAGGREE. *See* Bhaunagri.

BHUBAN MOHAN RAHA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

BHUBAN MOHAN RAI, *Rájá.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. The Rájá is the son and successor of the late Rájá Haris Chandra, who was the chief of the Chakma clan in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and who rendered good service in the Lushai Expedition of 1871–72, by supplying coolies, boats, etc. *Residence:* Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

BHUGANGA BHUSAN RAI, *Rájá Rai.* This is one of the titles that appear never to have been formally recognized by Government. It was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi for approved service, the earliest Rájás being Rájá Pratápáditya Rai and Rájá Basanta Kumár Rai. *Residence:* Khulna, Bengal.

BHUP INDRA BAHADUR SINGH (of Kantit), *Rájá. See* Kantit.

BHUP INDRA BIKRAMA SINGH, *C.I.E.* **(of Piyagpur),** *Rájá. See* Piyágpur.

BHUP SINGH, Bagga (of Dabanwala), *Sardár; b.* 1836. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Bagga (Jat) family, formerly of great wealth and power in the Gurdáspur district. Descended from Sardár Amar Singh, who overran the greater part of the district. His son and successor, Sardár Bhag Singh, survived his father only three years; and on his death his cousin Budh Singh took possession of the estates, to the exclusion of Bhag Singh's son, Hari Singh. But Budh Singh was deprived of his possessions by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. Subsequently the Lahore Darbár assigned a *jágir* to Hari Singh, who was the father of the present Sardár. *Residence:* Gurdáspur, Punjab.

BHUPENDRA. *See* also Bhup Indra.

BHUPENDRA NARAYAN RAI (of Madhavapassa), *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognized by Government. The family at one time possessed three *farmáns* of the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, bearing the seal of the Nawáb Murshid Kuli Khán, confirming Udai Naráyan Rai in the *Zamindári* of Chandradip, Bákarganj.

Residence: Madhavapassa, Bákarganj, Bengal.

BHUPENDRADEB RAI, *Rájá Rai and Mahásai.* This is a title that appears not to have been formally recognized by Government. The family claims to have received it from the Emperor Aurangzeb in the year 1090 *Hijrah;* and states that the original *sanad* was in their possession up to the time of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, in 1877. *Residence:* Bansberiá, Hooghly, Bengal.

BHURAYA JULLAYA, *Rai Bahádur; b.* February 13, 1857; received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Poona.

BHUTAN, His Highness Sangay Dorji, *Deb Rájá of.* A ruling chief. His Highness the Deb Rájá is a Buddhist by religion, and a Thibetan by race. He succeeded to the *gadi* on August 23, 1885. The area of the State is about 20,000 square miles; its population is estimated at 200,000, chiefly Buddhists. *Residence:* Bhutan.

BHUTNATH DE, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Raipur, Central Provinces.

BHYA. *See* Bhaya.

BHYSONDA. *See* Bhaisaunda.

BICHHROD I., Thakur Ratan Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family; was born about the year 1360, and succeeded to the *gadi* on April 17, 1874. The population of his State is about 366, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bichhrod, Western Málwá, Central India.

BICHHROD II., Thakur Madho Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family; was born about the year 1847, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1878. *Residence:* Bichhrod, Western Málwá, Central India.

BICHU SINGH, Thakur, *C.I.E.* The title of C.I.E. was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Dholpur, Rájputána.

BIDHOO. *See* Bidhu.

BIDHU BHUSAN BANERJI, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Public Works Department, Simla.

BIHARI LAL, Seth, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

BIHARI LAL BARICK, Babu, *Rai Bahádur.* Is a Gayawal of Gaya. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Gaya, Bengal.

BIHARI LAL KHAZANCHI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on June 1, 1888; and that of Rao Bahádur on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BIHAT, Rao Mahum Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief. The Rao is descended from an ancient Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family, a collateral branch of that which rules at Orchha. He was born on November 16, 1858, and succeeded to the *gadi* on April 9, 1872. Arjun Pál, who ruled at Mahoni, was the common ancestor of the Orchha and Bihat families—his third son, Dya Pál, settling at Etaura, and subsequent generations occupying Gurha in Bihat State, and finally Bihat itself. Aperbal Singh, Chief of Bihat, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. The area of the State is about 13 square miles; its population 4704, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 5 cavalry, 75 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Bihat, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BIHORA, Thakur Sardarbawa, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1854. Area of State is rather under 1 square mile; its population is chiefly Bhil (aboriginal). The Thákur belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. *Residence:* Bihora, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

BIJA, Thakur Ude Chand, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1829. Succeeded to the *gadi* 1841. Belongs to a Rájput family (Hindu), whose founder, Garab Chánd, came from Ujjain in early times and conquered this territory. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815; but when they were expelled by the British in the latter year, the Thákur was confirmed in possession by a *sanad*, on conditions of feudal service. The State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) has an area of 4 square miles, and a population of 1158, chiefly Hindus. The

Thákur maintains a military force of 10 men. *Residence:* Bija, Punjab.

BIJAI BAHADUR (of Chichli), *Rájá; b.* 1849. Succeeded his father, Rájá Nizám Singh, in 1871. The title is hereditary; and was originally conferred by the Gond Rájá of Mandla, dating so far back, it is said, as 921 A.D. The *sanad* has been destroyed by age. In 1808 a flag, a staff, a belt, and a drum were bestowed on Rájá Sangram Sháh by the late Nawáb Sidak Ali, Subahdár of the Nágpur Rájá, for the capture of a famous rebel named Mir Khán. The family were settled at Fatehpur in Hoshangabad until 1227; when Pahár Singh, the younger son of Rájá Bariya Singh of Fatehpur, came to Chichli and Sangal. The present Rájá's father, Rájá Nizám Singh, rendered good service to Government in the time of the Mutiny in 1857; and received, in consideration thereof, a *sanad* of loyalty, dated September 19, 1859, together with a sword of honour and a money grant. He was also made an Honorary Magistrate. The Rájá Bijai Bahádur has a son whose name is Lál Saheb. The family banner is a yellow flag or *pitambar*, with *chauri* and staff; the motto on the Rájá's seal is *Sado Sahai Narsingh, Nizam Singh Sut Bijai Bahádur Singh*, which is "May the god Narsingh always help Bijai Bahádur Singh, son of Nizám Singh." *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH (of Bijaigarh), *Rájá; b.* 1844. Succeeded to the Ráj on May 11, 1895. The title is an ancient one, and is hereditary. *Residence:* Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

BIJAI CHAND MAHTAB, *Mahárájkumár. See* Burdwan.

BIJAIGARH, *Rájá of. See* Bijai Bahádur Singh.

BIJAWAR, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhan Partab Singh Bahadur, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 24, 1842. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 23, 1847. His Highness the Chief of Bijáwar, like those of Charkhári and Ajaigarh, is descended from Jagat Ráj, the second son of the Mahárájá Chhatarsal; and the Bijáwar territory is a portion of that which was ruled by his great ancestor. The second son of Jagat Ráj was Birsinghdeo of Bijáwar; and the son of the latter, named Kesri Singh, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1811. The great-grandson of the last-named is the present Mahárájá Bahádur. The area of the State is about 974 square miles; its population 113,285, chiefly Hindus, but with 2405 Muhammadans and 2506 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 100 cavalry, 1000 infantry, and 13 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The family is Bundela Rájput (Hindu); its motto is *Agni pratáp Vishwesha* (Hindi, meaning "As fire resplendent, the Lord of the World"); and its banner was unfurled at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage in 1877. *Residence:* Bijáwar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BIJNA, Diwan Makund Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief. Is a member of the *Hashtbhaiya* family (*see* Dhurwai), who are Bundela Rájputs, the State being an offshoot of that of Orchha (*q.v.*); *b.* January 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. Diwán Sávant Singh of Bijna was the second son of Diwán Rai Singh, the common ancestor of the *Hashtbhaiya.* Sáwant Singh's grandson, Surjun Singh, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823; and his grandson is the present chief. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population 2084, chiefly Hindus. The chief maintains a military force of 4 cavalry, 30 infantry, and 2 guns. *Residence:* Bijna, Bundelkhand, Central India.

BIJNI, *Rani of.* Is the widow of the late Rájá Kumud Naráyan Bhup of Bijni, and is in possession of the Bijni estates. The Bijni family is descended from a younger son of one of the Rájás of Kuch Behar (*q.v.*) *Residence:* Bijni, Goálpára, Assam.

BIKANIR, His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siroman Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, *Mahárája of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1879. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 19, 1887. Is a Ráhtor Rájput, descended from Bika Singh, the founder of Bikanir, who was the sixth son of Rao Jodha, Chief of Jodhpur (*q.v.*), claiming descent from Umalrai, fifty-sixth in descent from Ráma. The title was confirmed to the family, in the person of the

Mahárájá Guj Singh, by the Emperor Ahmad Sháh of Delhi in 1752 A.D. The Bikanir flag is yellow and red—the former representing *Lakshminárâyan*, and the latter *Devi*. The area of the State is 22,340 square miles; its population 509,021, chiefly Hindus, but with over 50,000 Muhammadans and 21,000 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 400 cavalry, 564 infantry, and 91 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Residence:* Bikanir, Rájputána.

BILASPUR, *Rájá of. See* Kahlur.

BILASPUR, Atraula, *Rájá of. See* Mumtáz Ali Khán.

BILAUDA, Thakur Samrat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1878. Is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 276, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bilauda, Western Málwá, Central India.

BILBARI, Mhosha *walad* **Vaghu,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1860. Is descended from a Puar family. The State is one of the numerous Dáng States in Khándesh; its area is under 2 square miles, and its population about 1418, chiefly Bhils (aborigines). *Residence:* Bilbari, Khándesh, Bombay.

BILEHRA, *Rájá of. See* Hanumant Singh.

BILOD, *The Khan of.* A ruling chief. This State is in Western Málwá, Central India, and the succession to the *gadi* was undecided at the time when information was obtained in 1891. The population is about 600, partly Hindus, partly Muhammadan; the ruling family is Muhammadan. *Residence:* Bilod, Central India.

BINAYA KRISHNA DEB, *Rájá.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

BINDA PARSHAD, *Rai.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

BIPIN BIHARI BOSE (or BASU), *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Hatwá, Bengal.

BIPIN BIHARI CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bara Banki, Oudh.

BIPIN KRISHNA BASU (BOSE), *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

BIR BIKRAMA SINGH, Kunwar, Lieutenant, *C.I.E.* The Kunwár, who is Commandant of the Sirmur Imperial Service Infantry, was created a C.I.E. on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sirmur.

BIRSHAMSHER JANG, Rana Bahadur, *G.C.S.I., Mahárájá Sir.* Prime Minister of Nepál. His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepál was, on May 25, 1892, created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, he was promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Most Exalted Order. *Residence:* Khatmandu, Nepál.

BIRA SINGHA NARAYAN RAI (of Madhavapassa), *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognized by Government. The family at one time possessed three *farmáns* of the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, bearing the seal of the Nawáb Murshid Kuli Khán, confirming Udai Naráyan Rai in the *Zamindári* of Chandradip, Bákarganj. *Residence:* Madhavapassa, Bákarganj, Bengal.

BIRESHWAR CHATTERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897, for eminent services as Inspector of Schools. *Residence:* Hazáribagh, Bengal.

BIRESHWAR DATT, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BIRSINGHPUR, *Rájá of. See* Rámeshwar Bakhsh Singh.

BISAMBHAR BIRBAR MANGRAJ MAHAPATTAR, *Rájá of Baramba. See* Baramba.

BISHAMBHAR NATH, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Commissariat Department, Simla.

BISHAMBHAR NATH, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

BISHAN CHANDRA DATTA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bongong, Bengal.

BISHAN DAS, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. The Rai Saheb is Wazir-i-Wizarat of Ladakh. *Residence:* Ladakh.

BISHAN DAS, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* North-Western Railway.

BISHAN DATT (of Murwara), *Thákur; b.* 1831. The title is hereditary. The *táluka* was given to the family of Anrudh Singh Baldeo Sahai by Rájá Nizám Sháh of Mandla about 1743. *Residence:* Murwara, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BISHAN LAL, Pandit, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bhartpur, Rájputána.

BISHAN SARUP, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai was conferred on January 1, 1877; and that of Rai Bahádur on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Kekri, Ajmir.

BISHAN SINGH (of Bheri), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Mahtab Singh, Miran Kotia, a Sikh chief famous for his prowess, who lived in 1761 A.D. His son, Sardár Rai Singh, acquired by conquest some villages in the Ambála district more than a century ago. *Residence:* Bheri, Ludhiána, Punjab.

BISHAN SINGH (of Nábha), *Diwán, C.I.E.* The Diwán was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1890, for distinguished services to the State of Nábha in the Punjab. *Residence:* Nábha, Punjab.

BISHEN LAL SINGH (of Kendi), *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that have not been formally recognized by Government. The family is descended from Rájá Nabir Singh, who was *Zamindár* of Kendi, in the Hazáribagh district, at the commencement of the 18th century. The Rájá has a son, named Iswar Prasád Singh, who bears the courtesy title of Tikai. *Residence:* Hazáribagh, Bengal.

BISHESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Rai.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

BISHESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Rai.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Partábgarh, Oudh.

BISHESHWAR NATH, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896, for good service in respect to State Railways. *Residence:* Calcutta.

BISHNATH SINGH (of Katra Balkhera), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Rájá Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

BISHNU CHANDRA DATTA, *Rai Bahádur.* Has rendered good service as Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal, and received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

BISHUN NARAYAN (of Sidli), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, and was conferred on August 14, 1868. Is the son of the late Rájá Gauri Naráyan, descended from a family said to be descended from the ancestors of the Mahárájá of Kuch Behar. The founder received a *jágir* from the Rájá of Kuch Behar; his descendants subsequently became subjects of the Mughal Empire, and in 1765 came under British rule. They were under Bhutiya control for some time, and reverted to British control after the Bhután war in 1865. *Residence:* Goálpára, Assam.

BISHUNATH SINGH, *Rao; b.* September 15, 1870. Succeeded his father on October 1, 1888. The title is hereditary, and is said to have been conferred orginally on Raghubar Singh, Thákur, father of Rao Bishunáth Singh, by Rájá Gyan Chand. *Residence:* Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

BITHAR, *Rájá of. See* Sheonath Singh.

BOBBILI, *Rájá of. See* Venkatasveta Chala-pathi Ranga Rao, Ravu, *Rájá.*

BOD, Raja Jogindra Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1857. Succeeded

to the *gadi* on October 5, 1879. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, founded by Ganda Mardan Deo, seventy generations back. The title of Rájá has been enjoyed since the time of the Mahratta rule; it was formally recognized by the British Government on May 21, 1874, in the lifetime of the late Rájá Pitambar Deo, father of the present Rájá. The eldest son of the ruling Rájá is called the Jubaráj; the younger sons Bábus. It is said that the Rájás of Bod have always been famous for their loyalty to the Emperors of India who were in power from time to time. Formerly there was a main route through this State to the Central and Western Provinces, and whenever any persons duly accredited by the Muhammadan or Mahratta rulers passed over it, the Rájás of Bod used to render them every assistance, and thus earned their favour. When Rájá Pratáp Deb was the ruler, certain officers of the Muhammadan Emperor were passing through this State with troops *en route* to Puri. Some of the troops having caught fever it was necessary for them to halt there for about a month, during which time the Rájá treated them very hospitably, and gained their good opinion. On their reporting the facts to the Emperor, the title of "Swasti Sri Derlakhya Dumbadhipati Jharkhund Mandaleswar" was conferred upon the then Rájá. This title continued till the time of Rájá Banamali Deb, when certain Mahratta officers went to Sonpur to realize *peshkash*, and committed much violence. The people of Sonpur formed a conspiracy to kill the officers, who fled to Bod for refuge. The Sonpur people continued their pursuit up to Bod, where the Rájá took them prisoners and sent them to Nágpur. This conduct of the chief very much pleased the Mahratta ruler, who conferred the title of "Swasti Sri Prabalapratapaditya Parutapa Danasampanna Jharkhand Badshah" on the Rájá. This title was subsequently abbreviated to "Jharkhand Paichha"; and in consideration of the above, the Rájá was once for all exempted from paying *peshkash* to the Mughal and Mahratta rulers. The area of the State (which is one of those known as the Orissa Tributary Mahals) is about 2064 square miles; its population 130,103, chiefly Hindus, but over 37,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 592 infantry and 2 guns. *Residence:* Bod, Orissa.

BODDOO. *See* Badu.

BOGOLA NAND MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Murshidabad, Bengal.

BOIDYO. *See* Baidya.

BOLAICHAND PAIN, Shri, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Telegraph Department, Simla.

BOLAK CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Arrah, Bengal.

BOLANDRA, Thakur Salamsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1865. Is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 14 square miles; its population about 873, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bolandra, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

BOLIHAR, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Kristendra Rai.

BOMANJI BYRAMJI PATELL, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

BOMANJI SOHRABJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

BONAI, Raja Indar Deo Bahadur, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1836. Succeeded to the *gadi* on September 12, 1876. Rendered good service to the Government during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1867–68. Is descended from a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, who call themselves *Kodam Bangsa,* because the progenitor of the race was born under a *kodam* tree. The infant, it is said, was abandoned, and was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, when a peacock swallowed it, and kept it in his craw until the danger was over; and in gratitude the family adopted the peacock as its crest. The title of *Tikait* is the courtesy title of the heir-apparent; that of *Potait* is

borne by the second son, that of *Lál* by the third son, and *Bábu* by the younger sons, if any. The Rájá Bahádur has the following sons—Tikait Nilambar Deo, Potait Bishambar Deo, Lál Hari Krishna Deo. The area of the State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) is about 1297 square miles; its population 24,026, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Bonai, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

BONOMALLY CHUCKERBUTTY, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Superintendent of the Toshakhána of the Government of India. *Residence:* Calcutta.

BOOTA SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Rawal Pindi, Punjab.

BORKHERA, Thakur Amar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur is descended from a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Borkhera, Indore, Central India.

BORKHERA (WESTERN MALWA), Thakur Bhairon Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about the year 1858. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1873. The population of the State is about 1000, partly Hindus, partly Muhammadans. *Residence:* Borkhera, Western Málwá, Central India.

BOYDO NATH DEY, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Punjab Frontier.

BRAHMA MOHAN MALLIK, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Hughli, Bengal.

BRAHMA NARAYAN SINGH, *Thákur.* This is one of the titles that appear not to have been officially recognized. The Thákur's sons all bear the courtesy title of *Bábu. Residence:* Mánbhum, Bengal.

BRAJA GOPAL SINGH, *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that have never been formally recognized by Government. The Rájá's elder son is styled *Tikait;* his name is Madan Mohan Singh, and the younger, whose name is Sarat Chandra Singh, has the title of *Hikim. Residence:* Mánbhum, Bengal.

BRAJA KISHOR SINGH, *Rájá.* This is one of the titles that appear never to have been officially recognized by Government. The family claims to be of Rájput descent. The Rájá's eldest son, named Ramkanai Singh, bears the courtesy title of *Jubaráj;* the second, named Syamsandar Singh, bears that of *Hikim;* the third is styled *Kumár.* In this family no name is given to a son till he attains the age of twelve years. The younger sons of the Rájá, below the third, are styled *Bábu,* except the fourth, who sometimes has the courtesy title of *Bara Thákur. Residence:* Bárabhum, Mánbhum, Bengal.

BRAMHA NAND MAL, *Paik-Rai.* This is one of the titles that appear not to have been formally recognized by Government. It was originally conferred by one of the old Rájás of Kujung. *Residence:* Cuttack, Orissa.

BRIGLAL SINGH, Subadar, *Bahádur. See* Brij Lál Singh.

BRIJ BHUKAN LAL, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1820. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1882, the Rai Bahádur having held many important public offices, having retired on pension in 1872, and having been granted a medal by Government at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Lucknow; one of the founders of the Jubilee High School, Lucknow; President of the Kayastha Sadar Sabha of India, 1888; and Secretary to the Trustees of the Husainabad Endowment. Has borne for many years a high character for loyalty and benevolence. His son is named Ananda Prasád, born 1846; his grandson, Bansi Dhar, born 1874; his great-grandson, Manohar Lál, born 1891. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

BRIJ LAL GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1879. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

BRIJ LAL SINGH, Subadar, *Bahádur.* Received the title of Bahádur on July 4, 1896. *Residence:* Hingoli, Deccan.

BRIJ MOHAN DEO, *Rájá; b.* May 15, 1896. Succeeded the late Rájá Raghu Kesari Deo on October 21, 1897. *Residence:* Bhowani Patna, Kalahandi State, Central Provinces.

BRIJ MOHAN LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Assam.

BRITTO, Salvador Felin, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* South Canara, Madras.

BUDDHA KHAN, *Khán.* The title is personal and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Hathan, Merwara.

BUDDHAVARAPU NARAYANAMURTHI PANTULU, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is a Deputy-Collector. *Residence:* Madras Presidency.

BUDH SINGH DUDHURIA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. Is a brother of the Rai Bishan Chand Dudhuria Bahádur (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Murshidabad, Bengal.

BUDHO KHAN *walad* **MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

BULAKA SINGH, *Sardár.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

BULAND JAH. *See* Muhammad Askari.

BUN BEHARI KAPUR (of Burdwan), *Rájá; b.* November 11, 1853. Title of Rájá conferred, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893; adopted by the third brother of the late Mahárájá Adhiráj Mahtab Chand Bahádur of Burdwan on August 31, 1856. Appointed *Diwán-i-Ráj* of Burdwan in 1877, and Vice-President of the Burdwan Ráj Council in 1879. At the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, received a Certificate of Honour, was appointed Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the District Board of Burdwan; and on January 23, 1885, a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Appointed Joint Manager, Burdwan Ráj estate, 1885, and sole Manager in 1891; and has rendered admirable services to the Burdwan Ráj and to the country for many years past. He is the natural father of the present Maháráj-Kumár of Burdwan (who is still a minor); a brother-in-law of the late Mahárájá Aftab Chand Bahádur, and a nephew of His Highness the late Mahárájá Mahtab Chand Bahádur of Burdwan. *Crest:* A horse's head, erased, proper. *Residence:* The Bonabas, Burdwan.

BUNDI, His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Mahárao Rájá of; b.* about 1868. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 28, 1889. Is a Chauhan (Hara) Rájput (Hindu), descended from Rao Deo Singh, son of Rao Bakht Singh Deoji, who founded the State of Bundi about the year 1242 A.D. The flag of the family is coloured yellow, with the motto *Sri Rangesh Bhagt Bundesh Ram Singhe*, meaning "Rájá Ram Singh, ruler of Bundi, is a believer in Ragbunáthji." The State is situated in that part of Rájputána known as the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. Its area is 2300 square miles; its population about 254,701, chiefly Hindus, but with 9477 Muhammadans and 3101 Jains. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. on January 1, 1894, and a K.C.S.I. on January 1, 1897. He maintains a military force of 446 cavalry, 1835 infantry, and 144 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Residence:* Bundi, Rájputána.

BUNYAD HASAN, Mir, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bara Banki, Oudh.

BURDWAN, Maharaj-Kumar Bijai Chand Mahtab, *Maháráj-Kumár of; b.* October 19, 1881. Succeeded the late Mahárájá Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahádur, Mahárájá of Burdwan. Belongs to a Kapur Kshatriya family of Kotli in Lahore, Punjab, whence Abu Rai, the founder of the Burdwan Ráj family, migrated to Bengal. Was adopted by the late Mahárájá, and is the son of Rájá Bun Behari Kapur of Burdwan (*q.v.*), a scion of the same family, who is also the guardian and manager of the large estates of the young Maháráj-Kumár. Abu Rai Kapur settled in district Burdwan, and in 1657 A.D. was appointed Chaudhri and Kotwál of Rekabi Bazár, etc., under the Fauzdár of *Chaklá* Burdwan. He was succeeded by Bábu Rai, who owned *Parganá* Burdwan and three

other estates, and also succeeded his father as Chaudhri. Then followed in succession his son Gyaneshyam Rai, and his grandson Krishna Ráma Rai; the latter received a *farmán* from the Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 24th Rabiwal Akhir, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign (1695 A.D.), confirming him as Zamindár and Chaudhri of Burdwan. Succeeded by his son Jagat Ráma Rai, who received a similar *farmán* from the Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 5th Jamadiwal Awol, in the forty-third year of his reign (1700 A.D.); and again his son, Kirti Chandra Rai, who succeeded, received a similar *farmán* from the same Emperor, dated 20th Sawab, in the forty-eighth year of his reign (1705 A.D.), mentioning him as Zamindár and Chaudhri of forty-nine *Mahals* in *Parganá* Burdwan. Kirti Chandra Rai received a second *farmán* from the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, adding some *Mahals*, in the year 1736 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Chitra Sen Rai, who in the twenty-first year of the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh (1740 A.D.), received a *farmán* recognizing him as Zamindár of *Chaklá* Burdwan, and giving him the title of Rájá. He was succeeded by his cousin, the nephew of Kirti Chandra, Rájá Tilak Chandra Rai; who received a *sanad* from the Emperor Ahmad Sháh, dated 7th Rajab, in the seventh year of his reign (1753 A.D.), confirming him as Rájá of Burdwan, etc. In 1765 he received another *sanad* from the Emperor Sháh Alam, granting an increase of the *Zamindári*, and the additional title of Bahádur, and about the same time the same Emperor wrote him a friendly letter, intimating his creation as Rájá Bahádur, and also as a Commander of 4000 infantry. To this, in the official *farmán* that followed, was added also the command of 2000 cavalry; and lastly, in the ninth year of the Emperor Sháh Alam (1768 A.D.), he received from the Commander-in-Chief, by order of the Emperor, a *sanad* conferring the title of Mahárája Adhiráj, and making him a Commander of 5000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, with authority for guns, bands, *nakara*, etc. He was succeeded by his son, the Mahárájá Tej Chandra Rai, who, in 1771 A.D., received a similar *sanad* to the last-named. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Mahárájá Mahtab Chand, who, in 1833 A.D., received a *farmán* from Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General, confirming him in the title of Mahárájá Adhiráj Bahádur. In 1868 he obtained for himself and his descendants the licence of Her Majesty to bear the arms and supporters described below; and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was granted, as a personal distinction, the right to receive a salute of 13 guns. He managed his great estates with so much success that they became some of the most prosperous in Bengal; and at the time of the Santál Rebellion in 1855, and again during the troubles of the Mutiny, the Mahárájá did everything in his power to strengthen the hands of the Government, by placing elephants and bullock-carts at the disposal of the authorities, and by keeping open the communications in the neighbouring districts. On his death in 1879 he was succeeded by his adopted son, the late Mahárájá Aftab Chand Mahtab, who, on attaining his majority in 1881, was installed at the Palace, Burdwan, in all his father's honours and possessions. He died prematurely in 1888, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Maháráj-Kumár, who is still a minor. The family colour is dark blue with scarlet facings. The arms are *azure*, an ancient Hindustani shield proper, between in chief a crescent *argent* and in base two swords in saltire, points downwards, also proper. The crest is an iron-gray horse's head, couped, around the neck a riband azure, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon of the last, charged with a lotus-flower proper. The supporters are, on either side an iron-gray horse regardant, around the neck a riband gules, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon of the last, charged with a lotus-flower proper. *Residences:* The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal; Mahtab Manzil, and Dilaram, and Dar-ul-Bahr (Dilkusha Gardens), Burdwan; The Rájbáti, Chinsurah, Bengal; The Rájbáti, Kalna, Bengal; The Aftab House, Alipur, Calcutta; The Rosebank, Darjiling; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal; and other residences at Bhágalpur, Benares, Cawnpur, and Agra.

BURHAN-UD-DIN-KHAN, Fakir Sayyid (of Lahore), *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 22, 1888. *Residence:* Bhopál, Central India.

BUTA MALL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

BUTA SINGH, *Rai Bahádur. See* Boota.

BYA GALE, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik-ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Pegu, Burma.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, *Khán Bahádur. See* Behramji Dádábhái, *Khán Bahádur.*

BYRAMJI SORABJI CARDMASTER, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

CALICUT, Raja Kizhakke Kovilagam Mana Vikrama Bahadur, *Zamorin of; b.* 1832. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the decease of the late Zamorin, the Mahárájá Sir Mana Vikráma Bahádur, K.C.S.I. The present Zamorin is believed to be the 120th in descent from the founder of the family, who derived his title from Cheramán Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar. The tradition is that there were two youths of the Eradi caste from Pumthura, near Erode, who rendered Cheramán Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar, signal service in subduing the stronghold of an eastern invader, the Chola King of Choladesh. When Cheramán Perumal became a Buddhist in 352 A.D., and retired from political life, dividing his empire of Malabar among his eighteen feudatories, it chanced that these two youths were absent on a pilgrimage to Benares, so they were overlooked in the distribution of territory. At the last moment they returned, and were presented by the Emperor with his Imperial sword, and a small piece of land called Kokorikot—whence the modern Calicut—Cheramán Perumal bidding them win what more they wanted with the sword. Accordingly, when Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, he found the descendant of one of these youths, the Zamorin of Calicut, ruling over the greater part of South Malabar. From that time the Zamorins were mainly engaged in wars with the Rájás of Cochin and their allies, the Portuguese. The family follows the well-known *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is always to the offspring of its female members only; among these the next eldest male to the Zamorin is the heir-apparent. In 1766 the then Zamorin, being beleaguered by Haidar Ali of Mysore, set fire to his palace, and voluntarily perished in the flames. Thenceforward the Zamorins were (with short intervals of attempts at rebellion) the subjects of Haidar and Tippu, until the Calicut territory was ceded to the English by the treaty with Tippu in 1792. The late Zamorin was appointed a Fellow of the Madras University in 1882, created a Mahárájá Bahádur in 1878, and a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on May 25, 1892. He died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by the present Zamorin. The heir-apparent of the Zamorin under the *Marumakkatayam* law bears the interesting courtesy-title of "The Eralpad." *Residence:* Calicut, Malabar District, Madras.

CAMALESHWARI. *See* Kamaleshwari.

CAMBAY, His Highness Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* in the year 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 11, 1880. Belongs to a Mughal (Shiah Muhammadan) family, descended from Mirza Jáfar Nizám-ud-daulá, who married the daughter of Momin Khán Dehlami, agent for Surat and Cambay. The Nawáb at the time of the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 was Fateh Ali Khán, who was succeeded by his brother Bandeh Ali Khán, and the latter by his nephew, the Nawáb Husain Yar Khán, father of the present Nawáb. The full title of His Highness is Sardár Nawáb Najib-ud-daulá, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Munim Khán Bahádur, Diláwar Jang Dawe Ekbalu, His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Saheb Bahádur, Nawáb of Cambay. His Highness married in 1876 the Bibi Gauhár Khanum Saheb, and in 1882 the Bibi Khurshid Jahán Begum. The area of the State is about

350 square miles; its population about 86,000, chiefly Hindus, with about 12,000 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 36 cavalry, 496 infantry, and 12 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Cambay, Kaira, Bombay.

CANNANORE, Ali Raja, *Sultan of. See* Musa.

CARSEDJEE. *See* Kharsedji.

CASHINATH. *See* Kashi.

CASHMERE, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of. See* Jammu and Kashmir.

CHADCHAT, *Thákur of. See* Santalpur and Chadchat, *Thákur of.*

CHAIT. *See* Chet.

CHAKUR KHAN *walad* **AHMAD ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title of Mir has been continued by the Government for life. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

CHAMBA, His Highness Raja Sham Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* in 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1873. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the Rájá Sail, who in very early times came from Marwár to Chamba. In 1846 the State came into the possession of the British Government after the first Sikh war, and a part of it was made over to the Mahárájá Goláb Singh of Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequently, however, by an arrangement made with the latter in 1847, Chamba came again entirely under British control, and it was assigned to the then Rájá, Rájá Sri Singh, and his heirs. On his death in 1870 he was succeeded by his brother, Rájá Gopál Singh, who abdicated in 1873, and was succeeded by the present Rájá. In 1854 the *sanitarium* of Dalhousie was surrendered to the Government by the Rájá of Chamba, in consideration of the remission of part of the yearly tribute, and in 1867 the cantonments of Bakloh and Balun. The area of the State, which is very mountainous, being situated in the Himalayas, on the frontiers of Kashmir, is about 3092 square miles; its population 115,773, chiefly Hindus, but including 6859 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 3 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Chamba, Punjab.

CHAMPA LAL, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Beáwar, Rájputána.

CHAND MAL, Seth, *Rai.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Ajmir, Rájputána.

CHANDAR SHIKHAR (of Sissaindi), *Rájá; b.* October 29, 1860. Succeeded the Rájá Káshi Prasád in 1873. Belongs to a Tiwári Bráhman family, on whom the title of Rájá was conferred by King Amjad Ali Sháh of Oudh, and it was recognized as hereditary by the British Government in 1877. Rájá Káshi Prasád was consistently loyal during the Mutiny, and gave great assistance to British officers. He was specially mentioned in Lord Canning's Proclamation of March 1858 as one of the six loyal Oudh Tálukdárs, and was granted large estates as a reward. *Residence:* Sissaindi, Lucknow, Oudh.

CHANDASINGH KANSINGH SHAHANI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

CHANDRA KANTA TARKALANKAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, in recognition of eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Mymensingh, Bengal.

CHANDRA KUMAR DUTT (or Datta), *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bákarganj, Bengal.

CHANDRA KUMAR RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Zamindár of Dalal Bazar. *Residence:* Dalal Bazar, Noakháli, Bengal.

CHANDRA NATH MITTRA, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Was formerly Superintendent of the Government Press, Lahore. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

CHANDRA SIKHAR SINHA HARI CHANDANA MAHAPATRA SAMANTA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 3, 1893, in recognition of eminence in

oriental learning. *Residence:* Khandpara, Bengal.

CHANDRABHAN RAM SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Kutch, Madras.

CHANDULAL MATHURADAS, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Kutch, Bombay.

CHANG BHAKAR, Bhaya Mahabir Singh Deo, *Bhaya of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 15, 1879. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 17, 1897. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, that is a collateral branch of the Korea Chauhán Rájputs, descended from Jorâwal Singh, a younger step-brother of Rájá Garib Singh of Korea. The State is one of those known as the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals. Its area is about 906 square miles, and its population about 13,466, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Chang Bhakar, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

CHARKHARI, His Highness Maharaj-Adhiraj Sipadar-ul-Mulk Mulkhan Singh Bahadur, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 10, 1880. Belongs to the famous Bundela Rájput family founded by Bir Singh in the 13th century, who first took the clan name of Bundela, and from whom are descended a very large number of celebrities in Central Indian history, including the royal families of Orchha, Panna, Dattia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughási. One of these descendants, the Mahárájá Chhatarsal, acquired the sovereignty of Eastern and Northern Bundelkhand. Being hard pressed by the Mahrattas, he adopted the Peshwá as one of his sons, who thus obtained one-third of his dominions, including Ságar, Kalpi, etc. His eldest son inherited Panna, while from the second son, Jagat Ráj, descended the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, and Sarila. The son of Jagat Ráj was Kirat Singh; and the grandson of the latter, the Mahárájá Vikramáditya of Charkhári, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1804. His grandson was the Mahárájá Jai Singh, who attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January 1877, and in celebration of the Proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty as Empress of India received the additional title of Sipádár-ul-Mulk. His son is the present Mahárájá, who succeeded as a minor in 1880, attained his majority in January 1892, and assumed the Government of his State at a grand Darbár held at Charkhári on November 10, 1892. At this Darbár were present, besides the Mahárájá and the young Rájá of Sarila, all the principal jágirdárs, thákurs, and officials of the State, numbering more than a hundred. The area of the State is 788 square miles; its population about 143,000, chiefly Hindus, with 6000 Muhammadans. The motto of the family is *Singhasanesho ran Vijayi* ("The Master of the Throne is the Victorious in War"). The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 188 cavalry, 1552 infantry, and 42 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Charkhári, Central India.

CHATAR. *See* Chhatar.

CHAUBE. *See* Chowbe.

CHAUMA, *Thákur of.* *See* Gobind Singh, Thákur.

CHAVAN, Dr. V. P., *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

CHEIK, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title (on which, see Introduction, page xii) was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Toungoo, Burma.

CHENTSAL RAO, P., *C.I.E.*; *b.* 1832. Sarishtadar of the Madras Revenue Board, 1872; Fellow of the Madras University, 1875; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, 1882; Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, 1887, and of the Governor-General's Council, 1892; *cr.* C.I.E., 1887. *Residence:* Madras.

CHEPPUDIRA SOMIAH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Mercara, Kurg.

CHEPPUDIRA THIMURIAH, *Rai Bahádur.* Is the Subahdár of the Yedenalknad, Kurg, and received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Mercara, Kurg.

CHERRA, Hajan Manik, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1833. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 24, 1875. The chief and his people (said to number about 9000) are Khasis. This is one of the Khasi and Jaintia Hill States. *Residence:* Cherra, Khasi Hills, Assam.

CHET SINGH (of Bhikra), *Rao; b.* April 15, 1851. The title is hereditary, and has long been recognized. The family are Sengar Rájputs, descended from the Rájás of Rura in Etáwah. The Rao has a son and heir, named Lala Tej Singh, born October 8, 1866. *Residence:* Bhikra, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

CHETAN SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Sháhpur, Punjab.

CHHALIAR, Rawal Chhatrasinghji, *Ráwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about the year 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 21, 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, which pays a tribute to the Gaekwár of Baroda, as well as to the Paramount Power. The area of the State is about 9 square miles. *Residence:* Chhaliár, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

CHHATAR. *See* Chhatra.

CHHATAR SAL, Thakur of Mangalgarh, *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on the Thákur of Mangalgarh as a personal distinction on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bhopál, Central India.

CHHATARPUR, His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* August 29, 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 14, 1866. Belongs to a Puar Rájput (Hindu) family; descended from the Sardár Soneh Sah, a Sardár of the Panna Ráj, who was in military possession of the Chhatarpur *jágir* when the British acquired Bundelkhand. He was granted a *sanad* by the British Government in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Partáb Singh. The grandnephew of the latter was the Rájá Jagat Ráj, the father of the present Rájá, who received the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction on May 25, 1895. The family motto is *Agni pratáp Vishweshah* ("As fire resplendent, Lord of the World"). The area of the State is 1169 square miles; its population about 167,700, chiefly Hindus, with about 5500 Muhammadans and 749 Jains. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 39 cavalry, 814 infantry, and 39 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Chhatarpur, Bundelkhand, Central India.

CHHATRA KUNWAI (of Amgaon), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, and was originally derived from Rájá Hindi Sháh of Garha-Mandla. The family is Lodhi. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

CHHATRA SINGH, *Subadár-Major, Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 24, 1887, for eminent military service. *Residence:* Burma.

CHHEDI LAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was bestowed on June 1, 1888. The Rai Bahádur's grandfather, Lala Sadasukh, was a wealthy grain and cotton merchant in Cawnpur. *Residence:* Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

CHHOTA BARKHERA, Bhumia Mugat Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1865. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 14, 1889. Is descended from a Bhilala family. The population of the State is about 125, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Chhota Barkhera, Bhopáwar, Central India.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR, Maharawal Shri Fattehsinghji, *Mahárávwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 22, 1884. Succeeded the late Mahárávál Motisinghji on February 29, 1895. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the famous Patai Ráwal, the last Chauhán Chief of Champaner, from whom also descend the Chiefs of Baria. When Champaner was captured by the Muhammadans under Muhammad Begár in 1484, the Chauháns moved to Chhota Udaipur and to Baria. The Rájá Jitsinghji, grandfather of the present Mahárávál, bravely resisted Tantia Topi during the Mutiny of 1857; and the latter was defeated by General Parke when encamped before the town of Chhota Udaipur. The family at

one time occupied a fort at Mohan; it pays tribute to the Gaekwár of Baroda. The area of the State is about 873 square miles; its population about 71,000, chiefly Bhils or Kolis or other aboriginal tribes. The Mahárávál maintains a military force of 50 cavalry, 256 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Chhota Udaipur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

CHIKLI, Guman Singh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about the year 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 1, 1888. Is a Muhammadan, but descended from a Wasava Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is about 200 square miles; its population about 1444, chiefly (aboriginal) Bhils. *Residence:* Chikli, Khándesh, Bombay.

CHIKTIABAR, Bhumia Umed Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1845. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864. The population of the State is about 415, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Chiktiabar, Bhopáwar, Central India.

CHIKURDE, *Deshmukh of. See* Vithalrao.

CHINCHLI, Naik Jinmya *walad* **Gudad Bhavan,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief. The State is also called Dáng Chinchligadad, being one of the numerous Dáng States in Khándesh; and the Chief or *Naik*, sometimes called Zimna *walad* Bhawan, is a minor and unmarried; belongs to an aboriginal Bhil tribe. The area of the State is about 27 square miles; and its population about 1668. *Residence:* Chinchli, Khándesh, Bombay.

CHINGACHUN VITTIL GOPALAN NAYAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

CHINTAMANI DE, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Howrah, Bengal.

CHIRAKAL, Kerala Varma Raja, *Valiya Rájá of; b.* 1849. Is the head of one of the branches of the Kolattiri House, the Rájá of Kolattiri having been one of those chieftains among whom Cheramán Perumal, Emperor of Malabar, divided his dominions when he became a Buddhist and retired from the world in 352 A.D. In 1734 the Chirakal Rájá was acknowledged by all members of the Kolattiri House as the head of the family, and was entrusted with the administration. The Rájá at the time of Tippu's invasion in 1789 was named Ráma Varma, and he committed suicide to avoid falling into the hands of the conqueror. A prince, who took refuge in the jungles until the English obtained possession of the country, was recognized by them in 1795 as Rájá. The family, like that of the Zamorin of Calicut and other Chiefs of Malabar, follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is to the offspring of its female members, among whom the next eldest male after the Rájá is his heir-apparent. The late Valiya Rájá of Chirakal was called Rajaha Rájá, and he was succeeded by the present Valiya Rájá under the *Marumakkatayam* law. He receives an allowance from Government, in compensation for the estate that belonged to his ancestors. *Residence:* Malabar, Madras.

CHIRODA, Devi Singh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. This chief is of a Rájput (Hindu) family. His State contains an area of about 1 square mile, with a population of 241, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Chiroda, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

CHITARI, *Nawáb of. See* Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khán.

CHITNAVIS, Gangadhar Rao Madhao, *The Hon., C.I.E. See* Gangádhar.

CHITPAL SINGH (of Nurpur Chitpalgarh), *Rájá: b.* August 7, 1847. Succeeded his father as Rájá in 1852. The title is hereditary, and was so recognized on May 9, 1866. The Rájá represents one of the chief families of the ancient Sombansi race, and is the most direct descendant of the great Rájá of Partábgarh. The Rájá Duniapat, who possessed Partábgarh, was succeeded by his widow, the Thákurain Kusál Kunwár, who adopted Shiuratan Singh of Karain and Tarwal. His son was the Rájá Dhir Singh of Chitpalgarh; and the grandson of the latter is the present Rájá, who was educated at the Partábgarh High School, was appointed to the Statutory Civil Service in 1881, and is now an Assistant Commissioner in Oudh. *Residence:* Partábgarh, Oudh.

CHITRADHAR MISRA, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Darbhanga, Bengal.

CHOBEY RADHA CHARAN, *Rai Bahádur. See* Radha.

CHORANGLA, Rawal Ramsinghji, *Ráwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about the year 1846, of a Rájput (Hindu) family. His State contains an area of nearly 4 square miles, and a population of about 1300, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Chorangla, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

CHOTA LAL SIJWAR, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1884.

CHOTA NAGPUR, *Mahárájá of. See* Pratap Udit Nath Sahai Deo, *Mahárája.*

CHOTA NAGPUR. *See* Chutia Nágpur.

CHOWBE RAGHUNATH Das, *Rai Bahádur. See* Raghunáth.

CHUIKADAN, *Mahant of. See* Kondka.

CHUMPA. *See* Champa.

CHUNDER. *See* Chandra.

CHUNILAL BOSE (or Basu), *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is an eminent Professor of the Medical College, Calcutta. *Residence:* Calcutta.

CHUNILAL SERAOGI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Dibrugarh, Assam.

CHUNILAL VENILAL, *C.I.E. Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. Created a C.I.E. on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Broach, Bombay.

CHURA, Thakur Becharsinghji Raisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* February 9, 1840. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 1, 1844; is a scion of the Wadhwan family, being a Jhála Rájput, and thus connected in race with the ruling Houses of Wankaner and Dhrangadra. The present Thákur has a son and heir, named Kumár Madhavasinghji. *Residence:* Chura, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

CHUTIA NAGPUR, *Mahárájá of. See* Pratap Udit Nath Sahai Deo, *Mahárájá.*

COCHIN, His Highness Raja Sir Sri Rama Varma, *K.C.S.I. Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1852. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1895. Belongs to a Hindu family of pure Kshatriya blood, claiming descent (with the Royal House of Travancore) from the ancient Chiefs who ruled from Gokura in North Kanará to the southernmost point of India. In the time of Haidar Ali in Maisur, the Rája of Cochin was tributary to that potentate; but in 1798 he signed a treaty, acknowledging himself tributary to the British Power. The predecessor of the present Rájá was His Highness the Rájá Sir Vira Kerala Varma, K.C.I.E. His Highness the present Rájá was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The armorial bearings of the family are a palanquin with umbrella, lamp, and conch or chank-shell. The heir-apparent, who always bears the courtesy title of the "Elaya Rájá," is Rájá Vira Kerala Varma, born in 1854. The area of the State is 1361 square miles; its population about 600,000, chiefly Hindus, with about 33,000 Muhammadans and 136,000 Christians. His Highness maintains a military force of 16 cavalry, 327 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute (hereditary) of 17 guns. *Residence:* Tripuntora, Ernakolam, Southern India.

COOCH BEHAR, *Mahárájá of. See* Kuch Behar.

COWASJEE. *See* Kawasji.

CUDDALORE VENKOBA CHARIYAR, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Venkoba.

CUMARASWAMI. *See* Kumaraswami.

CURSETJEE. *See* Kharsedji.

CUTCH, *His Highness the Rao of. See* Kutch.

DABHA, Motamia Gulabmia, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 21, 1868. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 6, 1893. Is one of the Gaekwár's tributaries. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halwar in Káthiáwár; his ancestor, Hari Singhji, who was in the service of Sháh Mahmud Begara of Gujarát, became a Musalman in 1483. The area

of the State is about 99 square miles; its population is 1922, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Dábha, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DABIR, *Bhumia of.* *See* Jámnia.

DABRI, Thakur Parbat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1885. Belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Dabri, Western Málwá, Central India.

DAD MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Dadu Dero, Sind.

DADA MATHOJI SHELKE, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

DADABHAI HORMUSJI DUBASH, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur received the title, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bombay.

DADABHAI PALANJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on April 21, 1882. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

DADHALYA, Thakur Jaswant Singhji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1830. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family that came originally from Udaipur. His ancestor Vikaji was in the service of Kalyán Mal, Rao of Idar, from whom he obtained the grant of Dadhalya in 1674; is tributary to the Gaekwár and to Idar. The area of the State is 72 square miles; its population 3877, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Dadhalya, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DADOBA SAKHARAM SHIRVALKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

DADU GULAB SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Seoni, Central Provinces.

DAFLAPUR, *Chief of.* *See* Jath.

DAJI GOVIND GUPTE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 28, 1883. *Residence:* Thana, Bombay.

DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

DAJI RAM CHANDRA, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

DAKHINESHWAR MALIA, *Kumár.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Siarsol, Bengal.

DAL CHAND (of Sahanpur), *Rai; b.* October 1827. The title is hereditary. Is the representative of a Jat family of ancient origin, who came from Jind in the middle of the 16th century. A scion of this family, named Muchh Padarath, founded the town of Nagal on the Ganges; and rising to high favour with Prince Salim (afterwards the Emperor Jahángir) in the Court of the Emperor Akbar, obtained a Dress of Honour, the title of Rai, and the grant of the territory between Nagal and Barhapura. The Rai Tapráj Singh, grandfather of the present Rai, was a man of great influence. The Rai has four sons—Partáb Singh, Harbans Singh, Jagat Singh, and Bharat Singh. *Residence:* Sahanpur, Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

DAL SINGH (of Náhil), *Rao; b.* 1842. Succeeded his father, Rao Jetsingh, in 1884. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family of Katehria Rájputs, claiming descent from Rao Hari Singh, who, in the 16th century, settled in Gola Raipur on the river Khanant. A *farmán* of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, dated 1645, conferred the *Zamindári* of Gola on Vikráma Singh, a descendant of Rao Hari Singh, and subsequently the family removed to Náhil. They had many struggles with the Patháns during the 17th and 18th centuries, in the course of which, on one occasion, the Rao Gopál Singh, Katehria, Thákur of Náhil, was slain in an engagement, leaving only a widow and two infant sons as the sole representatives of the family. Rao Jetsingh, father of the present Rao, did good service in the Mutiny, defending the town of Pawáyan when the Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah besieged it in 1857; and he also supplied provisions to the British forces on

their arrival in the district. The Rao Dal Singh has three sons—Bechu Singh, Jagannáth Singh, and Sardan Singh. *Residence:* Náhil, Shahjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

DALIP SINGH, *C.I.E.* **(of Baghat),** *Ráná.* *See* Baghat.

DALISNA, Thakur Daulat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 765. *Residence:* Dalisna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DALPATRAM DAYABHAI, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on June 6, 1885. *Residence:* Bombay.

DALPATRAM PRANJIVAN KHAKAR, *Rao Saheb; b.* at Diu on November 1, 1835. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. Was educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he took high honours. Appointed to the Bombay Education Service, 1859; greatly distinguished himself as Educational Inspector of Kutch, as tutor to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, and in other ways. Has written and edited many important works. Retired on pension in 1866; and in 1887 received the title in honour of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. Is a Member of the Managing Committee of the Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Charities, and a Trustee of the same; also a Member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and other learned societies. The Rao Saheb married, 1859, Devkorbai, daughter of Meghji Jadavji, physician of Bhaunagar, and has a son, Mazaulál, born November 11, 1870. He is a Bráhma-Kshatriya by caste, and belongs to a family long settled in the Portuguese dominions in Western India. *Residence:* 10 Cowasji Patel's Tank Road, Bombay.

DAMARA KUMARA MADDU VENKATAPPA NAYUDU BAHADUR GARU (of Kalahasti), *Rájá.* *See* Kálahasti.

DAMODAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* An Honorary Magistrate of Bareilly. Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

DAMODAR MAYARAM, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

DAMODAR SASTRI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* Received the title on June 3, 1899; it entitles him to rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. Is Professor of Sanskrit in Benares College. *Residence:* Benares.

DAMODAR VIJAYARANGAM MUDALIYAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

DANAKOTI MUDALIYAR, A., *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1852. A landowner in Madras, and Member of the Madras Municipal Commission, 1885. Granted the personal title of Rai Bahádur, 1887. *Residence:* Madras.

DANTA, Maharana Jaswantsinghji Harisinghji, *Mahárána of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 14, 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 1, 1876. Is tributary to the Gaekwár and to Idar. Belongs to a very ancient family of Pramara Rájputs, who are said to have come from Ujjain, and to have settled in Sind in the year 809 A.D. The area of the State is 2300 square miles; its population about 18,000. The Mahárána maintains a military force of 70 cavalry and 67 infantry. *Residence:* Danta, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DARA SHIKOH, *alias* **BALA KHAN,** *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces.

DARAB PESHOTAN SAUJANA, Dastur, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. Is Parsi High-Priest. *Residence:* Bombay.

DARASHA RATANJI CHICHGAR, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

DARBHANGA, Maharaja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, *Mahárájá of.* One of the Premier Nobles of British India; *b.* January 16, 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his elder brother, the late Mahárájá Lachhmeswar Singh Bahádur, on December 17, 1898. In the great Bengal famine of 1873–74, the late Mahárájá expended nearly £300,000

in charitable relief; and the family has since then always taken the foremost part in every public philanthropic work in Bengal, and indeed in every part of the Empire—to which its vast revenues have been largely devoted. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family, whose ancestor, Mahesh Thákur, obtained the title of Rájá, and the grant of the Darbhanga Ráj, from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, Akbar the Great, early in the 16th century. Mahesh Thákur died in the year 1558 A.D., leaving five sons—Rám Chandra Thákur, Gopal Thákur, Achit Thákur, Parmanand Thákur, and Subhankar Thákur. Some of the elder sons succeeded in turn to the Ráj, but they all died without issue, and the family was continued in the line of the youngest son, the Rájá Subhankar Thákur. He died in 1607, leaving six sons. Of these the eldest, Purushottam, succeeded to the Ráj; and on his death in 1642 was succeeded by his brother, Sundar Thákur. He held the Raj for twenty years, and dying in 1662 was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahináth Thákur. The latter died in 1684 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Nirpat Thákur, who ruled till 1700 A.D., when he died, and was succeeded by his son the great Rájá Raghu Singh. He obtained the confirmation of the hereditary title of Rájá through the Nawáb Mahábat Jang, who was at that time Mughal *Subahdár* of Behar. He also obtained from the Mughal Government the grant of the lease of the whole of the *Sarkár* Tirhut—including the modern districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga—on the payment to Government of an annual revenue of Rs.100,000. The enormous value, in those early times, of this grant may be gathered from the fact that in 1685 A.D. the revenue of *Sarkár* Tirhut was officially returned at Rs.769,287. At one time, during the administration of the Rájá Raghu Singh, the Nawáb Subahdár, jealous of the vast wealth accumulated by the Rájá, seized his property and carried off his family as prisoners to Patna, the Rájá himself only preserving his liberty by prompt flight. Subsequently, however, he was restored to favour, and received large grants from the Mughal Government, on condition that he should "do justice, relieve distress, and put the country in a flourishing condition." These stipulations have been liberally fulfilled by Rájá Raghu's descendants and successors in the Raj. This Rájá built a large mud fort at Bhawárá, near Madhubani, the ruins of which still remain there, and the family resided there for the next half-century. He died in 1736, and was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Bishnu Singh. The latter died without issue in 1740, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rájá Narendra Singh, who received large grants from the Nawáb Subahdár Ali Vardi Khán, on condition of his engaging for the revenue, and supporting the interests of the Mughal Government. The Rajá Narendra Singh died without issue in 1760; but he adopted Pratáp Singh, the great-great-grandson of Naráyan Thákur, younger brother of the Rájá Sundar Thákur, and son of the Rájá Subhankar Thákur mentioned above. Rájá Pratáp Singh determined to remove the family residence from the fort of Bhawárá; and he built a new Rájbári at Darbhanga, to which he removed in 1762, and it has been the seat of the family ever since. Rájá Pratáp Singh died in 1776, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rájá Madhu Singh. In that year the Rájá received from Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, the grant of Dharmpur, in the district of Purniah. The Rájá Mádhu Singh, during a long administration of thirty-two years, had frequent disputes with the Calcutta Government in regard to the revenue payments and the extent of his rights over the land. These disputes at one time became so acute that the settlement was made with others; but ultimately he obtained from the Board of Revenue the restoration of his estates. The Rájá Mádhu died in 1808, leaving five sons—Kishan Singh, who died without issue; Chhatar Singh, who succeeded him, and three others. Chhatar Singh is the first of the Darbhanga Rájás who is recorded to have held the higher title of Mahárájá Bahádur, though it is probable that it had also been held by some at least of his ancestors. The Mahárájá Chhatar Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1808, lived till 1839; when, on the ground of old age, he made over his

estates and the title to his elder son Rudra Singh—giving to his younger son, Bisdeo Singh, for maintenance, the Ráj villages in Jarail, four houses, two elephants, and apartments in the Darbhanga Palace. He asked to have Rudra Singh's name entered in the Bengal Revenue Roll, and died a few days afterwards. These arrangements led to extensive litigation, as the younger son claimed a large share of the estates. Ultimately the High Court decided that the law of inheritance in this family must follow the family custom, and not the ordinary Hindu law; and by the family custom (or *Kuláchár*) the eldest son succeeds to the Ráj, the younger obtaining sufficient properties in land for their maintenance, which lands (as under feudal tenure) revert to the Ráj on failure of male issue. The Mahárájá Rudra Singh died in 1850, leaving four sons—Maheshwar Singh (who succeeded him), Ganeshwar Singh, Nitreshwar Singh, and Gopeshwar Singh. For ten years the Mahárájá Maheshwar Singh held the Ráj. He died on October 20, 1860, leaving two sons, the late Mahárájá Bahádur, Lachhmeswar Singh, who succeeded him, and the present Mahárájá Bahádur Rámeshwar Singh.

The late Mahárájá Lachhmeswar Singh Bahádur, and the present Mahárájá Bahádur, were under the guardianship of the Court of Wards during their minority; and had the great advantage of having, as tutor, a very able and sympathetic English gentleman, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, whose capacity for this work was so marked that he was afterwards selected by the Government for the Principalship of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, in Káthiáwár, for the Princes and Chiefs of Western India. After the late Mahárájá attained his majority he entirely devoted himself to the public duties of his position as one of the greatest nobles of British India. He long served as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, and took a leading part in the debates of that body. During the lengthened discussions on the important Bengal Tenancy Bill, he acted (in conjunction at first with the lamented patriot, Kristodas Pál, and subsequently with the Rájá Piári Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I.) as the representative of the landowners of Bengal and Behar; and received warm recognition of the ability and moderation he brought to bear on this and other questions from successive Viceroys. To the public at large he was best known as one of the most munificent of living philanthropists. In addition to the £300,000 expended in charitable relief during the Bengal famine of 1873–74, in every time of scarcity the late Mahárájá's arrangements for meeting it were on a splendid scale, and were in many cases the models for the Government measures. He built, and entirely supported, a first-class Dispensary at Darbhanga, which cost £3400; a similar one at Kharakpur, which cost £3500; and largely contributed to many others. He built an Anglo-vernacular school at a cost of £1490, which he maintained, as well as nearly thirty vernacular schools of different grades; and subsidized a much larger number of educational institutions. He constructed hundreds of miles of roads in various parts of the Ráj, planting them with tens of thousands of trees for the comfort of travellers. He constructed iron bridges over all the navigable rivers of the Ráj, and completed an elaborate system of irrigation works, for prevention of famine. In carrying out his duties as one of the largest landowners of India he had the advantage of the assistance of several very able English managers in succession, specially selected with the approval of the Government—including Colonel Money, of the Staff Corps, Mr. G. W. Llewhellin and Mr. Henry Bell, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service. With the aid of these gentlemen and others, the Darbhanga Ráj has attained the proud position of being regarded as the model for good and benevolent management. The late Mahárájá devoted special attention to all agricultural improvements, and especially to improvements in the breeds of horses and cattle in Behar. He was a liberal patron of the turf, and was the owner of the largest and most valuable racing stud in India, under experienced English trainers; and he was also a keen sportsman and a first-rate whip, his jungles on the Nepál frontier affording some of the best sport in the country.

The new Palace at Darbhanga, with its immense stables, its botanical and zoological gardens, and its many beautiful surroundings, is well known in England by the sketches that have appeared in the London illustrated papers. Most of the late Mahárájá's munificence was devoted to objects of charity pure and simple, such as famine relief, medical aid, and the like. But he also contributed very largely to objects of general public utility—as, for instance, in the gift of Rs.50,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute. In celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee he remitted a large portion of the rents of all his tenants for the year 1887. It was computed that during his possession of the Ráj an aggregate sum of something like two millions sterling was expended on charities, works of public utility, and charitable remissions of rent. On the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Mahárájá Bahádur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and in 1897, His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the same Most Eminent Order. The present Mahárájá Bahádur attained his majority in 1878, when he was nominated to the Bengal Civil Service, and served with much credit successively as Assistant-Magistrate of Darbhanga, of Chhapra, and of Bhágalpur, when he retired from the Service. In 1886 he was created a Rájá Bahádur in recognition of his high rank and position, was exempted from personal attendance in the Civil Courts, and appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. Since his accession to the Ráj in December 1897, he has been granted the title of Mahárájá Bahádur. The family cognizance is the Gangetic dolphin or sacred fish of the Hindus. The Darbhanga Ráj comprises large portions of the modern districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purniah, and Bhágalpur. The capital, Darbhanga, is the civil station of the district of the same name; it is a large and thriving town, with a population (by the census of 1881) of 65,955, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Darbhanga, Tirhut, Bengal.

DARGAHI LAL, *Rai Bahádur; b.* November 21, 1816. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888, in recognition of eminent public services as a Municipal Commissioner of Cawnpur since 1862, and an Honorary Magistrate since 1879. The Rai Bahádur is a Kayasth by caste, and is a native of Bilgram in the Hardoi district; but has practised as a Pleader at Cawnpur since 1842. *Residence:* Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

DARIA KHERI, Thakur Onkar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 9, 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family; the predecessor of the present Thákur was Thákur Ranjit Singh. The area of the State is about 6 square miles; its population about 616. *Residence:* Daria Kheri, Bhopál, Central India.

DARKUTI, Rana Ram Saran Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* on October 15, 1883. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder came from Marwár at an unknown date and settled in the Simla Hills. Twenty-three generations bore rule; and the father of the present chief was the Ráná Ram Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1856. The Gurkhas overran this State, with others in the Simla Hills; and when they were expelled by the British in 1815 the then Ráná was confirmed in possession. The area of the State is about 4 square miles; its population 590, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 10 infantry. *Residence:* Darkuti, Simla Hills, Punjab.

DARRI, *Sawai of.* *See* Janjit.

DARYA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on April 10, 1867. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

DARYAO SINGH (of Ghat Piparia), *Thákur; b.* 1831. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. The ancestors of the Thákur obtained Ghat Piparia in *jágir* from the former Government of Ságar. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

DASPALLA, Raja Narayan Deo Bhanj, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860; succeeded to the *gadi* July 28, 1897.

Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, said to be of the Solar race; descended from a younger son of the Rájá Naráyan Bhanj of Bod (*q.v.*). The title of Rájá has been enjoyed by the head of the family since the time of the Mahrattas; and was formally conferred by the British Government, May 21, 1874. The cognizance of the family is a peacock with tail spread. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is about 568 square miles; its population about 42,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 13,000 Kandhs and other aboriginal tribesmen. The Rájá maintains a force of 343 infantry and 8 guns. *Residence:* Daspalla, Orissa, Bengal.

DATANA, Thakur Bhawani Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864; succeeded to the *gadi* December 10, 1880. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Datana, Western Málwá, Central India.

DATARPUR, *Mián of. See* Surma Chand.

DATIA, His Highness Maharaja Sir Lokindar Bhawani Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* August 13, 1854. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 20, 1857. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family descended from Bir Singh, who took the clan name of Bundela, and settled in Bundelkhand in the 13th century; and from whom are descended the ruling families of Orchha, Datia, Panna, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, etc. In the time of the Emperors Akbar and Jahángir, the Mahárájá Bir Singh Deo was ruler of Orchha; and his second son, Bhagwan Rai, became ruler of Datia. The State came under British control, with other territories in Bundelkhand, by the Treaty of Bassein, concluded with the Peshwá in 1802. The Rájá Parichhat of Datia, whose first treaty with the British Government is dated 1804, sided with the British throughout the subsequent wars with the Mahrattas; and was rewarded in 1817, on the deposition of the Peshwá, by a new treaty and enlarged territories. His adopted son was the Rájá Bijai Bahádur of Datia; and the adopted son of the latter is the present chief, whose succession was disputed by Arjun Singh (an illegitimate son of the Rájá Bijai Bahádur), but was enforced by British troops. The ancient title of the family was Mahárájá Rao Rájá. In 1865 the Government recognized the title of Mahárájá as hereditary; and on January 1, 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, in honour of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the title of Lokindar was added. The motto of the family is *Wir dalap Sharandah* ("Lord of the Brave Army, Giver of Refuge"). His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1898. The area of the State is about 836 square miles; its population about 183,000, chiefly Hindus, but including some 9000 Muhammadans. His Highness the Mahárájá maintains a military force of 945 cavalry, 5203 infantry, and 124 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Datia, Bundelkhand, Central India.

DATTA. *See* Dutt.

DATU GANESH SABNIS, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for good service in the Medical Department. *Residence:* Bombay.

DAUDBHAI IRAHIM, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

DAUDBHAI MUSABHAI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

DAULAT CHANDRA RAI, *Kumár.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* 24 Parganas, Bengal.

DAULAT RAM, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1883. Created a C.I.E. on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

DAULAT SHAH, Lala, *Rai Saheb; b.* 1844; received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Gujrat, Punjab.

DAULATRAI SAMPATRAI, Munshi, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

DAURAN KHAN, Mir, Kurd, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

DAVID SOLOMAN, *Khán Saheb. See* Soloman.

DAYA KISHAN, *Rai; b.* December 5, 1842. The title is hereditary. Is the son of Rai Hingan Lal, Kayasth, formerly Tahsildár of Dehra Dun; who had a *jágir* and the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector conferred on him on August 4, 1858, for special services rendered to the Government during the Mutiny in the Jaunpur district. The Rai has a son and heir named Madan Makund, born February 25, 1865. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

DAYABHAI KALIANJI DESAI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

DAYAL CHANDRA SHOM, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

DAYAL SINGH (of Majithia), *Sardár; b.* 1848 A.D. The title is hereditary, derived originally from the Sikh Government, and confirmed by the British Government. The family is of the Shergil Jat tribe. The great-grandfather of Sardár Dayal Singh, who was named Jodh Singh, was a feudal retainer of Sardár Amar Singh Bagga, who possessed a large territory in the district now called Gurdáspur, and held a considerable *jágir*. He died in 1788. His only son, Sardár Desa Singh, remained in the service of the Bagga Sardárs till 1809. He entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh on the reduction of the Bagga Sardárs, and accompanied the Mahárájá in his famous expedition to Kángra. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas he was appointed Governor of the Hill States. He continued to perform valuable service; and with his son, Sardár Lahna Singh, received extensive grants from Ranjit Singh. He died in 1832, and was succeeded in all his estates and honours by Sardár Lahna Singh, father of the present Sardár, who received charge of the hill territory between the Rávi and the Sutlej. He proved a most capable Governor, but on the rise of Rájá Hira Singh to power, he left the Punjab for a pilgrimage, to avoid the enmity of Pandit Jalla. After the close of the Sutlej campaign he returned to Lahore at the invitation of the Council and the Resident, and consented to join the Council. Subsequently, however, foreseeing further troubles, he determined to leave the Punjab, and in January 1848 he left for Benares, where he died. He was a skilful mechanist and an original inventor, and greatly improved the Sikh ordnance. *Residence:* Majithia, Amritsar, Punjab.

DAYAL SINGH (of Vadala), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Siálkot, Punjab.

DAYAL SINGH, Gyani, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 21, 1898, for services in the Thagi Department. *Residence:* Thagi Department.

DAYALGARH, *Sardár of. See* Saheb Singh; *see also* Sundar Singh.

DAYAWANT KUAR (of Kaimahra), *Ráni; b.* 1848. Succeeded her son, the late Rájá Achal Singh, on April 22, 1896. The title is hereditary, the Rájás of Kaimahra belonging to the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs, and representing the elder branch of the Janwár family, the Rájás of Oel (*q.v.*) representing the junior branch. *Residence:* Kaimahra, Kheri, Oudh.

DAYEM HAKIM ABDULLA SHAH, Hakim Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

DEBI. *See* also Devi.

DEBI PARSHAD, *Rai.* The title is personal; was originally conferred by the Carnatic Nawáb, and recognized December 1890. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

DEBI PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Bhandara, Central Provinces.

DEBI PERSHAD, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

DEBI SINGH (of Rájwára), *Rao; b.* 1860. The title is hereditary, and has come down from ancient times. The family is Bundela Rájput, and is

a branch of that of the Rájás of Chanderi. *Residence:* Rájwára, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

DEBI SINGH, Chaudhri (of Asaura), *Rai Bahádur; b.* September 4, 1839. The title is personal, and was conferred on December 1, 1888, for the Chaudhri's services in connection with the improvement of agriculture. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

DEDHROTA, Thakur Punjaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is about 10 square miles; its population about 1100. *Residence:* Dedhrota, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DELHI SINGH (of Lakhnadon), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary, the Thákur being the representative of one of the ancient Chiefs of Seoni. *Residence:* Seoni, Central Provinces.

DEO, Raja Bhikam Narayan Singh Bahadur, *Rájá of.* Succeeded his father, the late Mahárájá Sir Joy Prakásh Singh Bahádur of Deo, K.C.S.I., in 1881. Belongs to a Sesodiya Rájput family, and claims to be descended from the ancestors of His Highness the Maháráná of Udaipur, through Rájá Rai Bhan Singh Bahádur. The Rájá Fatheh Naráyan Singh, in 1782, and again in 1804, was rewarded by Government for his services with a grant of land and other honours. He was succeeded by his son, Ganesam Singh, who in 1816 was similarly rewarded with the grant of a *Zamindári;* and the son of the latter, Bábu Manti Bhan Singh, rendered excellent service in the Kol insurrection of 1831. Manti Bhan Singh was succeeded by his son, Joy Prakásh Singh, who was conspicuous for his loyalty and faithful services during the Mutiny in 1857; and for his laudable exertions in keeping this part of the district in order, and in quelling the insurrection in the Chutia Nágpur division, he was at first honoured with the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, and then in 1866 created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His only son is the present Rájá Bahádur. *Residence:* Gya, Bengal.

DEO DATT PANDE, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1852. Received the title, for meritorious service in the Medical Department, on July 2, 1896. *Residence:* Sultánpur, Oudh.

DEO RAO VINAYAK, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Akola, Berar.

DEODAR, Waghela Anandsingh Chandaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1843; succeeded to the *gadi* in 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEODAR, Waghela Dewaji Chandaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1837. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEODAR, Waghela Gambhir Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1834. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 1, 1890. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEODAR, Waghela Sardar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1853. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 1, 1890. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Deodar, Pálanpur, Bombay.

DEOR, *Rájá of. See* Raghuji Rao.

DEORAO JAY KRISHNA, *Rao Bahádur.* Is Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Berar.

DERA, *Rájá of. See* Rudr Partáb Sah.

DERBHAVTI, Raja Bhonrao Ratnu, *Rája of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1870. The chief belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The State, which is one of the Dáng States in Khándesh, contains an area of about 76 square miles, and a population of nearly 5000, chiefly Bhils and Konknas (aboriginal tribes). *Residence:* Derbhavti, Khándesh, Bombay.

DEROL, Thakur Ramsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1853. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is about 10 square miles; its population is 1224, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Derol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

DEVALIA, *Thákur of. See* Agar.

DEVARAKOTA, *Srimant Rájá of. See* Yarlagadda.

DEVENDRA NATH SAHAI DEO, *Thákur*. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Mahárájá of Chota Nágpur, and confirmed on December 23, 1872. The family is a younger branch of that of the Rájás of Chota Nágpur, and is said to be descended from the *pandrik nág* or sacred Serpent; its cognizance or crest is a cobra with a human face under the expanded hood. *Residence:* Lohárdaga, Bengal.

DEVI PERSHAD, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is a Magistrate of Rewa. *Residence:* Rewa, Central India.

DEWAIR, *Thákur Ráwat of*. *See* Hira, Ráwat.

DEWAS, His Highness Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar, *Rájá of* (*Senior Branch*). "*Bábá Saheb*." A ruling chief; *b.* November 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* March 18, 1861. Belongs, with His Highness the Rájá of Dewás of the Junior Branch (who is called the "Dádá Saheb"), to a Puar Rájput family, descended from a common ancestor with the Rájá of Dhár. The Rájá Káluji had two sons, Tukaji and Jiwaji, and these sons received from Báji Rao Peshwá the grant of the Dewás State in common—the descendants of Rájá Tukaji being known as the Senior Branch or "Bábá Saheb." Tukaji was succeeded by Krishnaji, and the latter by Tukaji II., who adopted Rukmangad Rao, commonly known as Khási Saheb. He succeeded Tukaji II. in 1824; and, dying in 1860, was succeeded by his adopted son, the present chief. The two Rájás of Dewás, Senior Branch and Junior Branch (or Bábá Saheb and Dádá Saheb), reside in different palaces in the same town of Dewás; but the rule of each chief is distinct within his own limits. Both chiefs rendered good service during the Mutiny. The area of the territories under the rule of the Bábá Saheb is 155 square miles; population about 73,940, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 8000 Muhammadans. His Highness the Rájá maintains a military force of 70 cavalry, 594 infantry, and 14 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Dewás, Indore, Central India.

DEWAS, His Highness Raja Narayan Rao Puar, *Rájá of* (*Junior Branch*). "*Dádá Saheb*." A ruling chief; *b.* December 20, 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 8, 1864. Belongs, with His Highness the Rájá of Dewás of the Senior Branch (who is called the "Bábá Saheb"), to a Puar Rájput family, descended from a common ancestor with the Rájá of Dhár. The Rájá Káluji had two sons, Tukaji and Jiwaji, and these sons received from Báji Rao Peshwá the grant of the Dewás State in common—the descendants of Rájá Jiwaji being known as the Junior Branch or "Dádá Saheb." Jiwaji adopted Anand Rao Puár, who, in 1837, adopted Haibat Rao, who succeeded him. The latter died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The two Rájás of Dewás, Senior Branch and Junior Branch (or Bábá Saheb and Dádá Saheb), reside in different palaces in the same town of Dewás, but the rule of each chief is distinct within his own limits. Both chiefs rendered good service during the Mutiny. The area of the territories under the rule of the Dádá Saheb is 134 square miles; population 68,222, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 7000 Muhammadans. His Highness the Rájá maintains a military force of 79 cavalry, 166 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Dewás, Indore, Central India.

DEWJI, ODHARJI CHOTANEE, *Rao Saheb*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

DEY, Kanny Lall, *C.I.E.*, *Rai Bahádur*. *See* Kanhai Lal De.

DHABLA DHIR and KAKARKHERI, Thakur Chand Singh, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* about 1836. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1871. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which is in the Bhopál Agency, contains an area of about 10 square miles, and an estimated population of about 1000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Shujáwalpur, Bhopál, Central India.

DHABLA GHOSI, Thakur Gopal Singh, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* about 1820. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1854. The population of his State (which is in the Bhopál Agency) is about 400, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Shujáwalpur, Bhopál, Central India.

DHAKJI KASHINATHJI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

DHAMASIA, Thakur Kalubawa, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1834. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is about 5 miles; its population is chiefly Bhil (aborigines). *Residence:* Dhamasia, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

DHAMI, Rana Fateh Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 26, 1870. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder, on the invasion of India by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori in the 14th century, fled from Rájpura in the Ambála district, and conquered the territory of Dhami. The State was formerly a feudatory of Biláspur, but was made directly dependent on the British Power on the expulsion of the Gurkhas by the latter in 1815. The *sanad* recognizing the Ráná is dated September 4, 1815. The present Ráná succeeded the Ráná Govardhan Singh in 1870. The area of the State is 29 square miles; its population about 3300, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 60 infantry. *Residence:* Dhami, Simla Hills, Punjab.

DHANAKOTI MUDALIYAR, *Rai Bahádur. See* Danakoti.

DHANAKOTI RAJU, W.E., *Rao Bahádur. See* Danakoti.

DHANAURA, *Sardár of. See* Ujjal Singh.

DHANDHOWAL, *Sardár of. See* Mit Singh; *see also* Partab Singh, Panjab Singh, and Sher Singh.

DHANGAON, *Ráwat of. See* Sardár Singh.

DHANJIBHAI FAKIRJI COMMODORE, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur.* Created a Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893; and received the C.I.E. on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Rawal Pindi, Punjab.

DHANJISHA HORMASJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Káthiáwár, Bombay.

DHANPAT RAI, *Rájá.* The title is personal, and was recognized on December 9, 1864. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

DHANPAT RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Pesháwár, Punjab.

DHANPAT RAI, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur, Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár Bahádur is Superintendent of the famous Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps, and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Jaipur, Rájputána.

DHAR, His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Baba Saheb Puar, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief. Belongs (with their Highnesses the Rájás of Dewás, Senior and Junior Branch) to the great Puár Rájput (Hindu) family, said to be descended from the famous Hindu legendary heroes, King Vikramáditya and Rájá Bhoj. Rájá Bhoj is said to have been the first Puár to come to Dhár. About the year 1730 Anand Rao Puár, Rájá of Dhár, was acknowledged by the Peshwá, Báji Rao, to be the head of the Puárs. One of the great historical Princesses of India, celebrated for her courage and abilities, and the determination with which she resisted the attacks of Sindhia and Holkár, was the Ráni Miná Bài, widow of Anand Rao II., who was the great-grandson of his namesake. The Ráni was succeeded by her adopted son, Rájá Rámchandra Puár, who adopted Jeswant Rao, the half-brother of the present Rájá. Rájá Jeswant Rao died in 1857, and the State was confiscated for rebellion during the Mutiny, but it was restored in 1864 to the present Rájá, who was then a minor. The title of *Viswas Rao* ("Faithful") is said to have been conferred on this family by the Mahárájás of Sátára, as the descendants of Sivaji and the heads of the Mahratta Empire, but it has not been recognized in recent years. The area of the State is about 1740 square miles, and it has many feudatories. The population is about 148,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 12,000 Muhammadans and about 19,000 aborigines. The late Rájá was granted the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction, and created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1883; he had been created a Knight Commander

of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. His Highness maintains a military force of 367 cavalry, 1249 infantry, and 5 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Dhár, Bhopáwar, Central India.

DHARAM NARAYAN, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

DHARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 15, 1860. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

DHARAM SINGH (of Bichuri), *Sardár; b.* 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, of Manjha, Punjab. Sardár Dargáha Singh acquired considerable territory by conquest in 1759 A.D., but his descendants were deprived of the largest portion of their estates by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. The grandson of the Sardár Dargáha Singh was Sardár Dewa Singh, who was the father of the present Sardár. *Residence:* Bichuri, Jálandhar, Punjab.

DHARAMPUR, His Highness Maharana Shri Narayandevji Ramdevji, *Rájá of; b.* September 3, 1840. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 20, 1860. Belongs to the Solar race of Udaipur, and is consequently a Sesodiya Rájput. His Highness's ancestors have borne the title of Mahárāná from time immemorial. They were the Rájás of the Surat district when the British first came to the country, and have always been recognized by the Paramount Power. His Highness has four sons—Shri Dharamdevji, Shri Mohandevji, Shri Haridevji, and Shri Baldevji. His banner bears a golden-yellow sun in the centre of the field, in virtue of his descent from "the Sun of the Hindus," the Udaipur Chief. Has two grandsons, also several daughters and grand-daughters; and has received a *sanad* guaranteeing him the privilege of adoption. The area of the State is 794 square miles; its population about 102,000, chiefly Hindus. His Highness maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 171 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Dharampur, Surat, Bombay.

DHARAMPURA, *Thákur of. See* Sheolal Singh.

DHARI, Thakur Raesinghji Shivasinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. Succeeded to a fifth share of this State on August 5, 1893. Belongs to a Solankhya Rájput family. The State has an area of 3 square miles, and a population of 1301. *Residence:* Dhari, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

DHARM RAJ SINGH, Thakur, *Rao; b.* March 26, 1874. Succeeded his father, the late Rao Lal Singh, on October 18, 1897. The title is hereditary. Is descended from the Rájá Sheoráj Deo, who in the year 1393 of the Samvat era came from Kanauj to Shiurájpur in the Cawnpur district. *Residence:* Sipai, Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

DHARMA RAO NAYADU, Rednam, *Rao Bahádur,* and *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1857. Appointed Deputy Collector in 1869; Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue in 1880; granted the personal title of Rao Bahádur in 1890; and that of Diwán Bahádur on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Cocanada, Godávari District, Madras.

DHARMRAJ KUNWAR (of Parhat and Rájábazár), *Rani; b.* 1854. Succeeded her late husband, the Rájá Mahesh Naráyan of Rájábazár, on October 11, 1878. The family are Raghubansi Rájputs, whose founder came from Kaliangarh Sawain, and acquired the territories of Rájábazár. The neighbouring Rájás conferred the title of Rájá by *tilak* some 200 or 300 years ago, and the late Rájá was the seventh who had borne the title. He was Rájá of Parhat, in the district of Partábgarh, Oudh, as well as of Rájábazár, and was an Honorary Magistrate both in Oudh and in the North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Rájábazár, Garwára, Jaunpur District, North-Western Provinces.

DHARNANDA, Thakur Bhim Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1887. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Thákur Chhatar Sal, who was recognized by the British Government in 1843.

The population of the State is about 5000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Dharnanda, Gwalior, Central India.

DHARUP SINGH (of Maniwára), *Rao Saheb.* The title is hereditary. The ancestor of this family, Rao Kehári Singh, did good service with Sultán Muhammad, Nawáb of Rahatgarh, in return for which he received the title and considerable grants. The father of the present Rao Saheb was the Rao Jag Ráj Singh. *Residence:* Maniwára, Ságar, Central Provinces.

DHAUKAL SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1836. Received the title on June 28, 1889, for conspicuous gallantry in the Afghán War. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

DHENKANAL, Raja Sura Pratap Mahindra Bahadur, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1884. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor August 29, 1885. The family are Kshatriya Hindus, and were anciently feudatories of the old Rájás of Orissa; said to have been founded by Harihar Samant Singhar, who established himself in Dhenkanal after killing the aboriginal Rájá Dhenka, from whom the State derives its modern name. The titles of *Samant*, *Singhar*, *Brahmarbar* were conferred on the family by the old Rájás of Orissa. Subsequently the title of Mahindra Bahádur was conferred by the Mahrattas, who also recognized the title of Rájá, which finally was conferred on the predecessor of the present chief by the Government of India in 1874. The family crest and seal is the *minaketana*, a flag bearing the emblem of the sacred fish. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 1463 square miles; its population about 208,316, chiefly Hindus, but including about 80,000 Savars and other aboriginal tribesmen. The Rájá maintains a military force of 343 infantry and 8 guns. *Residence:* Dhenkanal, Orissa, Bengal.

DHIRAJ LAL, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

DHIYAN SINGH, Chaudhri, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Moradabad, North-Western Provinces.

DHOLPUR, *His Highness the Maháráj Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 9, 1873. The full titles of this chief are—Major His Highness Rais-ud-daulá Sipahdár-ul-Mulk, Maháráj-Adhiráj Sri Sawai, Maháráj Ráná Nihal Singh, Lokindar Bahádur, Diler Jang, Jai Deo. Belongs to a Jat (Hindu) family, which traces its pedigree back to the 11th century, when it held lands under the Puár Kings of Delhi. In later times it acquired territory on the banks of the Chambal, and was powerful in the 18th century, when the Ráná of Gohad, ancestor of the present Maháráj Ráná, joined the British troops in the Mahratta war in 1779. The title of Ráná had been recognized by the Emperor Sikandar Lodi of Delhi, but in 1779 the British recognized the Ráná as Maháráj Ráná. In 1805 Lord Cornwallis granted Gohad to Sindhia, and in exchange granted to the Maháráj Ráná Kirat Singh (ancestor of the present chief) the territories of Dholpur, Bári, and Rájákhera. Kirat Singh was succeeded by Bhagwant Singh, who showed great loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His son married a daughter of the late Rájá of Patiálá, but died before his father, leaving a son and heir, the present Maháráj Ráná, who succeeded his grandfather in 1873. The area of the State is 1200 square miles; its population about 250,000, chiefly Hindus, but including 18,000 Muhammadans and 2500 Jains. The Maháráj Ráná maintains a military force of 139 cavalry, 1588 infantry, and 32 guns. His Highness is an Honorary Major in the British army, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The family colour was azure, but in an encounter towards the end of the last century the then chief captured from the Thákurs of Bamraoli a golden-yellow flag, with a figure of Hanumán (the monkey-god) in the centre of the field, and this has been subsequently adopted as the family cognizance. *Arms: Or*, a "Hanumán" *gules*, on a chief *azure* a sword between two towers *or*. *Supporters:* Two Rájput warriors in full armour. *Crest:* A "Narsinghji" (man-lion) proper. *Motto: Mitra Mitra,*

Amitra Amitra ("Sure friend, sure foe"). *Residence:* Dholpur, Rájputána.

DHOLU, M. R., *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur.* *See* Mancherji.

DHONDIBA HANUMANTRAO BARDE, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

DHRANGADRA, His Highness Sir Mansinghji Ranmalsinghji, *K.C.S.I., Ráj Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 11, 1837. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, his late Highness the Ráj Saheb Ranmalsinghji, K.C.S.I., on October 28, 1869. Is the head of the Jhála Rájputs, and the chief of this family has consequently long held the title of Ráj Saheb, while the title of "Maháráná" is commonly used by the Jhála clansmen of their chief, and it is also commonly used as the vernacular equivalent of "His Highness," the title conferred by the Queen Empress. The Jhála Rájputs are said to have entered Káthiáwár from Sind in the 8th century A.D., and the founder of this dynasty is stated to have been Harapál Devji, who obtained from the Solankhi Rájput Chief of Patan the grant of the district subsequently known as Jháláwár in Káthiáwár. It may be noted that the State of Jháláwár in Rájputána was founded in the beginning of the 18th century A.D. by Jhála emigrants from Káthiáwár. His Highness's ancestors —from whom also descend the chiefs of Wánkáner, Limri, Wadhwán, Chura, Sáyla, and Thán-Lakhtár— were settled first at Patri in Ahmadabad; then at Halwad in Káthiáwár; and finally at Dhrángadra. Sir Mansinghji has been distinguished for the enlightened character of his administration, especially in the matters of public instruction and internal communications. He has established an efficient girls' school at Dhrángadra, and many good schools throughout the State; and has constructed many good roads, and other public works. To commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, His Highness contributed a large sum towards the erection of a *Dharmsála* at Rájkot; and his loyalty was still more conspicuously displayed on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay in 1875, which was celebrated by the erection and endowment of the Albert Edward Hospital at Dhrángadra. His Highness was prevented by serious illness from attending the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, but he was on that occasion created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the addition of four guns to his salute as a personal distinction. When he was presented with the insignia of the Star of India, at the same time as His Highness the Jám of Nauanagar, the Political Agent, speaking for the Government, said: "His Highness the Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra commands respect as the head, both of the Jhála tribe and of a ruling house second to none in domestic virtue. He now accedes to the honours enjoyed by his father, Sir Ranmalsinghji, the worthy son of a worthy sire. The decorations granted to these princes are the natural ornaments of exalted hereditary rank." Much sympathy was felt for His Highness when, in 1879, he lost his eldest son and heir, the late Rájkumar Jaswantsinghji, whose son (the grandson of the present chief) is now the heir-apparent to the *gadi*. The area of the State is 1156 square miles; its population about 100,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 6000 Muhammadans. The Ráj Saheb maintains a military force of 103 cavalry, 470 infantry, and 9 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Dhrángadra, Káthiáwár.

DHROL, Thakur Saheb Harisinghji Jaisinghji, *Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1846. Succeeded his father, the late Thákur Saheb Jesinghji, October 26, 1886. Is a Jareja Rájput, descended from a brother of Jám Ráwal, the first Jám of Nauanagar, who founded that State in 1542 A.D.; and the family is also the same as that of His Highness the Mahárao Rájá of Kutch. The area of the State is about 283 square miles; its population is about 22,000, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 3000 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 285 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of

9 guns. *Residence:* Dhrol, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

DHUKLE, Govindrao M., *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

DHULATIA, Thakur Fateh Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1872. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Dhulatia, Western Málwá, Central India.

DHURWAI, Diwan Ranjor Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1833. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 14, 1851. Belongs to a Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the Rájá Bir Singh Deo of Orchha. The area of the State, which is one of the Hashtbhai *jágirs*, is about 18 square miles; its population is about 1600, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 3 guns. *Residence:* Dhurwai, Bundelkhand, Central India.

DHYAN SINGH, Chaudhri, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Dhiyán.

DIDAR HUSAIN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. Is Vakil of Orchha. *Residence:* Orchha, Central India.

DILAWAR HUSAIN AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

DILAWAR SINGH (of Tilokpur), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Kángra, Punjab.

DILBAGH RAI, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Gujrat, Punjab.

DILEHRI, *Ráni of.* *See* Tárá Moti.

DIN MUHAMMAD, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb; b.* 1843; received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Lahore.

DINA NATH, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent service in the Police. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

DINA NATH SEN, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896, for distinguished service in the Education Department. *Residence:* Calcutta.

DINBANDHU PATNAIK, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. Is Diwán of Sonpur. *Residence:* Sonpur, Central Provinces.

DINENDRA NARAYAN RAI, *Kumár.* Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta. Granted the title of Kumár, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Calcutta.

DINKAR LAXIMON GADGIL, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

DINKAR, Raghunath Rao, *Ráje Mashir-i-Khás Bahádur.* *See* Raghunath.

DINSHA DOSABHAI GORWALA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Mhow, Central India.

DINSHA DOSABHAI KHAMBATTA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Saheb was conferred on August 18, 1881, and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Disa, Bombay.

DINSHA, Edalji, *C.I.E.* *See* Edalji.

DIP SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* The Thákur is the Commandant of the Bikanir Imperial Service Camel Corps, and received the title of Rai Bahádur on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bikanir, Rájputána.

DIR, *Khán of.* *See* Muhammad Sharif Khán.

DIRGUJ DEO, Bhaiya, *Rai Bahádur.* Is Zamindár of Untari. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Untari, Palamau, Bengal.

DIWAN.—A prefix.

DIWAN CHAND, *Rai; b.* 1835. The only son of Diwán Ganpat Rai, who was in favour with the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, appointed by him tutor of his grandson, and rewarded by the grant of a *jágir* and the appointment of *Hazurnavis.* Descended from a family whose ancestor, Gaggan Mal, was distinguished, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, as the founder of Ghartal in Siálkot, and obtained the title of Malik. His grandsons, Diwán Rámji Mal and Shámji Mal, earned the title of Diwán in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb; Rámji Mal was

appointed *Hazurnavis*, and Shámji obtained a command in the Kabul army. The family left Ghartal for Jammu, and subsequently for Dera Nának; but Diwán Nand Gopál, the grandfather of Rai Diwán Chand, returned to the ancestral home. His son was Diwán Ganpat Rai mentioned above, who was appointed by the Mahárájá Sher Singh officer in charge of the magazines. He was a brave soldier, and fought in the battles of Pesháwar, Multán, and Dera Ismail Khán; and throughout the rebellions of 1847 and 1848 attached himself to the British Resident. The Rai Diwán Chand was for some time Tahsildár of Roras in Wazirábád; has subsequently been an able and successful journalist and author, as well as distinguished in municipal and university work, and is Vice-President of the Punjab Press Association. Received the title on May 20, 1890. Has two sons, Munshi Brij Lál and Munshi Gayan Chand. *Residence:* Siálkot, Punjab.

DIWAN CHAND, Pandit, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Shahpur, Punjab.

DIWAN JAMIAT RAI, *Rai Saheb. See* Jamiat.

DIWAN JOWAHIR MAL, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Honorary Magistrate of Bhera. *Residence:* Bhera, Sháhpur, Punjab.

DIWAN MUHAMMAD, Sayyid, *Khán Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the post of Mir Munshi of the British Agency at Kábul. *Residence:* Kharar, Ambála, Punjab.

DODA KHAN, *Mulk.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Sind.

DOMELI, *Rájá of. See* Raushan Khán.

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, *C.S.I.* A distinguished citizen and official of Bombay, late Collector of Bombay and Chairman of the Justices. Created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Bombay.

DOSABHAI PESTANJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

DOST ALI KHAN, *Nawáb.* The title is personal. *Residence:* Tájpur, Sind.

DOTRIA. *See* Bhaisola.

DUDHPUR, Thakur Anupbawa Dadabawa, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 18, 1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. *Residence:* Dudhpur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

DUGRI, Mian Khuda Baksh, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1854. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 5, 1883. Belongs to a Pindári (Muhammadan) family. *Residence:* Dugri, Bhopál, Central India.

DUJANA, Jalal-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Bahadur Mustakil Jang, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 15, 1879, on the death of the late Nawáb Muhammad Saádat Ali Khán. The Nawáb belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, whose founder, Abdus Samand Khán, with his sons, obtained the grant of large estates from Lord Lake as a reward for service rendered. The tenure was made hereditary, and other territories added, by a *sanad* dated May 4, 1806. The Nawáb Abdus Samand Khán was succeeded by his son Dunde Khán, and he by the Nawáb Hasan Ali Khán, who was the father of the late Nawáb Muhammad Saádat Ali Khán. The area of the State is 89 square miles; its population 23,416, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 6000 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 25 cavalry and 140 infantry. *Residence:* Dujána, Rohtak, Punjab.

DUKHA MOCHIN JHA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* Received the title, for eminence in oriental learning, on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Pilokbar, Darbhanga, Bengal.

DULABJI D. VED, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. Is Chief Minister of Pálanpur. *Residence:* Pálanpur, Bombay.

DULAL CHANDRA DEB, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 2,

1899. Is Government Pleader, Sylhet. *Residence:* Sylhet, Bengal.

DULAM SINGH (of Piparia), *Thákur; b.* 1850. The title is hereditary. The Thákur is a grandson of Thákur Ananta Singh, who was a brother of Thákur Prithi Singh, the father of Thákur Drug Singh of Sarekha (*see* Sarekha). The title was originally derived from the Gond Rájás of Mandla. *Residence:* Seoni, Central Provinces.

DUN, Maung, Myothugyi, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Katha, Burma.

DUNGARPUR, His Highness Maharawal Udai Singh Bahadur, *Mahárávwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 22, 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 28, 1846. Is a Sesodia Rájput, descended from a branch of the ruling family of Udaipur, the "Sun of the Hindus." The Mahárâwals of Dungarpur were tributary, from time to time, to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi and to the Mahrattas; from whom they were finally rescued by the British Power, a treaty being concluded in 1818. The Bhils were reduced to submission; and in 1825 the Mahárâwal Jaswant Singh, being found incompetent, was deposed by the Government, and his adopted son Dalpat Singh, second son of the Chief of Partábgarh, appointed to succeed. Subsequently the Mahárâwal Dalpat Singh succeeded to the *gadi* of Partábgarh; so the British Government permitted him to adopt the present Mahárâwal (then a minor) to succeed him in Dungarpur. The Mahárâwal has a son and heir, the Mahárâj Kunwar Khuman Singh. The distinctive family colour is red. The area of the State is about 1000 square miles; its population about 154,000, chiefly Hindus, but including 3609 Muhammadans and 67,000 Bhils (aborigines). His Highness the Mahárâwal maintains a military force of 251 cavalry, 535 infantry, and 8 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Dungarpur, Rájputána.

DUNJ SHETAN (of Spiti), *Nono of Spiti.* The title is hereditary, the Nono being the descendant of the Tibetan Chiefs, formerly feudatories of Ladákh in Tibet. Since the conclusion of the first Sikh war in 1846, Spiti has been an outlying subdivision of the Himalayan district of Kángra, Punjab; and is administered by British officials with the aid of the Nono, who is an Honorary Magistrate. The population of the valley—which is covered by deep snow every year from December to April—is hardly 3000, almost entirely Tibetan in race. *Residence:* Spiti, Kángra, Punjab.

DUR MUHAMMAD KHAN, Khagwani, *Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 11, 1859. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

DURBHUNGA. *See* Darbhanga.

DURGA CHARAN CHAKRAVARTI, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Hughli, Bengal.

DURGA CHARAN LAHA, *C.I.E., Mahárájá; b.* November 23, 1822. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 30, 1891. The Mahárája, whose family name is more commonly spelt "Law," was born at Chinsurah; educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta; senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Prawn Kissen Law and Company, and a Zamindár; appointed Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate; first native Member of the Port Commission; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1874; Member of the Senate of the Calcutta University; elected a Governor of the Mayo Hospital April 11, 1878; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1882; Commissioner for the Reduction of Public Debt February 1882; Sheriff 1882; made a Companion of the Indian Empire May 24, 1884; President of the British Indian Association in 1885 and 1888; the title of Rájá was conferred in 1887; again appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1888; the title of Mahárájá conferred in 1891; and exempted from personal attendance in Civil Courts January 27, 1892. The Mahárájá has two sons—the Mahárâj-Kumár Kristo Dass Law, born February 24, 1849; and Mahárâj-Kumár Rishee Kesh Law, born May 4, 1852, both Honorary Presidency Magistrates. *Residence:* 2 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

DURGA GATI BANARJI, *C.I.E.*, *Rai Bahádur.* Is a distinguished member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Obtained the title on January 1, 1891, "for good work as Personal Assistant to the Commissioners of the Patna and Presidency Divisions, and as Collector of Stamp Revenue and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta." Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Calcutta.

DURGA PARSHAD, **Babu**, *Rai Bahádur; b.* October 12, 1847. The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Farukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

DURGA PARSHAD, **Lala**, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Punjab.

DURGA PRASAD, **Pandit**, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1892, in recognition of his eminence as an oriental scholar. *Residence:* Jaipur, Rájputána.

DURGA SINGH, **Thakur**, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bara Banki, Oudh.

DURRA KHAN, **Mir**, **Gitchki**, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:*

DUTT, **Romesh Chunder**, *C.I.E. See* Romesh.

DWARIKA NATH BHATTACHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Nadiya, Bengal.

DWARKA NATH DUTT, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bákarganj, Bengal.

DWARKA NATH SHEOPURI, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

DWARKA NATH SIRCAR, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. Is District Engineer of Nadiya, Bengal. *Residence:* Kishnaghur, Bengal.

DWARKA SINGH, **Pandit**, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

DWARKA TEWARI, **Subahdar**, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. The Rai Bahádur is an officer of the Nepál Residency Escort. *Residence:* Nepál.

DWE, **Maung**, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Taungdwin, Burma.

DYAL. *See* Dayál.

EDALJI DINSHAH, *C.I.E.* Was created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Karáchi, Bombay.

EDALJI DOSABHAI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

EDALJI PESTANJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 24, 1875. *Residence:* Mhow, Central India.

EDALJI SORABJI CHENOY, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Secunderabad, Deccan.

EDAVALATH KAKAT KRISHNAN, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Kakat.

EKA, *Rájá of. See* Narotam Singh.

ELAHI. *See* Ilahi.

ELAYA RAJA, *The. See* Travancore, *Mahárájá of; also see* Cochin, *Rájá of.*

ELIJAH BENJAMIN. *See* Benjamin.

ELIJAH JACOB, *Khán Saheb. See* Jacob.

ELLAPA BALARAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

ESSAJI, **Samuel**, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ETIRAJULU PILLAI, **Mount**, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bezwada, Madras.

FAGHFUR MIRZA, *Mirza Bahádur.* Is the son-in-law of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. Son of Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daulá, son of Asghar Ali Khán, eldest son of Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. On the death of the latter he was succeeded by his second son, Amjad Ali Sháh, though the Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daulá, the son of the

eldest son, was alive. Mumtaz-ud-daulá married Zinat-un-Nissa, the daughter of Malika Zamáni, one of the consorts of Násir-ud-din Haidar, second king. *Residence:* Oudh.

FAIZ ALI KHAN BAHADUR (of Kotah), Nawab Sir, *K.C.S.I.* The Nawáb Bahádur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, December 31, 1875. *Residence:* Kotah, Rájputána.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD KAZI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on April 12, 1876. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

FAIZ-UN-NISA, Chaudhrain, *Nawáb Sahiba.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. The Nawáb Sahiba is a lady belonging to the Homnabad family. *Residence:* Tipperah, Bengal.

FAKHR-UD-DIN HAIDAR ALI KHAN, Sayyid, *Nawáb Intikhab-ud-daulá.* Is a grandson of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being the son of the Nawáb Azmat-ud-daulá, who married one of the King's daughters. The title was granted to Azmat-ud-daulá by King Wajid Ali Sháh in 1849. *Residence:* Oudh.

FAKIR.—Often a mere prefix.

FAKIR CHAND, Lala, *Rai Saheb; b.* August, 1859; received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Batála, Gurdáspur, Punjab.

FAKIRJI JIWAJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Saheb was conferred on February 3, 1882, and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

FARDUNJI PESTANJI, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1874. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

FARID KHAN, Arbab, *Khán Bahádur.* The Arbab received the title of Khán Saheb on January 1, 1898, for services on the Hazara Border; and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Hazara, Punjab.

FARID-UD-DIN, Maulavi, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur; b.* September 1827. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for distinguished service as a Judge. The family traces its descent from Sayyid Abdul Khair, of Khursan, who settled in Kara, district Allahabad, in the year 1300. The Khán Bahádur's ancestors received *muafi* grants from the Mughal Emperors for their ability and learning. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

FARID-UD-DIN, Muhammad, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

FARIDKOT, *His Highness the Rájá Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1842. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 22, 1874. His full titles are—His Highness Farzand-i-Saádat-i-Nishán-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barár Bans Rájá Bikrám Singh Bahádur, Rájá Bahádur of Faridkot. Is the head of the Barár Jat tribe of Sikhs, the family tracing their origin from Barár, seventeenth in descent from Jesal, the founder of the Jesalmir State, and the ancestor of the Sidhu and other illustrious Jat clans. A descendant of Barár's, named Ballan, rose to eminence in the time of the Emperor Akbar. His nephew built Kot-Kapura, a fort about six miles south of the town of Faridkot; and a descendant named Sardár Hamir Singh became independent Chief of Faridkot in 1782. In 1808 Faridkot submitted to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and the territory was granted to Diwán Mokam Chand, the Lahore General. But when in 1808-9 the British Government demanded from the Mahárájá the surrender of his conquests on the left bank of the Sutlej, Faridkot was given back to its ancient possessors; and in 1845, when the first Sikh war broke out, the Sardár Pahár Singh of Faridkot attached himself to the English, using his utmost exertions to collect supplies and carriage, and furnishing guides for the army. Pahár Singh received as his reward the title of Rájá, together with half the territory confiscated from the Rájá of Nábha, and in this obtained possession once more of Kot-Kapura, the ancestral seat of his family. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Wazir Singh, who joined the English in the second Sikh war, and greatly distinguished himself during the Mutiny of 1857 by seizing mutineers, guarding the ferries over the Sutlej, and attacking a

notorious rebel named Shám Dás, whose village he destroyed. His troops served with credit under General Van Cortlandt in Sirsa and elsewhere. For these services Rájá Wazir Singh received the additional titles of "Barár Bans Rájá Saheb Bahádur," a *khilat* of increased value, and a salute of 11 guns. He was also exempted from the service of ten horsemen, which he had previously had to provide; and in 1862 he received a *sanad* conferring the right of adoption. The present Rájá has given up excise and transit duties in exchange for compensation. The area of the State is 612 square miles; its population 97,034, of whom 40,182 are Sikhs, 27,463 are Hindus, and 29,035 are Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 70 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRUKH MUHAMMAD TAKI ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.* Is the grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh, being the son of Mirza Dára Sitwat. The title was conferred by King Muhammad Ali Sháh on Prince Dára Sitwat in 1838. *Residence:* Oudh.

FARRUKH SIYAR, *Sháhzáda.* Is a descendant of Sháh Shujá, the King of Kabul, who was restored to the throne of Afghanistan by the British. The title is a personal one, and was recognized February 4, 1853. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

FARZAND AHMAD, Maulavi, Kazi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1868. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Gaya, Bengal.

FATEH ALI KHAN (of Nawabganj), *Nawáb; b.* 1862. Succeeded to the title on November 19, 1896. Is the nephew of Sir Nawázish Ali Khán, K.C.I.E., Nawáb (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Bahraich.

FATEH ALI KHAN, Subadár-Major (of Nábha), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Burma.

FATEH ALI SHAH, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

FATEH CHAND, Dr. *M.D., Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Punjab.

FATEH KHAN *walad* **ABBAS ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Sind.

FATEH KHAN, *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, *Nawáb.* The title is personal; a courtesy title. *Residence:* Hala, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, Haji, *walad* **Sher Muhammad Khan,** *His Highness.* The title is personal, and was conferred on November 10, 1877, His Highness being a descendant of the Amir who was ruling at the time of the conquest. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

FATEH KHAN, *Khán.* The title is hereditary, and was conferred on January 1, 1877. The Khán is Khán of Chang. *Residence:* Chang, Merwara.

FATEH MUHAMMAD, Mian, Makwal, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Dera Gházi Khán, Punjab.

FATEH SINGH (of Guda), *Sardár.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Karnal, Punjab.

FATEH SINGH (of Pawayan), *Rájá; b.* October 10, 1858. The title is hereditary, and the present Rájá succeeded his adoptive father on May 17, 1889. Belongs to a family of Gaur Rájputs, who first came into the district of Sháhjahánpur to help the Ráni of Náhil against the Pathāns. Udhai Singh, the leader of the second expedition, founded the town of Pawayan. At the time of the cession in 1802 the great-grandson of Udhai Singh, named Rájá Raghunáth Singh, was Rájá of Pawayan, and he was confirmed in his possessions by Mr. Wellesley, the Deputy Governor. He was succeeded in 1825 by his widow the Ráni; and the latter, having adopted Rájá Jagannath Singh (the uncle and adoptive father of the present Rájá), died in 1850. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

FATEH SINGH (of Thehpur), *Sardár; b.* 1823. The title is hereditary. Descended from Sardár Milka Singh, who was one of the most powerful of the Sikh chiefs during the latter half of the last century. He died in 1804, and his son, Sardár Jiwan Singh, died the next year. The Mahárájá Ranjit Singh then seized the largest portion of the estate, giving Sardár Anand Singh, the son and heir of Jiwan Singh, *jágirs* in Firozpur district. Sardár Anand Singh died in 1831, leaving his only son, the present Sardár, a minor of eight years of age. On the annexation of the Punjab the Sardár's personal *jágir* was confirmed to him for life—one quarter to descend to his son, who is named Shamsher Singh, born in 1843. *Residence:* Thehpur, Lahore, Punjab.

FATEH-UD-DIN, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta.

FATEHPUR, *Rájá of. See* Takhat Singh.

FATEHPUR, *Ráni of. See* Ratan Kuár; *see also* Umed Kuár.

FATEHYAB KHAN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Rámpur, North-Western Provinces.

FATH ALI, *Nawáb, C.S.I. See* Banganapale, *Nawáb of.*

FAUJDAR KHAN (of Ashti), *Nawáb; b.* about 1825. The title is hereditary. The Nawáb is the son of Nawáb Hatam Khán; and is descended in a direct line from the Afghán chief, Muhammad Khán Niázi, to whom Ashti was granted as a *jágir* by the Emperor Jahángir of Delhi. The title of Nawáb was conferred by the Emperor Sháh Jahán, and has been recognized by the British Government. The Nawáb has a son and heir named Hatam Khán. *Residence:* Ashti, Wardha, Central Provinces.

FAYYAZ ALI KHAN, Muhammad (of Pahasu), *Mumtáz-ud-daula Nawáb. See* Muhammad Fayyaz Ali Khán.

FAZALULLAH LUTFULLAH, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

FAZL AHMAD, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Karachi, Sind, Bombay.

FAZL DIN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Chenab, Punjab.

FAZL HAKK KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

FAZL HUSAIN KHAN *walad* **SOHRAB KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

FAZL IMAM SAYYID, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal; and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

FAZL-I-RABBI, Khwandkhar, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Murshidabad, Bengal.

FAZL KARIM KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Jalandhar, Punjab.

FAZL-ULLA, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad Fazl-ulla.

FAZULBHAI VISRAM, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bombay.

FIROZ KHAN (of Bari), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The Rájá is a Gakkar chief, son of Rájá Ali Gauhar Khán. The Gakkars trace their descent from Kai Gohar, a native of Ispahan in Persia, whose son, Sultán Kaid, is said to have conquered Badakshan and part of Tibet. They were settled in the Punjab about 300 A.D.; and their conquest of Kashmir, and their resistance to the Emperor Bábar, are historical events. The Rájá has two sons, named Sher Ahmad Khán and Gauhar Rahman. *Residence:* Hazára, Punjab.

FRAMJI, Dosabhai, *C.S.I. See* Dosabhai.

FRAMJI ARDESAR, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1888. *Residence:* Ahmednagar, Bombay.

FRAMJI COWASJI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was granted June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Baroda.

FRAMJI NASARVANJI SANTUK, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Abu, Rájputána.

FRAMROZ ARDESIR MOOS, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

FURZUND. *See* Farzand.

GABAT, Thakur Amarsinghji, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1851. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 3, 1898; is a tributary to Idar, and belongs to a Makwana Thakura family. The State has an area of 22 square miles; and a population of 1430, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Gabat, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

GABBAR SINGH (of Kundamardhangarh), *Rao*. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by Rájá Bikrám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla. The family is said to be descended from Shiani Sháh Rao, who first bore the title of Rao. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

GAD, *Thákur of*. *See* Garh.

GADHI, Raja Umar Singh *walad* Devrao, *Rájá of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1868. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 6, 1886. The area of the State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, is 170 square miles; its population 6309, chiefly Bhils, Konknas, and other aboriginal tribes. *Residence:* Gadhi, Khándesh, Bombay.

GADHKA, Azam Jadeja Shivsinghji Govindji, *Tálukdár of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1869. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor, November 26, 1870. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 23 square miles; its population 2252, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Gadhka, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GAGAN CHANDAR RAI (of Baraset), *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Ghazipur, North-Western Provinces.

GAGAR MAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

GAJAPATI RAO, G.N., *Mahárájá, C.I.E.*; *b.* December 2, 1828. Is a scion of the ancient Goday family of Vizagapatam in the Northern Circars, Madras Presidency, and Zamindár of Ankapalle and other estates. Educated in the Hindu College, Calcutta. Was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1868 to 1884; and a Fellow of the University of Madras. The title of Rájá was conferred upon him in 1881; the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1892; and the title of Mahárájá on May 21, 1898. Has established and maintains several schools; presented the statue of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India to the city of Madras in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887; and has given large donations to many public objects. Has received from His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII. through his Delegate Apostolic in East Indies, in 1891, a mosaic picture as a mark of appreciation of his kindness shown to the Catholics of Vizagapatam. The Rájá's grandfather, Sri Goday Jaga Rao, distinguished himself in the service of Government about the middle of the 18th century. It was of him that the Honourable Court of Directors in a communication to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated April 17, 1789, wrote: "We concur in the acknowledgment your Government have rendered of the zeal for our interests manifested on various occasions by Goday Jugga Row." Sri Jaga Rao was succeeded by his son Sri Goday Soorya Naráyan Rao, father of the Rájá; born 1792, died 1853. Lord Connemara, when publicly complimenting the Rájá on his presentation of the statue of the Queen Empress to the city of Madras, said of this gentleman: "The Rájá's father, Goday Soorya Naráyan Rao, followed in the footsteps of his father, founded various charitable institutions, and during the famine of 1833 fed a large number of poor in the neighbourhood of Nellore. He also contributed largely to various public works." The Rájá's crest is a rising sun over a Hindu device, with the motto, "I desire the Light," in Sanskrit and Latin. *Residences:* The Mahal, Vizagapatam; and The Mansion, Madras.

GAJINDAR SINGH (of Majithia), *Sardár*. The title is hereditary. Be-

longs to the same family of the Shergil Jat tribe as his first cousin the Sardár Dayál Singh of Majithia (*see* Dayál Singh), both Sardárs being grandsons of Sardár Disa Singh. The father of Sardár Gajindar Singh was Sardár Ranjodh Singh, half-brother of Sardár Lahna Singh, being the son of Sardár Disa Singh by another mother. He was a General in the Sikh army. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

GAJRAJ SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

GAJRAJ SINGH (of Bharrai), *Rao Saheb; b.* 1865. Is the younger brother of Rao Saheb Malkhan Singh (*q.v.*); they succeeded on the death of their father, the late Rao Saheb Hindupat, on September 9, 1896. *Residence:* Bharrai, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GALE MAUNG, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Tavoy, Burma.

GANDA SINGH (of Dhiru Majra), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the present head of the Dhiru Majra Sardárs, who come of a Jat family. He has taken great interest in educational matters. *Residence:* Dhiru Majra, Ludhiána, Punjab.

GANDA SINGH, *C.S.I., Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár has been created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and was promoted to be a Sardár Bahádur on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Patiála, Punjab.

GANESH BALKRISHNA HANCHINAL, *Azam.* The title is personal, and was conferred on November 26, 1883. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

GANESH GANGADHAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

GANESH GOVIND, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 17, 1884. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

GANESH NILKANT NADKARNI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

GANESH PANDURANG WAIDYA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Nasik, Bombay.

GANESH PERSHAD SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for good service in the Police Department. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

GANESH SITARAM SHASTRI, Sar Subah, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Baroda.

GANESH VENKATESH JOSHI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sholapur, Bombay.

GANGA CHARAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

GANGA PARSHAD SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on July 6, 1888. *Residence:* Darbhanga, Bengal.

GANGA PERSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Rewa, Central India.

GANGA RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Kunjah, Gujrat, Punjab.

GANGA RAM, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

GANGA RAM, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. Was formerly an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. *Residence:* Punjab.

GANGA SINGH, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner. *Residence:* Raipur, Central Provinces.

GANGA SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS, The Hon., *C.I.E.* A member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council; was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

GANGADHAR SHASTRI, *Mahámáhopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

GANGAJI RAMJI, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Aden.

GANGPUR, Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 28, 1858. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, known as the Sikhar family of Sikharpur or Pachete in Mánbhum. The Rájá's eldest son and heir bears the title of Tikait, and is named Tikait Harináth Sikhar Deo. The area of the State, which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals, is 2484 square miles; its population 107,985, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Gangpur, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

GANGSHA BAPU (of Palasgarh), *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Chanda, Central Provinces.

GANGWAI, *Rájá of. See* Hukm Singh.

GANGWAL, *Rájá of. See* Suraj Pargas Singh.

GANPAT BABJI SAHASRABUDHE, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

GANPAT RAI (of Deri Ghazi Khan, Punjab), *C.I.E.*, *Diwán.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1883. The Diwán, for eminent services rendered to Government as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistán, was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

GANPAT RAO (of Jaisinghnagar), *Rao; b.* 1845. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government. The ancestors of this family were a branch of that of the ancient rulers of Ságar. The Rao has a son and heir, named Naráyan Rao. *Residence:* Jaisinghpur, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GANPAT RAO AMRITRAO MANKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1896. *Residence:* Bombay.

GANPAT SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is the *Zamindár* of Haráwat. *Residence:* Haráwat, Bhágalpur, Bengal.

GANPATRAO MOROBA PITALE, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 31, 1870. *Residence:* Bombay.

GANPATRAO RAMCHANDAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 31, 1879. *Residence:* Ujjain, Central India.

GANU NAIDU, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Bombay.

GARAB SINGH (of Nandsa), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Rájás of Deogarh. The Thákur is Jágirdár of Pachmari, and his *jágir* was originally held by a family of Mowasses of Korkors, the hereditary guardians of the Cave of Maháde o, in the Pachmari Hills. *Residence:* Nandsa, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

GARH, Thakur Chandrasinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 10, 1884. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a younger brother of one of the ancestors of the Chief of Chhota Udaipur, to whom the Thákur of Garh is tributary. The State, which is the largest in the Sankhera Mehvás, contains an area of 134 square miles; its population is almost entirely Bhil (aboriginal). *Residence:* Garh, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

GARHA, Raja Balbhadar Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1870. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 7, 1881. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family. The State is feudatory to Gwalior, and was formerly a portion of the Rajhugarh *jágir.* Its name is sometimes spelt Gharra. Its population is about 9500. *Residence:* Garha, Guna, Central India.

GARHI, Thakur of, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Mangal Singh.

GARHWAL, *Rájá of.* *See* Tehri.

GARRAULI, Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1884. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 16, 1885. Belongs to the Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family, of the Orchha stock that has given rulers to so many States of Central India (*see* Panna, Ajaigarh, Datia, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughási, etc.). Man Singh, the younger grandson of Rudra Pratáp (founder of Orchha), was the founder of the Sátgharia branch of this family, from which descends the Garrauli Chiefs. Diwán Gopál Singh obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1812. He was succeeded by his so , Diwán Parichhat, on whom the additional title of Bahádur was conferred, October 17, 1844. The area of the State is 25 square miles; its population 4976, chiefly Hindus. The Diwán Bahádur maintains a military force of 2 cavalry, 56 infantry, and 4 guns. *Residence:* Garrauli, Bundelkhand, Central India.

GAUHAR KHAN, Mian, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Quetta.

GAUNG, U., *C.S.I.* *See* U.

GAUR CHANDER MAN SINGH HARI CHANDAN MURDRAJ BHRAMARBAR RAI (of Parikud), *Rájá Bahádur; b.* November 1850. The title of Rájá is hereditary, and the present Rájá succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Rájá Chandra Sikhar Mán Singh, in 1872. He was granted the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction on January 1, 1898. Belongs to an ancient family, whose founder was the Rájá Jadu Ráj. He possessed Parikud and other territory in the time of the Mughals. He fought against the Subahdár of the province on behalf of the Nawáb Parasurámráj Pandit, and defeated him, receiving large grants of territory from the Nawáb as his reward. Towards the close of the Mahratta rule the Rájá Harisebak of Parikud was defeated by the Rájá of Khurdah, and lost most of his possessions. Rájá Chandra Sikhar Mán Singh, predecessor of the present Rájá, showed great liberality in the time of the Orissa famine of 1866, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. *Residence:* Parikud, Puri, Orissa, Bengal.

GAURHARI RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on April 7, 1884. *Residence:* Midnapur, Bengal.

GAURIHAR, Rao Shamle Prasad Bahadur, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of the late Rao Gajadhar Prasád, November 14, 1887. Belongs to a Bráhman (Hindu) family, that held the title of "Sawai Rájdhar" from ancient times. At the beginning of the present century Rájdhar Rájá Rám, the head of the family, was a Sardár of the Banda-Ajaigarh State, and Governor of its fort of Bhuragarh at Banda. He became a leader of note, and in 1807 was granted the Gaurihar *jágir* by the British Government. His son, Rájdhar Rudra Pratáp, did excellent service, and incurred great personal loss at Banda. For this the Government conferred on him, in the Cawnpur Darbár of 1859, the title of Rao Bahádur, a *khilat,* and the right of adoption. The area of the State is 72 square miles; its population is 10,691, chiefly Hindus. The chief maintains a military force of 43 cavalry, 198 infantry, and 6 guns. *Residence:* Gaurihar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

GAVRIDAD, Azam Jadeja Pratapsinghji Meruji, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1855. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which was the original seat of the Chiefs of Pálitána, has an area of 27 square miles; and a population of 2381, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 11 cavalry, 19 infantry, 2 guns. *Residence:* Gavridad, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GAWHALI, *Chief of.* *See* Raysinghpur.

GAYA PARSHAD (of Pindarna), *Thákur; b.* 1852. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Rájá Mardán Singh of Garhakota. An ancestor of the family, named Ráwat Parshád, saved the life of the Rájá Mardán Singh from the Rájá of Tehri, and obtained from him a *sanad*

on copper-plate, granting him lands and the title of Thákur. He has one son, Thákur Bhairao Parshád. *Residence:* Pindarna, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GEROLI, *Diwán Bahádur of.* *See* Garrauli.

GHAMAJI BALAJI RUKARE, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

GHAMANDI LAL, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Simla.

GHANASHAM. *See* Ghansham.

GHANAULI, *Sardár of.* *See* Uttam Singh.

GHANSHAM NILKANT NADKARNI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

GHANSHAM SINGH (of Mursan), *Rájá Bahádur*; *b.* 1851. The title is hereditary, and having long been recognized by Government, was formally conferred on December 3, 1859, for the excellent services of the Rájá Tikam Singh, grandfather of the present Rájá, during the Mutiny of 1857. The Rájá comes of a family of Baisni Jats, having a common ancestor with the Rájá Har Naráyan Singh of Háthras in Aligarh—a Jat Chief, by name Makhan, who came from Rájputána and settled in the neighbourhood of Mursan. His great-grandson, Thákur Nand Rám, died in 1696, leaving fourteen sons, of whom one was named Zulkaran. The latter left a son named Khusal Singh, who obtained lands from the favour of the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh, Saádat Khán. He died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son Phup Singh, who largely increased the family estates, and assumed the title of Rájá. His son Bhagwant Singh succeeded in 1798, and also increased the estates, and was granted a *jágir* by the British Government for good services performed in Lord Lake's campaign. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by Rájá Tikam Singh, of whom above. Rájá Tikam Singh was also created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Rájá, who is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Mursan, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

GHARI, Bhumia Nahar Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864. Belongs to a Bhilala family. The State is also called Bhaisakho; its population is about 980. *Residence:* Ghari, Bhopáwar, Central India.

GHARRA, *Rájá of.* *See* Garha.

GHARWARA, Thakur Latkan Singh, *Thákur of; b.* 1878. Succeeded the late Thákur Ujyar Singh on September 8, 1895. The title is hereditary, the Thákur being the head of a Ráj-Gond family. *Residence:* Gharwára, Seoni, Central Provinces.

GHAT PIPARIA, *Thákur of.* *See* Hindupat.

GHATAKHERI, *Thákur of.* *See* Khumán Singh.

GHAUS SHAH KADARI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, in celebration of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. *Residence:* Kadar, Mysore.

GHAUSIA BEGAM, *Nawáb.* Is the half-sister of his late Highness Muhammad Ghaus, the last of the titular Nawábs of the Carnatic. Was granted the personal title of Nawáb in 1822. *Residence:* Madras.

GHAYAS-UD-DIN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad Ghayas-ud-din.

GHAYAS-UD-DIN ALI KHAN, Diwan, *Shaikh-ul-Mushaikh.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Maiesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Ajmir.

GHAYAS-UD-DIN JALAL-UD-DIN, Kazi, Mir, *Khán Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

GHAZANFAR ALI, Mir, *Khán.* A member of the Carnatic family. The title is a personal one; and, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized 1890 *Residence:* Madras.

GHAZI KHAN, Lehri, Sardár, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Sibi, Baluchistán.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

GHOLAM. *See* Ghulám.

GHORAM KHAN, Rind, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 21, 1884. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

GHORASAR, Thakur Dada Saheb Surajmalji, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1869. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 5, 1883. Belongs to a Dabbi Rájput (Hindu) family. Is tributary to the Gaekwár. The area of the State is 40 square miles; its population 8400, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Ghorasar, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

GHORIWAHA, *Sardár of*. *See* Jamiat Singh.

GHOSE SHAH KHADRI, *Khán Bahádur*. See Ghaus.

GHULAM AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur Kasim Jang*. The title, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized in 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM AHMAD, Mirza, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 24, 1881. *Residence:*

GHULAM AHMAD KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Jalandhar, Punjab.

GHULAM AHMAD KHAN, Sahebzada, *Nawáb*. The title was conferred May 25, 1895, for services on the Council of Regency of the Gwalior State. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

GHULAM AHMAD-ULLA, *Khán*. The title, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized 1890. Is styled Muhammad Khair-ulla Khán. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM AKBAR KHAN *walad* **HUSAIN BAKHSH KHAN**, *Mir*. The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM ALI KHAN *walad* **GHULAM SHAH KHAN**, *Mir*. The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM ALI KHAN *walad* **KHAN MUHAMMAD**, *Mir*. The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM ALI KHAN *walad* **ZULFIKAR KHAN**, *Mir*. The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of the Talpur Mirs, who were ruling in Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM FARID, Mian, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Batala, Punjab.

GHULAM GHAUS, Munshi Khwaja, *Khán Bahádur Zulkadr; b.* 1822. The title is personal, and was conferred on June 6, 1885. Belongs to a family that left Kashmir towards the close of the Durráni dynasty on the occasion of a political outbreak, and removing to Tibet, engaged in commerce at Lhassa; but subsequently migrated to Nepál, and finally settled at Benares. Khwájá Ghulám Ghaus succeeded his uncle as Mir Munshi to Government, and held that post till his retirement in 1885. Rendered loyal service during the Mutiny of 1857, for which a *sanad* and *khilat* were conferred upon him. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

GHULAM GHAUS. *See* Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus.

GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN, Achakzai, *Khán Bahádur*. The title of Khán Saheb was conferred on May 20, 1896; and that of Khán Babádur on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Gulistan, Baluchistán.

GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN *walad* **MUHAMMAD KHAN**, *Mir*. The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Sind.

GHULAM HASAN, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

GHULAM HASAN KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN**, *Mir*. The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM HASAN ROGAY, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

GHULAM HUSAIN (JATI), *Mulk; b.* about 1847. The title is hereditary, the tradition being that it was first conferred by Sultán Murád Khán, son of Sultán Muhammad Khán of Constantinople. There is also a *sanad* from Muhammad Sháh, Emperor of Delhi. Belongs to a Jat (Muhammadan) family. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

GHULAM HUSAIN SAHEB, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Vellore, North Arcot, Madras.

GHULAM JILANI, *Khán*. The title, originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized in 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM KADIR KHAN, *Khán Bahádur*. Is Superintendent of the Maksudangarh State, Central India. Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Maksudangarh, Central India.

GHULAM KADIR KHAN *walad* **KHAIR MUHAMMAD KHAN**, *Mir*. The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM KADIR KHAN *walad* **KHAN MUHAMMAD KHAN**, *Mir*. The title is hereditary, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM KADIR KHAN (of Kharja, Bulandshahr), *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

GHULAM KASIM KHAN, Kati Khel (of Tank), *Nawáb*. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 6, 1882, on succession to the Chiefship of Tank. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

GHULAM KUTAB-UD-DIN, *Nawáb*. The title, which is hereditary, was conferred on December 5, 1864. Is Nawáb of Mamdot. *Residence:* Mamdot, Punjab.

GHULAM MAHMUD, *Khán*. The title is a personal one, and having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized in 1890. Is styled Niamat Khán. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MOHI-UD-DIN SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is a personal one, and was conferred on September 28, 1885. *Residence:* Tanjore, Madras.

GHULAM MOHIDEEN SAYYID ABDUL GHAFUR SAHEB, *Khán Saheb*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Perambalur, Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, *Khán Bahádur*. Is son of the Prince of Arcot. Granted the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, *Khán Saheb*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, Haji, *Khán Bahádur Ghalib Jang Sharf-ud-daulá*. The title is a personal one, and having been originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized in 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD, Haji, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on April 3, 1884. *Residence:* Bombay.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD GHAUS, *Nawáb; b.* 1861. Is son of Muazzaz-ud-daulá, and grandson of his late Highness Azim Jah, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur in 1876; and that of Nawáb on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD HAIDAR SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1834. Rendered eminent service in the Madras Police, for which he received the title as a personal distinction in 1887. Re-

tired on pension in 1890. *Residence:* Karur, Coimbatore, Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD HASAN, Kazi, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1850. Son of Sardár Jang. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction in 1883. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1855. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **RUSTAM KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of the Talpur Mirs, who were ruling in Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM MUHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1852. Granted the personal title of Khán Bahádur in 1885, for good service in the Railway Department. *Residence:* Tanjore, India.

GHULAM MUHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.* Is son of the Prince of Arcot. Granted the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM MURTAZA, *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

GHULAM NABI ALI, *Khán Bahádur Nasir Jang.* The title is a personal one, and having been conferred originally by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, was recognized in 1890. Is a member of the Carnatic family. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM NABI KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM NAJAF KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

GHULAM RASUL, Chaudhri, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Sialkot, Punjab.

GHULAM RASUL, Miyan, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

GHULAM RASUL KHAN, Sarai, Jatoi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM RASUL SAHEB, Maulavi Haji, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM RAZA SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

GHULAM SADIK KHAN, Subahdar-Major, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 8, 1899. *Residence:* Kohat.

GHULAM SARWAR, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

GHULAM SHAH KHAN *walad* **KHAN MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHULAM SULTAN MUHI-UD-DIN. *See* Sultan Muhi-ud-din.

GHULAM-ULLA KHAN *walad* **GHULAM MUSTAFA KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary. The Mir is a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GHUND, *Chief of.* Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States. *Residence:* Ghund, Simla Hills, Punjab.

GIDHAUR, Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, *K.C.I.E., Mahárájá Bahádur of; b.* 1859. Belongs to a Kshatriya family of the Chandra Vansi or Lunar sept, whose founder was Bir Vikram Singh. His ancestors had come from Mahoba in Bundelkhand, and settled at Bardi in Rewah, and he was the younger brother of the Rájá of Bardi. From him the

ninth in descent is said to have built the temple of Baidyanáth. Rájá Dalar Singh, fourteenth Rájá, is stated to have received a *farmán* from the Emperor Sháh Jahán in 1651. Rájá Gopal Singh was recognized by the British Government; and his grandson was the well-known Sir Jaimangal Singh Bahádur, K.C.S.I., on whom the title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred for his eminent services during the Santál insurrection and the Mutiny of 1857. On January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, Sir Jaimangal Singh received the hereditary title of Mahárájá Bahádur. He was succeeded by his son, Mahárájá Shiva Prasád Singh Bahádur; and the latter by his son, the present Mahárájá Bahádur, who is well known for his benevolence and loyalty. Educated in Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, and English; married in 1885, and has a son and heir, born in 1890. Received a *khilat* from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on succeeding to the title, also the privilege of exemption from attendance in Civil Courts, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1895. The family cognizance is a *trisul*, or trident of Siva. *Residence:* Gidhaur, Bengal.

GIRDHAR MAHADEV NAGARKAR, *Rao Saheb*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

GIRDHARLAL ULATRAM, *Rao Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on December 27, 1872. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

GIRIAPA TIMAPA DESAI, *Heladi Naik Bahádur Desai Nadugauda*. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

GIRIJA NANDAN SINGH, *Kumár; b.* January 4, 1875. Is the eldest son of the late Rájá Deo Mandan Singh, and cousin of the Rájá of Seohar. *Residence:* Seohar, Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

GIRIJA NATH RAI (of Dinájpur), *Mahárája*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1884. Is the son of the late Mahárání Shám Mohini of Dinájpur; and belongs to a family settled in the Dinájpur district since the time of Akbar, at which time one of its ancestors, named Srimanta Datta, was Zamindár of Dinájpur. His daughter married Hari Rám Rai, who had been Diwán to the Zamindár of Idrakpur. The son of this marriage was Suka Deb Rai, who died in 1677. His son, Rájá Jai Deb, was Rájá of Dinájpur from 1677 to 1682; and was succeeded by his brother, Rájá Prán-náth, from 1682 to 1723, who adopted a young relative named Rám Náth, who succeeded to the Ráj, and died in 1760. A grandson of the latter by adoption, named Rádhá Náth, was Rájá from 1780 to 1801; at his accession he owned the greater part of the three districts of Dinájpur, Maldah, and Bogra, but after the Decennial Settlement the bulk of the estate was sold for arrears of revenue. His grandson was the Rájá Tarak Náth, 1840 to 1865, husband of the late Mahárání Shám Mohini, and adoptive father of the present Rájá. The title of Mahárání was formally conferred on that lady in 1875, for her eminent benevolence during the great famine of 1873. *Residence:* Dinájpur, Bengal.

GIRINDRA NATH MUKHARJI, *Rai Saheb*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Transport Department, Simla.

GIRISH CHANDAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on April 2, 1874, for eminent public services. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

GIRISH CHANDAR RAI, *Rájá*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889, for eminent public services. *Residence:* Nalthoba, Bengal.

GIRISH CHANDAR RAI (of Rainagar), *Rájá*. The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on May 25, 1895; and that of Rájá on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sylhet, Assam.

GOBIND. *See also* Govind.

GOBIND JAS, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1856. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Sahâranpur, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND LAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1856. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Sahâranpur, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND LAL, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Military Works Department, Simla.

GOBIND PARSHAD SINGH, Thakurai (of Banka), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Palamau, Bengal.

GOBIND RAO NARAYAN, *Rao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND SAHAI, *Diwán.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Gujránwála, Punjab.

GOBIND SINGH (of Beona), *Rájá; b.* November 29, 1872. The title is hereditary; and is stated by the family to have been obtained in the year 1746 from the Mahrattas, after the defeat of the Bundelas by the combined forces of the Peshwá and Nawáb Khán Bangash of Farrukhabad. Belongs to a Bundela Rájput family, and is the son of the late Rájá Parachat, who died on March 3, 1878. *Residence:* Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

GOBIND SINGH, THAKUR (of Chauma), *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Jaipur, Rajputána.

GOBRA, *Rájá of. See* Khet Singh.

GODE NARAYAN GAJAPATI RAO, *Rájá. See* Gajapati.

GOGAN. *See* Gagan.

GOGAN CHANDRA RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, for eminent services rendered in the Benares Opium Department, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

GOKAL. *See* Gokul.

GOKAL DAS, Seth, *Rájá.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. The Rájá had been created a Rao Saheb in 1867, on account of his liberal contributions towards the erection of the Jabalpur Town Hall. His father was Seth Kushal Chand, a wealthy banker of Jabalpur, who rendered good services during the Mutiny in 1857; a gold medal was presented to him by the Government for his liberal help in fitting out the Madras Column. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

GOKAL NARAYAN, *Rai; b.* 1842. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulá Bahádur on an ancestor of the family named Lachmi Naráyan, Khattri, who was Daroga of the palaces of the Begam. The Rai's father was the Rai Baldeo Naráyan, *alias* Chotu Lál. The Rai is also known by the name of Chotu Lál; he has three sons—Bábu Kesri Naráyan, Mahábir Naráyan, and Badri Naráyan. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

GOKUL. *See* Gokal.

GOKUL CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Faizabad, Oudh.

GOKUL CHAND, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Gujrat, Punjab.

GOKUL CHANDRA SINGHI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1825. Son of the late Bábu Umá Charan Singhi, of Khishma, Nadiyá, Bengal. Has rendered good service in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, and received the title on January 1, 1891, in recognition thereof. Belongs to a Kayastha family descended from Rai Lakshman Singha of Chaula, who was the *Gushtipati* or "Chief of the Clan" among the Maulik Kayasthas. Muralidhar Singha first settled in Khishma in the beginning of the 17th century; and it is stated that Rájá Kali Prasanna Singha of Calcutta, translator of the Mahábhárata, is a lineal descendant of this family. The Rai Bahádur married a daughter of the late Bábu Chandra Nath Mustafi, Zamindár of Ula in Nadiyá District, whose ancestors are stated to have held the post of Accountant-General under the Nawáb Názims of Bengal. The Rai Bahádur has three sons—Anukul Chandra Singha, born 1865; Bankim Chandra Singha, born 1870; Atul Chandra Singha, born 1875. His eldest son, Satis Chandra Singha, is deceased; but has left a son and heir, Probodh Chandra Singha, born 1881. *Residences:* Dum-Dum, near Calcutta; 173 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta; Khishma, Nadiyá District, Bengal.

GOLAK CHANDAR CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Chittagong, Bengal.

GOLAM QUASSIM, **Maulavi,** *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Basirhát, Bengal.

GOND RAJA, *The.* *See* Rám Shá, Rájá.

GONDAL, His Highness Thakur Saheb Sir Bhagwatsinghji Sagramji, *G.C.I.E., Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 24, 1865. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 14, 1869, as a minor. Belongs to a Járejá Rájput (Hindu) family, tracing its origin to the renowned Krishna; descended from the Nawánagar-Rájkot family; is a Kumbháni, being a descendant of Kumbhoji I., founder of the Gondal dynasty; was only four years old when he succeeded his father, who died in 1899, when on a visit to Bombay. The following is a brief summary of the history of this ruling family: (1) Kumbhoji I., founder of the Gondal dynasty, 1634–49 A.D. Succeeded by his son (2) Sagrámji I., 1649–1714 A.D. Succeeded by his son (3) Háloji, 1714–53. Succeeded by his son (4) Kumbhoji II., 1753–90 A.D.; was a most powerful chief; was both a warrior and a statesman, and aggrandized his possessions by conquest and statecraft. Succeeded by his grandson (5) Mulaji, 1790–92 A.D. Succeeded by his son (6) Dájibhai, 1792–1800 A.D.; who was a patron of letters, and was especially fond of poetry. Succeeded by his uncle (7) Deváji, 1800–12 A.D., a brave soldier and a wise ruler. Succeeded by his five sons one after another—(8) Nathuji, 1812–14 A.D.; (9) Kanuji, 1814–21 A.D.; (10) Chandra Sinhji, 1821–41 A.D.; (11) Bhanábhai, 1841–51 A.D.; (12) Sagrámji II., 1851–69 A.D. The last was a quiet and pious chief. Succeeded by his son, the present Thákur Saheb. During his minority the State was at first administered direct by the British Government, but afterwards a Joint Administration was introduced. He was educated at the Rájkot Rájkumár College and also at the Edinburgh University. His College career has been reported to be eminently successful; in order to give the finishing touch to his education, he undertook a voyage to Europe in 1883, in the company of Major (now Colonel) Hancock; returned after six months; published an account of his tour under the title *Journal of a Visit to England in* 1883; was associated with Major (now Colonel) Nutt in the administrative business of his State, and assumed sole charge on August 24, 1884. The reply made by him on the occasion of his installation to the address of the Political Agent, Colonel West, was pronounced by Government to be highly creditable to him, both as regards the tone and the matter of it, showing "good feeling and good taste, and his description of his duties as a ruler evinces a sound and clear judgment." Three years after his installation the Thákur Saheb was publicly complimented by the Governor, Lord Reay, in the following words: "Thákur Saheb, though you have only been three years on the *gadi*, I believe you have acted up to the pledges you then gave." Nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University; and a Vice-President of the Deccan Education Society at Poona. Having been imbued with a love of science, he again proceeded to Scotland in 1886, to reside for a time at the Edinburgh University, which, in appreciation of his "exemplary quest of knowledge," conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887. The same year he was requested to be a member of the deputation from the Káthiáwar Chiefs that waited on Her Majesty the Queen Empress at the time of the celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee; and on that occasion was made a K.C.I.E. Returned to India in August 1887. Takes a keen interest in the administrative business of the State, and is a joint-proprietor of the "Bhaunagar-Gondal" and "Gondal-Porbandar" railways, in which concerns he has invested about £500,000. Besides railways, the territory has many macadamized roads, schools, hospitals, municipalities, rest-houses, infirmary, post and telegraph offices, courts of justice, and other appliances of an improved administration. Owing to the excellence of his administration

the British Government was pleased to raise Gondal from the rank of a second-class to that of a first-class State in Káthiáwár. In 1889 his wife —daughter of His Highness the Mahárána of Dharampur—being taken very ill, the doctors advised her to go to England for a change, and His Highness was obliged to take her there for the benefit of her health. This is the first instance of a Rájput consort of a ruling chief ever venturing to overcome her caste prejudices. Her Highness was received by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and personally invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India; and on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Thákur Saheb has contributed numerous donations to deserving public institutions; has relieved his subjects of the burden of many obnoxious taxes, and remitted a vast amount of debt which his people owed him. His subjects, in return, have voted him a statue by public subscription. *Arms.*—A belt and sword with the word "Gondal" at the top. *Motto.*—(Sanskrit) *Sajyam cha Satyam*, in Devanagari character, meaning "Ready and True." His Highness's sons are—Kumár Shri Bhojraj, heir-apparent, born 1883; is being educated in Edinburgh. Kumár Shri Bhupat Sinhje, born 1888; is in England with his parents. *Residence:* Gondal, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GOPAL BALWANT NENE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bombay.

GOPAL CHANDAR MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Calcutta.

GOPAL CHANDRA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Has rendered good service as Chairman of the Kasipur-Chitpur Municipality, Calcutta; and received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Calcutta.

GOPAL DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1884. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

GOPAL DAS KUSALDAS, *Rao Saheb.* *See* Gopaldas.

GOPAL HARI MULLICK, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bogra, Bengal.

GOPAL LAL ROY, *Mahárág Kumár; b.* 1887. Received the title on the death of his father, the late Mahárájá Govind Lál Roy Bahádur, in 1897. *Residence:* Tájhát, Rangpur, Bengal.

GOPAL RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

GOPAL RAO (of Rehli), *Rao.* The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Rao Kishen Rao and descended from Govind Pandit, who came to Ságar with the Mahratta ruler from Puna, and being a relative of the latter, was made *Mámlatdár* of Rehli. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOPAL RAO (of Ságar), *Rao* and *Potdár; b.* 1859. Succeeded his father, the late Rao Mádho Rao, on February 16, 1895. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government of Ságar. The Rao's great-grandfather, a Mahratta Bráhman, was an important Officer of that Government; and he was succeeded by his son, the Rao Lachhman Rao, Mámlatdár of Narsinghpur, and received a political pension from the British Government on the cession. He was succeeded by his widow, the Mussumat Párvati Bai, who adopted the late Rao Madho Rao. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOPAL RAO SHIVDEO (of Málegaon), *Rao Bahádur; b.* June 29, 1843. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Peshwá. The Rao Bahádur's mother enjoys a pension from the Government. The Rao Bahádur is known as the Rájá of Málegaon. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

GOPAL SINGHI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence;* Bhamo, Burma.

GOPAL VISHWAS RAO, Pandit, *Rao Bahádur.* Is Minister of the Dhar State. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Dhar, Central India.

GOPALA CHARI, Sarukkai, *Diwán Bahádur.* Is Acting Judge of Cud-

dapah; received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

GOPALA CHARIYA KRADKAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is a personal one, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

GOPALA, P., Rao, *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1856. Member of the Berhampur Municipal Council, 1884; Chairman, 1887. Granted the title as a personal distinction in 1891 for his eminent municipal services. *Residence:* Berhampur, Ganjam, Madras.

GOPALDAS KHUSALDAS, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

GOPALJI SURBHAI DESAI, *Rao Bahádur; b.* June 24, 1832. The title was conferred on January 13, 1882, as a personal distinction, for eminent public services in the Educational Service, which extended from 1853 to 1892. Is a son of Desai Surbhai Dayálji of Puni, Surat, an important *Zamindár* in that district. Received the title of Rao Saheb in 1864; and the *sanad* conferring the title of Rao Bahádur in 1882 was delivered to him in full Durbár by the political agent at Bhaunagar. Has received the thanks of Government for his services (in conjunction with his father) in bringing about the settlement of *Wattans* in Surat; also in connection with archæological researches in Káthiáwár, and with the settlement of the wording of the "Fashzamin" bonds entered into by the Káthiáwár Chiefs. Appointed Fellow of the Bombay University, 1885; Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, 1885. Is President of the Káthiáwár General Library, Rájkot; a Life Member of the East India Association, and of the Gujarát Vernacular Society. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

GOPALPURA, *Rao of.* *See* Sheodarshan Singh.

GOPI MAL, *Rai.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 31, 1871. *Residence:* Firozpur, Punjab.

GOSAIN.—A prefix.

GOTARDI, Thakur Punjabhai Ratansang, *Thákur of; b.* 1859. Succeeded to a share of this State in 1893. The State has an area of two square miles; population 616, chiefly aboriginal (Kolis). *Residence:* Gotardi, Rewa Kántha, Bombay.

GOVARDHAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián.* The title is hereditary in this branch of the family. The head of another branch of the same family is Sardár Ranjit Singh (*q.v.*), who holds the hereditary title of Sardár. Descended from a Rájput family, whose great ancestor was Rájá Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur (Kahlur). His younger son was Kalal Chand, tenth in descent from whom was Surat Singh, whose four sons, with their retainers, aided the Rájá of Náhan to conquer Sucháwar, Rámgarh, and other territories, and received Rámgarh as their share. Sardár Kushal Singh was the only one of the four who left any children. He built the fort at Rámgarh; and his grandson, Gopal Singh, was the grandfather of Mián Govardhan Singh. *Residence:* Ambála. Punjab.

GOVIND. *See also* Gobind.

GOVIND GOPAL UCHGAONKAR, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for municipal services at Belgaum. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay

GOVIND JAS, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Hardwár, North-Western Provinces.

GOVIND RAMCHANDRA KHANDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Ajmere, Rájputána.

GOVIND RANADE, Mahadeo, *C.I.E.* *See* Mahádeo.

GOVIND RAO (of Jaisinghnagar), *Rao; b.* 1841. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government, and subsequently recognized by the Government of India. The Rao, like his kinsmen, Rao Ganpat Rao (*q.v.*) and Rao Rám Chand Rao of Jaisinghnagar, is descended from ancestors who were connected with the former rulers of Ságar; and to one of them, named Rao Ganpat Rao, the *pargand* of Jaisinghnagar was made over as its tálukdár. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOVIND VENKOJI KHOT, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Amraoti, Berar.

GOVIND RAO (of Rehli), *Rao.* The title is hereditary. Is a younger brother of Rao Gopal Rao of Rehli (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Rehli, Ságar, Central Provinces.

GOVIND RAO RAMCHANDRA GARUD, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1887. *Residence:* Dhulia, Bombay.

GOVIND SAKARAM HOSUR, *Rao Saheb;* granted the title, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1893, for eminent municipal services. Is Vice-President of the Saundatti Municipality, Bombay. *Residence:* Saundatti, Belgaum, Bombay.

GOVIND SASTRI, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

GRISH. *See* Girish.

GUDA, *Sardár of. See* Fateh Singh.

GUL HASAN KHAN, *Khan Bahádur:* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

GUL HASAN KHAN *walad* **WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN**, *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence;* Shikárpur, Sind.

GULAB DAS PARSHOTAMDAS, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

GULAB SINGH, Munshi, *Rai Saheb; b.* February 19, 1850. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

GULAB SINGH (of Bina), *Rao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

GULAB SINGH (of Meanoni), *Rao Saheb.* The title is hereditary. *Residence;* Ságar, Central Provinces.

GULAM. *See* Ghulám.

GULER, *Rájá of. See* Jai Singh.

GUR SAHAI MALL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Punjab.

GURDIT SINGH (of Lahore), *Sardár.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence;* Indore, Central India.

GURNAM SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár is the Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Jind State, and received the title of Sardár Bahádur on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Jind, Punjab.

GURSARAN DAS, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence;* Saháranpur, North-Western Provinces.

GURU.—Often a mere prefix.

GURU CHARAN DAS GUPTA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. Is Assistant-Surgeon, A.M.D. *Residence:* Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

GURU PRASAD, Pandit (of Benares), *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is a personal one, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

GWALIOR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhia of, G.C.S.I.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor July 3, 1886. Is the head of the great Mahratta House of Sindhia. Full title is—"His Highness Mukhtár-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iktidár Rafi-ush-Shán Wálá Shikoh Muhtashaim-i-Daurán, Umdat-ul-Umara, Maháráj-Adhiráj Aliját Hisám-us-Saltanat Mahárájá Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahádur Srináth Mansur-i-Zamán, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muaz-zama i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan," Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness, who rules over an area about equal to that of Holland, Belgium, and Saxony combined, and over a population more numerous than that of Switzerland or of Greece, is descended from the famous Ranoji Sindhia, the son of a Dekhani *pátel*,

who became a member of the household of the Peshwá Bálaji Rao, and subsequently a successful commander of the Peshwá's cavalry. Ranoji Sindhia was succeeded by his second son, Mahádaji Sindhia, who was one of the greatest soldiers and cleverest statesmen ever produced by India. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Pánipat in 1761; and, taught by that disaster, he disciplined and strongly organized his army, chiefly under French officers, and in this way, though nominally still a servant of the Peshwá, he became in 1764 really the ruler of Hindustan. He died in 1794, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Daulat Rao Sindhia, whose reign of over thirty years is part of the history of India. The battles of Assaye, won by Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) in 1803, and of Laswári, won by General Lord Lake, in 1804, the Treaty of Sarji Anjangáon in 1805, and the Pindári war in 1817 are important landmarks in the career of Daulat Rao Sindhia. On his death he commended his State and his younger widow, the famous Baiza Bái, to the care of the British Government. Jhankuji Sindhia subsequently succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption, marrying the grand-daughter of Baiza Bái, who was at first regent of the State. Family dissension, however, ensued; Baiza Bái had to leave Gwalior in 1833, and Jhankuji Sindhia died without issue in 1843. His widow adopted a young scion of the Sindhia family, who succeeded under the title of Jaiáji Rao Sindhia. He displayed great courage and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, when his army revolted to the mutineers, and he himself and his Minister, Sir Dinkar Rao, were compelled to flee to Agra. He was restored and brought back to Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose on June 19, 1858, and received many great and well-deserved honours during the rest of his long reign. He obtained the right of adoption, numerous titles, extensive grants of additional territory, and an increase to his army; and became successively an Honorary General in the British Army, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and a Companion of the Indian Empire. The present Mahárájá, Madho Rao Sindhia Bahádur, succeeded as a minor in 1886. The family colour, famous on so many battlefields, is *bhagwá*, orange or brick-red, the flag of that colour bearing on its field the representation of a serpent holding the sun and moon in its coils—referring to a legend that Ranoji Sindhia, when an infant, was sheltered from the heat of the sun by the expanded hood of a cobra. The area of the State is 29,046 square miles; its population 3,030,743, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 160,000 Muhammadans, 12,000 Jains, and 167,000 aborigines of various tribes. The Mahárájá was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on May 25, 1895. He maintains a military force of 5504 cavalry, 11,040 infantry, and 48 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, and within the limits of Gwalior territory to a salute of 21 guns. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

HABIB KHAN, *Sárdár Bahádur.* The title is personal. *Residence;* Pesháwar, Punjab.

HACHARAO AKBAT HARIHAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence*: Belgaum, Bombay.

HADOL, *Thakur of.* *See* Harol.

HAFIZ.—Often a mere prefix.

HAFIZ ABDUL KARIM, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Abdul Karim.

HAFIZ ABDULLA KHAN, *Nawáb.* *See* Abdulla.

HAFIZ MUHAMMAD ABDUL (ABDUS) SAMAD, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Abdul.

HAIBATRAO MALHAR, Deshpande, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Sholapur, Bombay.

HAIDAR SHAH, Sayyid, *Khan Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:*

HAJI.—A prefix.

HAJI SAJAN LAL. *See* Sajan.

HAJI USMAN. *See* Usman.

HAKIM KHAN, Malik, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Sháhpur, Punjab.

HAKK NAWAZ KHAN, Sikander Khel, *Khán Saheb*; *b.* 1854. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Bannu, Punjab.

HAKK NAWAZ KHAN, *C.I.E* **(of Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab),** *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 8, 1885. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, for distinguished service on the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission, January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

HALARI SHAMANA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 18, 1885. *Residence:* Mercara, Coorg.

HALDAUR, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Maháráj Singh.

HALDI, *Rájá of. See* Thákur Parshád.

HALERI. *See* Halari.

HAMAIL KHAN, Subadar, Bahadur, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1822. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

HAMID ALI KHAN, *Nawáb. See* Rámpur.

HAMID BAKHSH, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1847. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Budaun, North-Western Provinces.

HAMID HUSAIN, Maulavi Sayyid, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

HAMID-ULLA, Sayyid Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad Hamid-ulla.

HAMID-UZ-ZAFAR KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Rámpur, North-Western Provinces.

HAMIR SINGH (of Bayeri), *Thákur Sawai Rai; b.* 1838. The title is hereditary, but its origin is not known. Is a Korkars Girassia Chief. Rendered assistance to the Magistrate of Hardá during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received a *khilat.* Has two sons—Thákur Umrao Singh and Thákur Sardár Singh. *Residence:* Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

HAMIR SINGH (of Pali), *Rao; b.* 1823. The title is hereditary. This Bundela Chief belongs to the family of the ex-Rájá of Banpur, whose estates were confiscated after the Mutiny of 1857. His son and heir is Nirbhai Singh, aged thirty-six years. *Residence:* Banpur, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

HANMANT RAM RAMCHANDRA, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on October 5, 1897. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

HANUMAN PARSHAD, Pande, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bijeraghogarh, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

HANUMAN SINGH (of Barwara), *Thákur; b.* 1841. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on his ancestors by the Gond Rájá of Mandla, Rájá Nizam Sháh. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Jabalpur district. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

HANUMANT SINGH (of Bilehra), *Rájá; b.* 1895. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on the death of his father, the late Rájá Khilawan Singh, on August 24, 1897. *Residence:* Bilehra, Ságar, Central Provinces.

HAPA, Thakur Wakhatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 4, 1889. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. Is at present a minor, and the State under the management of the Máhi Kántha Agency. The late Thákur was named Madhusinghji, and his widow, the Thákuráni Surajbai, is living. The State contains an area of 79 square miles, and a population of 1546, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Hapa, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

HAR CHARAN, Misr, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

HAR NARAYAN, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Gugránwálá, Punjab.

HAR RATAN SINGH (of Majhgawan), *Rájá.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Gonda, Oudh.

HARA PRASAD SASTRI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898.

HARAHA, *Rájá of. See* Narendra Bahádur Singh.

HARAN CHANDRA MUKERJI, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Calcutta.

HARBALLABH NARAYAN SINGH, *C.I.E.* **(of Sonbarsa),** *Mahárájá Bahádur; b.* June 7, 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1898. The Mahárájá had received the title of Rájá in 1875 for eminent services rendered during the famine of 1873–74, and had been granted the title of Rájá Bahádur on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, and that of Mahárájá on January 2, 1888. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 2, 1893. The family cognizance is a flag, bearing on it the figure of an elephant. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

HARBANS RAI (of Hatri), *Rájá; b.* April 7, 1835. The title is hereditary, and is said to have been first conferred by a Muhammadan King, in 1494–95, on the Rájá Sáhal Sháh of Bakhtiyargarh. Succeeded the late Rájá on May 8, 1848. Rendered good service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Has two sons, of whom the elder enjoys the title of Diwán—Diwán Kishori Singh and Bhan Partáb Singh. *Residence:* Damoh, Central Provinces.

HARBANS SINGH, *Rájá; b.* 1846. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the brother and the adopted son of the famous Sardár Tej Singh, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Sikhs in the first Sikh war, subsequently appointed President of the Council of Regency, and on August 7, 1847, created Rájá of Siálkot. Throughout the rebellion of 1848–49 the Rájá Tej Singh remained faithful to the Government, and on the annexation of the Punjab the *jágirs* of himself and his cousin, Sardár Bhagwan Singh, son of Jamádár Khushal Singh, were confirmed for life. Rájá Tej Singh rendered excellent service by raising horsemen during the Mutiny of 1857, and as a reward, in 1862, two-thirds of his *jágir* was granted in perpetuity, and he received a *sanad* authorizing him to adopt an heir. He died in December 1862, having adopted his brother, the Rájá Harbans Singh, who now enjoys the title and estate. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

HARBANS SINGH (of Kandaula), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár belonging to the same family as those of the Sardárs Tárá Singh of Manauli, Uttam Singh of Ghanauli, and other Sardárs of the Ambála division. The founder of the family was Sardár Khushal Singh, who achieved conquests in the Manjha, and took possession of the town of Jálandhar. In 1756 A.D. he had large Cis-Sutlej possessions; they were subsequently wrested from the family by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, but ultimately came under British control with the other Cis-Sutlej territories. Sardár Dayál Singh, the grandson of Sardár Khushal Singh, succeeded to the Kandaula estates, and his grandson is the present Sardár. For services during the Mutiny of 1857 the Sardárs of this loyal family received large remissions from the Government. *Residence:* Kandaula, Ambála, Punjab.

HARDERAM ANUPRAM MUNSHI, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on December 18, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

HARDHIAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi. *Residence:* Delhi, North-Western Provinces.

HARDHYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur. See* Hardhian Singh.

HARDIT SINGH (of Dayalgarh), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

HARDIT SINGH, Roza, *Sardár.* The title is hereditary; and Sardár Hardit Singh succeeded his father, the brave and loyal Sardár Káhan Singh, in June 1864. Sardár Káhan Singh was the grandson of Tek Singh, who was in the

service of the Bhangi Sardárs of Lahore, and received from them the grant of the village Nodhpur. Káhan Singh entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in 1822; and, on the recommendation of General Ventura, was appointed Commandant in the Life Guards, served with his regiment in Kulu, Mandi, and elsewhere, and being severely wounded in the attack on Rájá Suchet Singh, was promoted to be Colonel, with large emoluments. He fought on the Sikh side in the battles of Sobraon and Firuzshahr. After the annexation Colonel Káhan Singh lost his *jágirs*, but was granted a pension by the British Government. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 he was one of the first chiefs selected for service by Sir John Lawrence, and, starting at once for Delhi with fifty-three of his retainers, he served with the Guides till the fall of the city, being again severely wounded in one of the rebel sallies. For these services he received substantial rewards from the Government, including the re-grant of some of his old Sikh *jágirs*. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

HARDOI, *Rájá of*. *See* Narand Singh.

HARI APPAJI, *Rao Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Baroda.

HARI BALLABH BOSE (Basu), *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Cuttack, Bengal.

HARI CHAND, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Multan, Punjab.

HARI CHAND (of Bhabaur), *Rai*. The title is hereditary. The Rai belongs to the same family as that of the Rájás of Kángra, Jaswan, Goler, Siba, Datarpur, etc.; being descended from Rájá Pirthi Chand, son of Rájá Beni Chand. The Rái Karm Chand, in the time of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, held a large *jágir* in this district; and his grandson, Rai Ratan Chand, died October 24, 1884, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rai. *Residence:* Bhabaur, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

HARI CHAND (of Lahaul), *Thákur*. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Lahaul, Kángra, Punjab.

HARI CHAND YAJOJI, *Rai Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Bombay.

HARI CHARAN SARMA, *Rai Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 3, 1872. *Residence:* Cachar, Assam.

HARI KRISHAN PANT, *Rai Saheb*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Unao, Oudh.

HARI MOHAN SANDYAL, *Rai Saheb*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Nadiya, Bengal.

HARI NARAYAN KALE, *Rao Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

HARI RAJ SINGH (of Kashipur), *Rájá; b.* 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family connected with that of the Chand Rájás of Kumaun, being descended from Pahár Singh, a younger son of Rájá Baz Bahádur Singh, Rájá of Kumaun from 1638 to 1678. In the time of Rájá Dip Chand of Kumaun (1748–77), Mohan Singh, grandson of Pahár Singh, became Bakshi or head of the army. He eventually seized and imprisoned Rájá Dip Chand, and, on the death of the latter in prison in 1777, proclaimed himself Rájá under the title of Mohan Chand. He himself was killed in 1788 by Harak Deb Toshi, who again was driven out by Lal Singh, brother of Mohan Singh, with the aid of Faizullah Khán of Rámpur. Mahendra Singh, son of Mohan Singh, was installed as Rájá by Lal Singh, who claimed for him the protection of the Nawáb of Oudh, as recognized owner of the Tarái. In 1790, however, the Gurkhális from Kathmandu invaded Kumaun and defeated the forces of Mahendra Singh, who fled with his uncle, Lal Singh, to Kota, and fixed upon Kilpuri as his headquarters, where he endeavoured to enlist troops for an attack upon Kumaun. Hearing this, the Gurkháli general, Amar Singh Thapa, marched on Kilpuri and thus deprived the Kumaunis of their only rallying-point. Mahendra Singh and his partisans, deprived of every acre that they could lay claim to, fled to the Oudh Subahdár, and represent-

ing that the tract from which the Gurkhális had ousted them formed a part of the Tarái, which of right belonged to the Nawáb, requested his aid in recovering it from the Gurkhális. A war with Nepál would probably have resulted had not the good offices of Mr. Cherry promoted an understanding, by which the Gurkhális agreed to yield up all pretensions to the low country. At the same time provision was made for the retention by the exiled family of some doubtful tenure of a portion of the Tarái for their subsistence. Mahendra Singh retired first to Rudrapur and then to Kilpuri, but, owing to bad management, this Parganá was reduced to a swamp, and was rendered so unhealthy that on the petition of the representatives of the family to the British Government, it was exchanged for the confirmation of possession in taluqa Chachait in the Pilibhit district. Kunwár Partáb Singh, son of Mahendra Singh, sued his uncle, Lal Singh, for a share in Chachait, but his claim was dismissed. He then petitioned the Government, who gave him Rs. 250 per mensem in 1820. Partáb Singh's claim to Bazpur was also negatived. Lal Singh had held possession as head of the family and retained it. Guman Singh, son of Rájá Lal Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1828, as Rájá. His son, Rájá Shiuráj Singh, C.S.I., rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with the Order of the Star of India, and with an increased grant. He died in October 1886; and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, who married a daughter of Kupendra Bikram Singh of Nepál, and has a son named Kunwár Udai Ráj Singh. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Kashipur, Tarái, North-Western Provinces.

HARI RAO, Sakharama, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

HARI RAOJI CHIPLUNKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

HARI SINGH, *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Is one of the Sikh Sardárs of the Ludhiána district, Punjab. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

HARI SINGH (of Akalgarh), *Diwán.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Gujránwála, Punjab.

HARI SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. The Mián is a brother of Rájá Amar Chand of Nadaun, and a younger son of the Rájá Sir Jodhbir Singh, brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, who died in 1873. The Mián is an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. *Residence:* Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

HARI SINGH (of Pindit Lala), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is one of the Sardárs of the Gujrát district, Punjab. *Residence:* Gujrát, Punjab.

HARI SINGH, Babu, *Sardár.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897, for eminent services as an Inspector of Schools in the Punjab. *Residence:* Punjab.

HARIHAR SHASTRI DRAVIDA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is a personal one, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

HARIHAR SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

HARIHARA SUBBARAYA AIYAR, Avergal, *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1842. Received the title on January 2, 1897. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

HARILAL AMBASHANKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1879. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

HARINDAR SINGH (of Kandaula), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary; the Sardár belongs to the same family as those of the Sardárs Tárá Singh of Manauli, Uttam Singh of Ghanauli, and other Sardárs of the Ambála division. For an account of the Kandaula branch of this family, *see* Harbans Singh (of Kandaula), Sardár. The Sardár is a grandson of Sardár Dayál Singh of Kandaula. *Residence:* Kandaula, Ambála, Punjab.

HARNAM CHANDAR, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* North-Western Provinces.

HARNAM SINGH, Sir Ahluwalia, *K.C.I.E., Kunwár; b.* January 19, 1851. Is a son of his late Highness the Rájá Sir Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala, and only brother of the late Rájá Kharak Singh of Kapurthala, and uncle of the present Rájá of Kapurthala (*q.v.*). Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1885, and a Knight Commander on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Kapurthala, Punjab.

HARNAM SINGH (of Kharar), *Sardár; b.* 1857. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Khatri family, whose ancestor, Sardár Dayál Singh, took possession of considerable territory in the Hoshiárpur, Firozpur, and Ambála districts. His sons were deprived of much of their land by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; but the eldest, named Sardár Dharm Singh, secured some lands in Kharar, Ambála district. His grandson, Sardár Ganda Singh, rendered excellent services during the Mutiny of 1857, and received a *khilat* from the Government in acknowledgment thereof. He died at Patiála about the year 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

HARNAM SINGH (of Moron), *Sardár; b.* 1861. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, that came originally from Varpal, in the Amritsar district. About 1759 Sardár Sálig Singh obtained possession of territory around Moron. The family fell under the power of the Mahárájá Sher Singh; but when the Jálandhar doáb was ceded to the British after the first Sikh war, a considerable *jagir* was confirmed to the head of the family in perpetuity, and is now enjoyed by Sardár Harnám Singh. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

HARNAM SINGH (of Mukerian), *Sardár.* Succeeded the late Sardár Bur Singh, Sardár Bahádur, of Mukerian, in 1892. The title of Sardár is hereditary. *Residence:* Mukerian, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

HAROL, Thakur Jawansinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1883. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 22, 1888. Belongs to a Thakerda (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of nearly 3000, chiefly Hindus. Its name is also spelt Hadol. *Residence:* Harol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

HARSA SINGH (of Mughal Chak), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to an ancient Sikh family, famous for the conspicuous bravery of its members. Sardár Anup Singh, of Probyn's Horse, was one of the most distinguished officers in the army throughout the Mutiny campaigns of 1857, 1858, and 1859. He was present at the fall of Delhi, at the capture of Lucknow, and on many other great occasions; was four times wounded, and had three horses wounded under him. He also fought with great distinction in the China campaign in 1860, and subsequently in the disturbances on the North-west frontier. He twice received the Order of Valour for bravery in the field. In 1876 he accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to England, and was honoured with the marked approval of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress and the Royal Family. He died in 1885, amid universal expressions of regret, and was succeeded by the present Sardár. *Residence:* Mughal Chak, Gujiránwála, Punjab.

HASAN ALI *walad* **MUHAMMAD AISAN,** *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

HASAN ALI *walad* **MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Sind.

HASAN ALI, Muhammad. *See* Muhammad.

HASAN ALI BEY EFFENDI, *Khán Bahádur.* Is a leading member of the Karáchi Bar, and was in 1886 appointed Consul for Turkey by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. President of the Sind Branch of the Central National Muhammadan Association, 1884; also President of the Karáchi Madrasa Board, managing

the Karáchi Muhammadan College, which has an endowment fund of about six lakhs of rupees. *Residence:* Karáchi, Bombay.

HASAN ALI KHAN, Mirza, *C.I.E., Nawáb.* The title is hereditary. The Nawáb was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on February 5, 1881. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

HASAN ALI KHAN, Mir Muhammad, *C.I.E., His Highness. See* Muhammad.

HASAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, Mahabat Jang, *Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E. See* Murshidabad.

HASAN ALI MULLA HAKIMJI, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

HASAN AZAD, Maulavi Muhammad. *See* Muhammad.

HASAN BAKHSH, Sayyid, *Khan Bahádur. See* Sayyid.

HASAN KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Gujránwálá, Punjab.

HASAN KHAN, Muhammad. *See* Muhammad.

HASAN RAZA SAHEB, Maulavi, Sayyid, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

HASANALI. *See* Hasan Ali.

HASANPUR, *Rájá of. See* Mehdi Ali Khan, Muhammad, Rájá.

HASHIM KHAN, Muhammad, Mir, *Sardár Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

HATI SINGH (of Chandgarh), *Rao; b.* September 5, 1844. The title is hereditary, and is said to have been originally conferred by Gori Sháh Padishah. The family is descended from Prithi Singh, who was eleventh in descent from the famous Bhoj Ráj. *Residence:* Nimár, Central Provinces.

HATNAPUR, *Rájá of. See* Ranjit Singh.

HATRI, *Rájá of. See* Harbans Rai.

HATWA, Maharaja-Kumar Guru Mahadeo Laran Prasad Sahi, *Mahárájá-Kumár of; b.* July 19, 1893. Belongs to a Baghochhia Bráhman family, that claims to have been settled as Rájás in the district of Sáran for 102 generations. The patronymic of the earlier Rájás was "Sen"; this in the sixteenth descent was changed to "Singh," in the eighty-third to "Mal," and in the eighty-seventh to "Sahi." The traditions of the family state that the title of Mahárájá was conferred on the eighty-sixth in this line, the Mahárájá Kalyan Mal, and that of Mahárájá Bahádur on the eighty-seventh, the Mahárájá Isham Karan Sahi Bahádur, both by the Emperor of Delhi. In the time of Akbar it is said that the Mahárájá Jubráj Sahi Bahádur obtained possession of Parganá Sipa by killing the Muhammad Chief Kabul Muhammad, probably one of those Muhammadan Chiefs who had rebelled against the Imperial authority in Southern Behar. Four generations later the Mahárája Sardár Sahi invaded the Majauli Ráj, and destroyed their *garh* or fort, and imposed as terms of peace on the Chief of Majauli the condition that he and his descendants were not to display their *nishans* and *dunkas* (flags and drums) till these should be retaken from the Hasipur (or Hatwá) Rájás. The eldest son of the Mahárájá Sardár Sahi died before his father; he was succeeded by the second son, the Mahárájá Fateh Sahi Bahádur, who was a rebel against the British Government in 1767, in the time of Warren Hastings, and ultimately fled to the Gorákhpur jungles. His cousin, Bábu Bassant Sahi, displayed his loyalty by assisting the Government with his retainers, and doing all in his power to arrest Fateh Sahi. But in 1775 he was surprised by the rebel and killed, and his widow ascended the funeral pyre, and was burnt with her husband's head on her lap. Bassant Sahi's son, Bábu Mahes Datt Sahi, followed in his father's footsteps, and the Government was about to proclaim him the rightful successor of the rebel Fateh Sahi when he died, leaving a son, Bábu—afterwards Mahárájá—Chhatardhári Sahi. In 1790, when the Decennial Settlement was in contemplation, Lord Cornwallis, after inquiring into all the facts and the usages of the family, granted to the latter the estates of Fateh Sahi; and in 1837 the title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred upon him. This title was renewed in October 1858 in favour of the Mahárájá Rajendar Partáb

Sahi, and by the *sanad* of August 31, 1874, in favour of the late Mahárájá Bahádur. At the time of the Santál insurrection, and again during the Mutiny of 1857, the Mahárájá Chhatardhári Sahi Bahádur rendered most valuable services to the Government, and was rewarded at the close of the Mutiny with the grant of a portion of the confiscated estates of the rebel Kunwár Singh. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, the Mahárájá Rajendra Partáb Sahi Bahádur, who died in 1871, leaving a minor son, the late Mahárájá Sir Krishna Partab Sahi. The latter attained his majority and was installed on the *gadi* on August 31, 1874. He received a medal of distinction at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, and in 1889 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He died in 1896, and was succeeded by the present Maháráj-Kumár. The family cognizance consists of a shield between two swords, with tigers as supporters, and underneath is the motto—"धर्म्मोऽस्म्मेतरंदया" *Residence:* Hatwá, Sáran, Bengal.

HAYAT KHAN, **Muhammad, Khan,** *C.S.I., Nawáb.* *See* Muhammad.

HAZARA SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 21, 1896. Is Commandant of a Mountain Battery in the Imperial Service Troops. *Residence:* Kashmir.

HAZARI LAL, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Ajmer, Rájputána.

HAZURA SINGH, Subahdar, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 25, 1880. *Residence:* Rewa, Central India.

HEM CHANDRA SARKAR, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Monirámpur, Bengal.

HET NAND LAL, Gosain, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

HET RAM, Pandit, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1884. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

HETAMPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Rám Ranjan Chakravartti.

HILL TIPPERAH, *Rájá of.* *See* Tipperah.

HIMANCHAL SINGH (of Barhpura), *Rao Bahádur: b.* February 20, 1867. Succeeded his father, the late Rao Umrao Singh Bahádur, in 1889. The title, which is hereditary, is of ancient origin, having been originally conferred by Prithiráj, last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. *Residence:* Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

HIMANCHAL SINGH (of Kuarpur), *Thákur.* The title, which is hereditary, is of ancient origin. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

HIMMAT SINGH (of Katra Balkhera), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Katra Balkhera, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

HIMMATLAL DHIRAJIRAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

HIMMODH, *Thákur of.* *See* Sita Prasád.

HINDOL, Raja Janardan Mardraj Jagder, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1885. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 18, 1877. The title of Rájá has always been enjoyed by the head of this family since Mahratta times, and was formally recognized by Government in 1874. The State was founded by two brothers named Lakshman Mahratta and Bharat Mahratta, scions of the family of the Khemdi Rájá in Ganjam. The present Rájá, who succeeded his brother, Rájá Fakir Singh Mardráj Jagdeb, is stated to be twenty-fifth in succession from them. His father was Rájá Ishwar Singh Mardráj Jagdeb. The family cognizance is a dagger. The area of the State is 312 miles; its population 33,802, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 148 infantry and 2 guns. The State is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals. *Residence:* Hindol, Orissa, Bengal.

HINDUPAT (of Ghát Piparia), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. The present Thákur is the son of the late Thákur Orjuri Singh. The family is descended from ancestors who obtained the village of Ghát Piparia, with the title of Thákur, from the old Mahratta

Government of Ságar. *Residence:* Ghát Piparia, Ságar, Central Provinces.

HINDUR (NALAGARH), Raja Isri Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1832. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 16, 1876. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder was named Aji Singh, and the present Rájá is twenty-fifth in succession from him. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas, but they were expelled by the British forces in 1815–16, and in that year the Rájá received a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of all his territory except the fort of Malaun, for which the *Thákuri* of Barauli was substituted. Subsequently, in 1846, the fort was restored to him. The area of the State is 249 square miles; its population is 53,373, chiefly Hindus, but including 7201 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 375 infantry and 4 guns. *Residence:* Hindur, Punjab.

HIRA, Rawat (of Dewair), *Thákur Ráwat.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Merwara.

HIRA SAHEB LAL RAMANAJ PARSAD SINGH, *C.I.E.* *See* Lal.

HIRA SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminent official services in the Survey. *Residence:* Survey of India.

HIRA SINGH, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bikaner, Rájputána.

HIRA SINGH, Ahluwalia, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* March 3, 1847. Received the title of Sardár on May 25, 1892, and was promoted to be Sardár Bahádur on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Ajmer, Rájputána.

HIRA SINGH, Man (of Manawala), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Mán Jat family, descended from Sardár Sarja Singh, whose grandson, Colonel Budh Singh, Mán, served throughout the Sutlej campaign, and after its close was sent with the Sher Singh brigade to assist the Mahárájá Guláb Singh to subdue the rebellion in Kashmir. The Colonel rendered excellent service in this campaign, and also throughout the Multán rebellion (or second Sikh war), in which he was severely wounded when fighting gallantly under Major Nicholson against the rebels in the Margalla Pass. On the annexation he was rewarded with extensive lands. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

HIRANAND KHEMSINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sind, Bombay.

HIRANYAGARBHAYAJI RAVIKULA MUTHUVIJAYA RAGUNATHA BHASKARA (Zamindar of Rámnád), *Rájá and Setupati.* *See* Rámnád, Rájá of.

HIRAPUR, *Thákur of.* *See* Nihal Singh.

HIRAPUR, Rao Chhatar Singh, *Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1821; succeeded to the *gadi* on May 1, 1841. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 963, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Hirapur, Bhopál, Central India.

HISSAM-UD-DIN, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Secunderabad, Hyderabad.

HITTU RAM, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur; b.* 1842. Has long been a distinguished political officer on the frontier of Baluchistán and Afghanistan, having entered the service in 1859, when he received a reward for preparing a "History of Dera Ghâzi Khán District and Frontier." Appointed to special duty for Kalát in 1875; accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman on two missions to Kalát, and received a *khilat* in 1877 for his services thereon, also the title of Rai. Appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab in 1879; and in same year received a *khilat* at the Kalát Darbár, and was placed in charge of Sibi district. Received the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on April 20, 1881, having served in the Political Department throughout the Afghan war of 1880–1, with medal. In the same year he received a *jágir*, and in 1882 was created a Companion of the Most

Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Was in charge of arrangements for supplies, etc., for the Afghan Boundary Commission, 1884, across the Baluch Desert; and received the thanks of Government for the same. Was on special duty in the Bolan Pass, in the military preparations for the expected outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia, March 1884 to November 1885. Deputed to hold charge of Las Bela State on the death of the Jám in 1889, pending installation of successor; and was on special duty with Sir R. Sandeman in 1889–91, and specially commended. *Residence:* Sibi, Baluchistán.

HKUN LAI (Sawbwa of Lai Hka), *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Lai Hka, Shan States, Burma.

HKUN LU KWAN, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* Is Heng of Kokang in North Hsen Wi in the Northern Shan States. The title is personal, and was conferred June 22, 1897. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Northern Shan States, Burma.

HKUN SAING, *C.I.E.* *See* Hsi Paw.

HKUN SAN TON HON, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* Is Sawbwa of North Hsen Wi in the Northern Shan States. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Northern Shan States, Burma.

HLAING, Maung (Shwedabo of Baw), *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Shan State of Baw, Burma.

HMAT, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Mogok, Burma.

HMU, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. This Burmese title is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

HOLKAR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur (of Indore).* *See* Indore.

HOPON, Kun Wara, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The area of the State, which is one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma, is about 400 square miles. *Residence:* Hopon, Burma.

HORMASJI ADARJI PATEL, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

HOSHANGJI JAMASPJI, Dastur, *Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-Ulama.* These titles are personal; the first was conferred on January 1, 1878, and the second on January 1, 1890. The title of *Shams-ul-Ulama* entitles the Khán Bahádur—who is also a "Dastur," or High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan—to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. The Dastur Jamaspassa family are descended from Assaji. The last Dastur of that family, the Dastur Nasarwánji Jamaspji, Khán Bahádur, rendered valuable services to Government during the time of the Mutiny; and received the title of Khán Bahádur as a reward for them in 1868. The title of *Shams-ul-Ulama* was conferred on Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

HSENWI, *Chief of.* *See* Saw Naw Maing; *see also* Hkun San Ton Hon.

HSI PAW, Hkun Saing, *C.I.E., Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The area of the State, which is one of the Northern Shan States on the frontier of Burma, is about 4000 square miles. The Sawbwa was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, for loyalty and good service, on July 1, 1895. *Residence:* Hsi Paw, Burma.

HUCHRAO. *See* Hacharao.

HUKM SINGH (of Gangwai), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The Rájá succeeded

to it on September 19, 1859. *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

HUKM SINGH, Sodhi (of Firozpur), *Rai Bahádur and Diwán Bahádur.* The first title was conferred on January 3, 1893, and the second on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bikanir, Rájputána.

HUMAYUN BEG, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Wazir of Hunza. *Residence:* Hunza, Kashmir.

HURDAOLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

HUSAIN ALI KHAN *walad* **ALA-DITTA KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

HUSAIN ALI KHAN, Muhammad, *Sardár Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

HUSAIN KHAN, Arbab, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* North-Western Frontier, Punjab.

HUSAIN KHAN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

HUSAIN KHAN, Subadar Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

HUSSAN. *See* Hasan.

HUTWA. *See* Hatwa.

HYDERABAD (or, The Deccan), *His Highness the Nizám of, G.C.S.I.* A ruling chief, and the Premier Prince of the Indian Empire; *b.* August 18, 1866. Succeeded to the *masnad* as a minor, on the death of his father, his late Highness the Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, February 26, 1869. The Nizám's full titles are—His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mamálik, Rustam-i-Daurán, Arastu-i-Zamán, Nizám-ul-Mulk, Nizám-ud-daulá, Nawáb Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khán Bahádur, Fath Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Belongs to a family of the highest antiquity and importance among Muhammadan rulers, being lineally descended from the first Khalif, Abu Bakr, the successor of the Prophet. His descendant, after a long line of intervening generations, was the Turkomán Chief named Ghazi-ud-din, one of the greatest of the Generals of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who was the hero of the capture of Bijápur in 1686 A.D.; he was largely concerned in the overthrow both of that kingdom and of the Golkonda dynasty, and in the establishment of the Mughal power in the Deccan, which then became a *subah* (or province) of the Mughal Empire of Delhi. His son and successor was Chin Kulij Khán,[1] better known as the great Asaf Jah, the real founder of the Hyderabad dynasty. He was born in 1644; and in 1713 was appointed *Subahdár* or Viceroy of the Deccan by the Emperor Farukh Siyar, with the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk (Administrator of the Country), which has ever since been retained by his descendants. He reigned till 1748, attaining the great age of 104; and throughout this lengthened career, with occasional vicissitudes of fortune, he continually increased his power during the days of the declining vigour of the Mughal Empire. The dynasty, thus established as the greatest native Power in the Indian Peninsula, has been almost uniformly closely attached

[1] *Kulij* or *Qulij*—sometimes spelt *Chillich*—is the Turki word for *sword:* and *Kulij Khán*, as a title, bears the same meaning as the Persian *Shamsher Khán.* On the title of *Asaf Jah*, subsequently borne by the Nawáb Chin Kulij Khán and his descendants, the learned Professor Blochmann gives this note: "Asaf was the name of the Vazir of Solomon, who like his master is proverbial in the East for wisdom. During the reign of Akbar three grandees received this title. Badaoni, to avoid confusion, numbers them Asaf Khán I., II., and III. . . . Jahángir conferred the title of Asaf Khán (IV.) on Abul Hasan, elder brother of the Empress Nur Jahán, and father of the Empress Mumtáz Mahal (or Táj Bibi, Sháhjahán's wife), whose mother was a daughter of Asaf Khán II. During the reign of Sháhjahán, when titles containing the word *Daulá* were revived, *Asaf Khán* was changed to *Asaf-ud-daulá;* and this title was conferred on Asaf-ud-daulá Jumlat-ul-Mulk Asad Jang, a relation of Asaf Khán IV. Under Ahmad Sháh, lastly, we find Asaf-ud-daulá Amir-ul-Mamálik, whose name, like that of his father, Nizám-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, occurs so often in later Indian history." As the ancient titles of the Mughal Empire are retained among the nobles of the Deccan, and are still conferred by His Highness the Nizám, it may here be noted that in ascending order they contain the words *Jang*, *Daulá*, *Mulk*, and *Umara* or *Jah.* Titles containing the words *Jah* or *Umara* may be compared with English Dukes or Marquesses; those containing *Mulk* with English Earls; those containing *Daulá* with Viscounts; and those containing *Jang* with Barons.

to the British Power in India, and has consequently obtained from English writers the style of "Our faithful ally the Nizám." At all the most critical periods in the history of the Indian Empire—in the Mysore wars, in the Mahratta wars, during the Mutiny of 1857, and recently when Russian invasion seemed probable—the Nizám of the day has always rendered invaluable help. Of Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, an English writer thus speaks:—

"Content, however, with actual sovereignty, he never assumed its title and insignia. The family, indeed, to the last professed subordination to the Court of Delhi, and the Nizam's successors continued to be formally confirmed by mandates from the Mogul Emperors. The immunity enjoyed by Nizam-ool-Moolk, in a practical surrender of the Deccan to his rule, appears to have been merely due to his essential importance as the only available check to the growing power and harassing incursions of the Mahrattas—a constant source of disturbance and alarm to his titular master. The evening of his eventful life, whose span is said to have exceeded a century, was spent by the first Nizam with singular retention of extraordinary physical and mental faculties, in his so strangely gained principality, when death closed in 1748 a career remarkable and prominent in a stirring and productive time. Impartial estimates of his character can hardly begrudge his descendants a pride in the founder of their name and renown, for his politic compass and tenacious hold of independent power were unstained by treachery or cruelty, and the later annals of the family are similarly clear of the grosser incidents of conquests. He left them, too, an example of equanimity undaunted in adversity and superior to elation by success."[1]

After the death of the aged Nizám-ul-Mulk the throne of the Deccan was long and fiercely contended for, with varying fortunes, by his grandson Muzaffar Jang, and his sons (uncles of Muzaffar Jang), known as Ghazi-ud-din, Násir Jang, Salábat Jang, and Nizám Ali. Involved in these wars were also the English and French forces in the Carnatic, and the armies of the Mahrattas and of the Nawábs of Arcot. It was the Nizám Salábat Jang who finally adopted the city of Hyderabad, on the river Musi, as his capital; its ancient name was Bhágnagar, and it had been founded in 1585 by Muhammad Kutb Sháh, King of Golkonda. In 1761 Salábat Jang was dethroned by his brother Nizám Ali, who put him to death in 1763, and reigned till 1803—playing a prominent part during the whole of that period in the incessant wars with the English, the Mahrattas, and the Sultáns of Mysore, Haidar and Tippu. The first treaty between the British Power and the Nizám was concluded in 1766, followed by great and permanent treaties in 1798 and 1800. In accordance with these engagements, after the defeats of the Mahrattas at Láswári and Assaye, the Nizám received large accessions of territory, including the great and rich province of Berar; and similarly after the conquest of Tippu the Nizám shared in the division of territory. Nizám Ali died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, the Nizám Sikandar Jah, who was served in turn by three famous Prime Ministers, Mir Álam, Munir-ul-Mulk, and the Rájá Chandu Lál. In 1829 Sikandar Jah was succeeded by his son, the Nizám Násir-ud-daulá, who reigned till 1857. He had no great liking for affairs of State, which he left largely to the care of his Prime Minister, the Nawáb Suraj-ul-Mulk, who died in 1853, when the Nizám appointed his nephew, the well-known Sir Sálár Jang, to succeed him in the office of Minister. Násir-ud-daulá is described as having "a gracious disposition to private charity, and with much bountiful kindness to his dependants." He died in May 1857, just before the outbreak of the Mutiny, and was succeeded by his late Highness the Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, father of the present Nizám.

The loyalty of the late Nizám and his troops during the crisis of 1857 has been well commemorated by an English writer in the following words:—

"When, on the 17th of July in that memorable year, after a frantic promulgation of *Jihád* or Holy War on the part of the indigenous Muhammadans of both Southern and Northern India, the Rohillas attacked the Residency, and were repulsed by troops under the command of the late Colonel Briggs, had the Nizam, untried as he then was, aided the movement, or even openly avowed sympathy with the mutineers, there can be no doubt that any success at Hyderabad would have proved a signal for revolt to the bigoted and fanatic Muhammadan population, not only there, but in all Central, Western, and Southern India, and that our terrible straits elsewhere

[1] Quoted in the learned and voluminous *History of Hyderabad Affairs*, compiled for private circulation in 1883 by the Maulavi Sayyid Mehdi Ali, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám.

would have been multiplied and sorely aggravated. For we had at the time but one European corps at Secunderabad, the military station, and camped at Trimulgherry, about two miles from the central arsenal, which must have been left in the charge of native soldiers if attacked from the capital. . . . But the Nizam was firm in his alliance, attracting to our side all that was respectable in his Court and capital. The traditions of the family also, and old memories of rescue from the Mahrattas, were with us, and not inefficacious in our hour of need.

"And now for the behaviour of the Hyderabad contingent. In this force, recollect, are thousands of the same caste as those whose relatives elsewhere were murdering their officers, or marching towards the Mogul standard at Delhi. From these came emissaries, not only to their brethren of the contingent, with letters and personal entreaties to join, but to the Court itself. The greater portion of the contingent was presently ordered into the field, and a brigade of all arms was pushed into Central India, where they fought, under Sir Hugh Rose, with bravery and endurance unsurpassed by any corps in the Service. With only eighteen hours' warning, *i. e.* receiving their orders at seven in the morning, and starting at midnight of the same day, these troops took the field, and were absent from their homes for fifteen months, remaining the whole of that time under canvas, leaving their own fertile plain of the Deccan behind them, until, after fighting their way inch by inch, they bathed in the holy river at Calpee, after a signal victory obtained over the rebels at that place. Instancing a few of their exploits, I may mention that at Mehidpoor, the seat of former triumph to the contingent, when they formed a part of Sir John Malcolm's army in 1817, they arrived, after a forced march of sixty miles, in time to rescue an English lady; and finding that the enemy, consisting of the Mehidpoor contingent and the escaped garrison of Dhar, had made away with the Mehidpoor battery and arsenal stores, they immediately, after despatching Mrs. Timmins to the camp of the Bombay column, rattled off in pursuit, the enemy having got several hours' start of them. They overtook the rascals late in the afternoon, about twelve miles distant from Mehidpoor, charged, and captured both battery and stores, cutting up a large number of mutineers, and severing at a blow, from the enemy, most important means of offence and defence, which a week later would assuredly have been in position and used against us when the great battle, which lasted throughout four days, was fought at Mundessoor. The troops, especially the native portion, lived almost entirely on parched grain collected from the fields in the neighbourhood, and immediately submitted to the process of hand manipulation over the fire. It is not my intention to trace here the further exploits of the Hyderabad contingent troops, beyond noticing the fact of their rapid journeys in advance of the main columns they accompanied, returning only to headquarters when a general action was to be fought. On the thousands of miles marched by the cavalry of this force, accompanied often by the infantry and artillery, I need not dwell. Sir Hugh Rose termed these troops 'the wings of my army.' With the restoration of peace came full time for recognizing the Nizam's fidelity and active aid. Presents to the value of £10,000 were made to His Highness, and the Star of India was conferred on him. The territory transferred in '53 to our management was now yielding more than the requisite revenue, and a new arrangement was accordingly proposed, under which, in 1860, districts of the value of 13 lacs were restored to the Nizam, together with a transfer of the principality of Shorapoor, whose Rajah had been seduced into the rebellion of the Southern Mahratta country. This acquisition affords an annual surplus of £15,000. We also remitted the entire debt."

The Nizám Afzul-ud-daulá, G.C.S.I., died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nizám, who has followed all the best traditions of his ancestors, and has demonstrated his attachment to the Empire in even more striking fashion. In 1885 he offered to send troops to aid the Government in Egypt; and in the same year, when there was a menace of Russian aggression on the Afghan frontier, he repeated the generous offer. But it was in 1887, in the year of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, that His Highness gave the most signal proof of his princely loyalty. In August of that year His Highness wrote the following most remarkable and patriotic letter to the Viceroy of India:—

"Hyderabad, *August* 26.

"My Friend,—No inhabitant can be indifferent to the persistent advance of another great military power towards India; to the necessity that exists for putting the frontier in a proper state of defence; and to the burden it imposes on those charged with its safety and the care of the Empire. All who have the welfare of India at heart are bound to consider what should be done, and to show they are heartily in sympathy with those who are endeavouring to place the frontier in a proper state of defence, so as to ward off all danger from our hearths and homes. The Princes of India have not been blind to the movement of events. We realize the financial responsibility the present state of affairs imposes on the Indian Exchequer. It seems to me that the time has arrived for showing in some open manner that India is united on this question, and for that reason I write now to spontaneously offer to the Imperial Government a contribution from the Hyderabad State of twenty lakhs annually for three years, for the exclusive purpose of Indian frontier defence. This is my offer in time of peace. At a later

stage you can count upon my sword.—Your sincere friend,

"MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN."

The effect of this letter on public opinion throughout the world was very great. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to express her warm appreciation of the loyal action of His Highness in the following letter, by His Excellency the Viceroy's hand:—

"SIMLA, *October* 7.

"MY FRIEND,—I have received from Colonel Marshall your letter of the 26th of August, and send this reply by his hands. It is difficult for me to express in fitting terms my sense of the ready loyalty and goodwill which have prompted your Highness to come forward at this time with so generous an offer, emanating as it does from the head of one of the largest and most important States in India. It is indeed a striking proof of the friendly feelings entertained towards Her Majesty and the British Government by the Princes of the Empire; and I had the greatest satisfaction in acquainting the Queen Empress with the contents of your Highness's *kharita*. There is no doubt that the advance of a great military power towards the borders of India has imposed on the Government the obligation of taking those precautions for the defence of our frontier which are adopted by all nations on becoming conterminous with each other, no matter how friendly their existing relations. This duty undoubtedly has considerably added, and will continue to add for some time, to the expenditure of the Government of India; and it is a convincing proof both of your Highness's statesmanlike capacity as well as of your generosity that you should have been the first among the Princes of India to recognize the principle that the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the Indian population in assisting the Government to take whatever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of the Empire from any dangers which may arise from external complications. Again thanking your Highness in the name of my Government, as well as in the name of Her Majesty and the Government of England, for the noble example which you have set,—I remain, my friend, yours sincerely, "DUFFERIN."

And the appreciation of the people of England of the friendly action of the First Prince of the Indian Empire was aptly expressed in the following leading article in the *Times*:—

"This is an intimation which no one can misinterpret, that the great Native Courts, who are outside the red line of British administration, have been alive to the incessant encroachments of Russia in the direction of India, and now perceive that this advance constitutes a danger for them as well as for us. We believe that feeling is shared by every potentate, great or small, from Travancore to Cashmere, yet it has remained voiceless, not for want of will, but rather of knowledge as to how and when to speak. With remarkable acumen the Nizám has not only seen that the time has come, but he has chosen the very best and the most original mode of giving vent to the pent-up feeling of a large section of the Indian population. In time of war and invasion, or, indeed, of any military operations beyond the frontier, the rulers of the Native States would be compelled to play a certain part, and we should receive, as we have received before, the offer of their military contingents. But we are fortunately not in any imminent risk of war or invasion, although we have sanctioned an expenditure of some ten millions sterling on frontier defence, and it is this which makes the Nizám's princely gift all the more gratifying and significant. There is absolutely no precedent in Indian history for the Nizám taking this step in time of peace, nor, indeed, for any Native Court admitting the least responsibility in regard to the financial embarrassments of the Central Government, even if caused by expenditure on objects from which that Court derives a direct benefit. The action of the Nizám, magnificent in itself, is enhanced by all the attendant circumstances. It is quite unexpected, the step having been taken by the Nizám entirely on his own initiative. . . . We can assure His Highness that his generous friendship will wake a responsive feeling in the breasts of the British people, not merely for the noble proportions of his contribution to frontier defence, but for the loyal feelings which inspired him to place on unmistakable record before the world the unanimity of opinion in India on the subjects of English rule and Russian aggression. The Nizám's act cannot fail to arouse our enthusiasm at the same time that it furnishes a unique compliment to our authority and power.

"The impression produced by the Nizám's letter will not be limited to India or this country, although its full effect will be felt most in the Peninsula of Hindostan, where the ruler of Hyderabad speaks as the great political chief among the fifty million Mahomedans of the Empire. The great service which he has rendered our Government and cause is that, at a moment when even the suspicion of compulsion could not exist, he has come forward with the frank declaration that in his opinion every ruler and native of India has a common interest in the security of the country against external attack. In doing this he has not only committed his own person and dynasty to a policy of implacable hostility to a foreign invader, but he has set all the feudatories of the Indian Empire a splendid example. If any other Indian chief had taken this step the deed would have been in a personal sense quite as gratifying, but it would not have possessed the same political significance. When an Indian Mahomedan talks of the secular power of Islam, his expressed thought may be for the Sultan as Caliph, but his real conviction is that for him personally the Nizám is quite as important a personage. The Nizám has spoken not only 'as the oldest

ally of the English in India,' but as the foremost Mahomedan potentate in our quarter of Asia. He is an infinitely greater prince, tested by his revenue, the number of his subjects, and his own personal enlightenment and that of his Government, than the Ameer of Bokhara, who is termed the Head of Islam in Central Asia. . . . The silly stories which those adventurers who wish to make a livelihood out of Russian credulity have been circulating about English oppression in India, and especially at the expense of Mahomedans, have now received the clearest possible refutations at the hands of the most representative Mahomedan prince in the Peninsula. The Nizám's letter is also important as putting an end to all possible ambiguity as to the cordial relations and good understanding subsisting between the Central Government and the chief feudatories of India. A great deal too much notice has been paid to alleged disaffection at native courts and capitals, instigated by outside intriguers; and the armies and the social state of Native States, kept up in conformity with written treaty, may perhaps have been scanned with too closely critical an eye under the sudden perception of what might be a concealed danger. The Nizám's letter annihilates such petty and personal criticism. It is impossible after this to suspect Hyderabad of being less staunch in the cause of defending India than ourselves; and when the greatest and most powerful of Indian States is thus outspoken we may feel sure that the rest will not lag far behind. The Nizám has been good enough to take the most effectual steps to shatter the pleasing belief of Russian commanders and some Continental critics, that when the Czar's armies move towards the Indus the discontented princes and peoples, alienated by the greed and tyranny of England, will rise to welcome them as deliverers, so that the contest will be virtually over before the first shot is fired. . . . The present Nizám has bettered his predecessor's example. He has anticipated the crisis which may be before that country, and he declares in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner that if the fatal hour comes he will be with us, and that 'England can count on his sword.' This we never doubted, but what is as surprising as it is welcome is that he has discovered the very best way to convince the world that his words are sincere, and not mere lip service. It would be futile to talk of making the Nizám some adequate return, for there is no repaying such generosity and cordiality as he has shown. But we cannot do less than admit that he acquires an additional claim on our confidence and consideration by conferring an inestimable service on the whole of the Empire, and one which no one but he, as the first of Indian princes, and the greatest magnate in alliance with the Crown, could have rendered with the same effect. British politicians can learn from his action the moral that British authority in India is both popular and useful, and at the same time that the menace from Russia is regarded by the responsible representatives of the Peninsula as a real and growing danger. In the union of those who will suffer from it is to be found absolute security, both now and in the future, and the Nizám has shown that this union exists."

In November 1892 the Marquess of Lansdowne visited His Highness's capital in State, as Viceroy of India; and was entertained at dinner by the Nizám, who took the opportunity, when proposing the health of his distinguished guest, to reiterate his sentiments of loyalty and friendliness in the following words:—

"The historical friendship that has existed between my State and the British Government has not been confined to mere mellifluous words, but has been tested by deeds—deeds in which the best blood of Hyderabad was shed in defence of British interests, deeds in which British blood was spilt in defending the throne of a faithful ally. This friendship is a most precious legacy left to me by my ancestors, which I am not only most anxious to maintain but to increase by continuous deeds of loyal amity."

And the speech of the Viceroy reciprocated these sentiments; the following is an extract from it:—

"His Highness the Nizám rules over an area of 100,000 square miles and a population of over eleven millions of human beings. It is perhaps instructive, in order to give a correct idea of the importance of the State, to recall the fact that its population is about five times that of Denmark, considerably more than double the population of the Netherlands, of Norway, Sweden, and of Turkey in Europe, while it is also considerably more than double that of the great island Continent of Australia and of that vast Dominion of Canada in which I had for some years the honour of representing Her Majesty. His Highness's territories comprise some of the richest in natural resources of any in India, and it is not too much to say that given a Government founded upon justice and personal security, there is no reason why the State should not be what His Highness, I am sure, desires it to be, an example to the rest. And I may add that there is no ruler whom, upon personal grounds, the Government of India is more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than His Highness the Nizám.

"I have had the advantage of meeting several of those who have had official relations with him, and they are all agreed in bearing witness to the personal qualities which have attracted to him the sympathy and goodwill of those with whom he has been brought into contact. It is satisfactory to know that he has on more than one occasion shown by his acts that he is sincerely anxious to do his duty as the ruler of this important State. I may refer in illustration of my meaning to the liberality with which the support of the State has been given to such useful measures as the improvement of the water-supply of Secunderabad, and to the public spirit shown by His Highness in connection with the appointment of the

Chloroform Commission, ably presided over by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie—an enquiry which has already produced scientific results of importance, and which shows that His Highness is prepared to recognize the claims of philanthropy transcending the limits of his own possessions."

The progress of the State of Hyderabad under the rule of this brave and patriotic Prince has been most surprising, and is evident in every department of public affairs. In communication and means of locomotion, in education, in sanitation, in the administration of justice, police, and prisons, in finance, in revenue-administration and surveys, and in every other department, the most thorough reforms have been attempted with marked success. The recent increase in trade and manufactures—cotton-spinning, cloth and silk weaving, shawl-making and the like—has been most marked. It is not too much to say that the Nizám is idolized by his people; on the occasion of his serious illness in 1884, the prayers in all the mosques, and the public anxiety throughout the State, reminded every one of the feeling evoked in England by the illness of the Prince of Wales. The Nizám has had the advantage of being served by many of the ablest and most experienced and successful Statesmen that India has produced, among whom the most prominent have been the late Sir Salar Jang, the late Shams-ul-Umara, and the great Shamsiya family—the late Sir Asman Jah, Sir Kurshid Jah, and the present Prime Minister, Sir Vikár-ul-Umara. By the aid of these Ministers His Highness has developed his State by a great railway—which he opened in person on April 3, 1886; he has established an extensive system of public instruction, based on the most perfect models, both for elementary and for secondary education; he has purified the administration of justice, and put it on a par with that in British India; he has repaired the neglect of centuries in the maintenance and construction of tanks and wells, and in the sanitation of the great cities of the State, and especially in the capital. He has introduced and largely carried out a scientific system of Revenue Survey, and safeguarded the rights of the poorer cultivators. The great central jail of Hyderabad, although it contains some of the most desperate criminals in India, is admirably arranged and administered, and is becoming a valuable centre for jail-manufactures. His Highness has cared for the medical wants of his female subjects by employing lady-doctors, establishing schools for the training of nurses, and by many similar benefactions. Some of the sons of the Hyderabad nobles are sent to England, at the cost of the State, to be educated. The Nizám has also established a system of famine-relief, for use in time of famine, based on the Report of Sir James Caird's Famine Commission, that may be compared with that of British India. In every way the progress attained, especially of late, has been most remarkable and gratifying.

The family banner of the Nizám is coloured yellow, and it bears in its centre a disc, which represents the "Lucky Chapáti" of the first Nizám. This family cognizance took its origin in the following incident. When the first Nizám was departing to the wars in the Deccan, a holy man came forward to give his benediction to the hero of the faith, and presented him with a *chapáti* as an emblem of good fortune; this *chapáti* the warrior carried with him as an amulet through all his successful campaigns, and his descendants have ever since borne the device called the *kulcha* on their banner.

The Nizám rules his State in a constitutional manner, through the medium of a Prime Minister—His Excellency Sir Vikár-ul-Umara, K.C.I.E.—with a Council of State. His Highness has fixed days in the week when he transacts public business with the Council; and thrice a week the Prime Minister attends at the Palace, with all reports, financial statements, and other documents, thereby keeping the Nizám fully informed of the state of public affairs. His Highness is said to take a personal interest in all that goes on; and indeed, for some time before the appointment of the last Prime Minister, he acted as his own Minister, with the aid of an English officer lent him by the Viceroy. He is a keen sportsman, and a proficient in all manly exercises, especially in that of tent-pegging, which is his great amusement, and in which he is very expert.

The area of the Nizám's dominions—including the Berars or Hyderabad Assigned Districts, which are temporarily administered by the British Government in trust for him—is about 98,000 square miles; its population is nearly 13,000,000, chiefly Hindus, but with over a million

Muhammadans. It is by far the largest, richest, and most populous of the feudatory States of India; it is three times as large as Bavaria, and more than twice as populous. The Nizám maintains a military force of 6228 cavalry, 24,068 infantry, and 35 guns; exclusive of the *Paigah* or Household Troops. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDERSHA AMEDSHA MUNSHI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Godhra, Bombay.

IBAD-ULLA, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

IBAHIM, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

IBRAHIM ALI, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Wazir of the Baháwalpur State. *Residence:* Baháwalpur, Punjab.

IBRAHIM ALI, Muhammad Awali Martabat Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* *See* Muhammad.

IBRAHIM HAJI SUMAR PATEL, Haji, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

IBRAHIM KHAN. *See* Muhammad Ibráhim Khán.

IBRAHIM SAYYID. *See* Muhammad Ibráhim, Maulavi, Sayyid.

IBRAR AHMAD, Kazi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Moradabad, North-Western Provinces.

ICHHRA SINGH, *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Gujránwála, Punjab.

IDAR, His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Kesrisinghji Jawansinghji, *K.C.S.I.*, *Mahárajá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 26, 1868. Belongs to the great Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family, said to spring from the second son of the legendary hero Ráma, and therefore of the Solar race; of whom the principal Chief is His Highness the Mahárájá of Jodhpur, and to which also belong the Chiefs of Bikanir and Kishangarh in Rájputána, and other important Princes. In 1729, when the famous Abhai Singh, Ráhtor Rájá of Jodhpur, was Subahdár of Gujarát under the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, and his brother Bakht Singh Ráhtor was the conqueror of Nagar, two other brothers, named Anand Singh Ráhtor and Rai Singh Ráhtor, established themselves at Idar by force of arms. The Peshwá and the Gaekwár soon despoiled the young State; and the Rájá Sheo Singh Ráhtor, son of Anand Singh, who died in 1791, was compelled to lose part of his territories, and to pay tribute to the Gaekwár. This tribute is still paid by the Chief of Idar, who in return receives tribute from some other minor States. Sheo Singh was succeeded by his son Bhawán Singh, who died shortly afterwards, leaving the *gadi* to a minor son, the Rájá Gambhirsinghji. The latter was succeeded by the Mahárájá Jawánsinghji, K.C.S.I., who was a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and died in 1868, leaving his son, the present Mahárájá, as a minor. His Highness was educated at the Rájkumár College at Indore. His State has an area of 2500 square miles; and a population of 258,429, chiefly Hindus, but including 8700 Muhammadans and 6266 Jains. The Mahárájá has obtained a *sanad* of adoption; and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on February 15, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. His Highness maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 21 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Idar, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

IJAZ HUSAIN, Muhammad, Khadim-ul-Aima, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* *See* Muhammad.

IJPURA, Thakur Gobarsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. His State has a population of about 392, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Ijpura, Máhi Kántha.

IKDARIA. *See* Raipur Ikdaria.

IKRAM-ULLA KHAN, Sayyid Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

ILAHI BAKHSH, Hafiz, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

ILAHI BAKHSH, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

ILAHI BAKHSH, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Ajmir.

ILOL, Thakur Wakhatsinghji Dipsinghji, *Thákur.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 16, 1866. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family; was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The State of Ilol is tributary to the Gaekwár, and also to Idar. Its area is 44 square miles; its population is 5603, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Ilol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

ILTIFAT HUSAIN, Mir, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Baroda.

IMAM BAKHSH *walad* **SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN (of Mirpur),** *Mir.* The title is continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

IMAM BAKHSH (of Raikot), *Rai.* Belongs to a Rájput Muhammadan family, that claims descent from the same stock as that of the ruling house of Jaisalmir. Its founder, Tulsi Rám, second son of Rájá Dulchi Rám of Jaisalmir, is said to have become a convert to Islám in the year 1833. His descendants occupied Raikot till the death of Ráni Bhagbari in 1852, when the territory lapsed to the British Government. Rai Imám Bakhsh is a distant relative of the late Ráni, and has succeeded to her private estate. He has three sons, Amir Khán, Fateh Khán, and Faizulla Khán. *Residence:* Raikot, Ludhiána, Punjab.

IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, Bozdar, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1834. The title was conferred on April 10, 1884, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services in the Survey Department as an explorer of unknown tracts on the Frontier. He has done especially valuable work as an explorer in the Gilgit country, also in Zhob and the Ghumal country, and in the Shiráni Hills. He has taken part also in exploring expeditions to the Vaziri country, to Buner, to Agror, Kandahár, and Kábul. He is a Member of the Municipal Committee of Dera Gházi Khán; and has received a *khilat* and a chair in Darbár from the Government. *Residence:* Dera Gházi Khán, Punjab.

IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, Mazari, Sir, *K.C.I.E., Mir, Nawáb.* The first title (of Mir) is hereditary, the second (of Nawáb) is personal, and was conferred on February 23, 1877, in recognition of his loyal and zealous services in Sir R. Sandeman's mission to Kalát. Belongs to a Mazari Baluch family that claims descent from Amir Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet, whose son, Kul Charag, emigrated from Persia to Kalát, and settled in Kach and Makrán. A descendant, Batil Khán, received the title of "Mazar," meaning a lion in the Baluch language, on account of his gallantry in the battles with the Lashiris, and hence the name of this Baluchi clan. Bahrám Khán, the father of Sir Imám Bakhsh, received a *sanad* from the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. During the Mutiny of 1857 Sir Imám Bakhsh gave conspicuous aid to the Government; and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 24, 1888. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the first class, and one of the most influential and loyal Chiefs on the Baluch frontier. His eldest son, named Bahrám Khán, was born in 1857, and has married the daughter and only child of his cousin, Sher Muhammad, which marriage ensures the *Tamandárship*, or headship of the clan, to Sir Imám Bakhsh's descendants. *Residence:* Dera Gházi Khán, Punjab.

IMAM SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Survey of India.

IMDAD ALI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Damoh, Central Provinces.

IMDAD ALI KHAN *walad* **TURAB ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind

at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Sind.

IMDAD IMAM, Maulavi, Sayyid, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on May 24, 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminence as an oriental scholar. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

IMLAI, *Rájá of.* *See* Lala Saheb.

INAYAT ALI KHAN *walad* **MIR GHULAM SHAH,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

INAYAT ALI KHAN *walad* **MIR GHULAM SHAH,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

INAYAT HUSAIN, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on November 25, 1870. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

INAYAT HUSAIN KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* September 1834. Belongs to a Pathán family, and has been in service of the Government since 1850. During the Mutiny he rendered valuable services at the risk of his own life and property, and for these he has been rewarded with a grant, and on June 6, 1885, obtained the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

INAYAT-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Hardoi, Oudh.

INDAR DEO (of Akhrota), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The family is of ancient Rájput origin. Its founder was Rájá Ranjit Deo, Rájá of Jammu, the son of Rájá Darab Deo, who was the ancestor of the Mahárájás of Jammu and Kashmir. Rájá Indar Deo's grandfather was the ruling chief at Jammu, who was ejected by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore when he conquered that territory. He is the son of the late Rájá Raghbir Deo. *Residence:* Akhrota, Pathánkot, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

INDAR NARAYAN, *Rai; b.* 1850. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on June 5, 1858. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Kashmir. The late Pandit Rai Kishan Naráyan was Settlement Deputy Collector of Ságar in the Central Provinces at the time of the Mutiny of 1857, and greatly distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity, which were of the greatest value to the local authorities throughout the time of the disturbances. As a reward he received the hereditary title of Rai, with a grant of lands. On his death his son, the present Rai, who is a Subordinate Judge in the North-Western Provinces, inherited the title and estates. He was educated at Agra, and has two sons—Brij Naráyan and Iqbál Naráyan. *Residence:* Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

INDORE, His Highness Maharaj-Adhiraj Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, Bahadur, *G.C.S.I., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* on July 12, 1886. His Highness's full titles are—His Highness Maháráj-Adhiráji Ráj Rájeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Holkar is the dynastic name of the Princes of this great Mahratta family, who have occupied a very conspicuous place in the history of India since the first half of the 18th century. It is derived from *Hol*, the name of the village on the Nira river in the Deccan, where, in 1693, was born Malhár Rao, the founder of the dynasty. It is an interesting fact in connection with the history of this Principality, that its administration has twice, at important periods, been in the hands of ladies of the family—once, most successfully, in those of the famous Ahalya Bái (1765–95), and once (less happily) in those of Tulsi Bái (1811–17). Malhár Rao adopted a military life in his early youth, and in the year 1724 entered the service of the Peshwá, from which time his rise was very rapid. Eight years later he had become the Commander-in-Chief of the Peshwá's armies, had conquered the Imperial Subahdár of Málwá, and had received, from the gratitude of the Peshwá,

the territory of Indore, with most of the conquered territory. He continued to strengthen his position, and at the great battle of Pánipat, in conjunction with Sindhia (*see* Gwalior, Mahárájá of), he commanded one division of the Mahratta hosts. After that disaster he retired to Indore, and devoted himself to the development of this great Principality, which he left in 1765 to his grandson, a minor named Mali Rao Holkar, in a state of prosperity. The latter died in a few months; and the administration was then assumed by his mother, Ahalya Bái, the daughter-in-law of the first Holkar. Aided by her Commander-in-Chief, Tukaji Rao Holkar, this clever and courageous lady ruled for thirty years, and left Indore, at her death in 1795, in a well-ordered and prosperous condition. Thereon much disorder ensued. At last Jeswant Rao Holkar, an illegitimate son of Tukaji, amid many vicissitudes of fortune, managed to maintain the position of the family. He defeated the combined armies of Sindhia and the Peshwá in 1802, and took possession of the Peshwá's capital of Poona; which, however, reverted to the Peshwá by British intervention after the Treaty of Bassein in the same year. Again, after the Treaty of Sarji Anjengaon, war ensued between Jeswant Rao Holkar and the Paramount Power, with varying fortune, till at length, in 1805, Holkar was forced to surrender to Lord Lake, and sign a treaty on the banks of the river Biás in the Punjab. He died in 1811, leaving a minor son, Malhár Rao Holkar; and the administration was carried on by Tulsi Bái, one of the concubines of the late Mahárájá, as Queen Regent. She was murdered in 1817 by her own officers; but the Indore army was defeated by the British forces at the battle of Mehidpur, and the Treaty of Mandesar followed in 1818, by which Malhár Rao Holkar became a feudatory Prince of the British Empire. He died in 1833 without issue. Mártand Rao Holkar was adopted as his successor, but was speedily deposed by his cousin, Hari Rao Holkar. The latter, dying in 1843 without issue, was succeeded by his adopted son, Kandi Rao, who died in 1844, and was succeeded by adoption by his late Highness the Mahéráj-Adhiráj Tukaji Rao Holkar, father of the present Chief. Tukaji Rao was only eleven years old at the date of his accession, and was the second son of Bhao Holkar. In 1852 he attained his majority, and was invested with the full management of the State. In 1857 the Indore army mutinied, and besieged the British Resident, Sir Henry Durand, at Indore, who was exposed to much difficulty and danger in taking off the women and children to a place of safety at Bhopál. The Mahárájá, however, remained loyal, and his rebellious troops soon after were forced to lay down their arms. The Mahárájá subsequently received a *sanad* of adoption, an increased personal salute, and the rank of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1886, and was succeeded by the present Mahárȧj-Adhiráj Bahádur. His Highness has visited England, and is known as a Prince of great enlightenment and ability. Like his illustrious father, he has received the rank of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of his State is 8400 square miles; its population about 1,055,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 73,000 Muhammadans, and 86,000 belonging to various aboriginal tribes. In size the State of Indore may be compared with the kingdoms of Saxony or Würtemburg, but is larger than either. In population it may be compared with the Grand Duchies of Hesse or Baden, being more populous than the former, and less so than the latter. His Highness maintains a military force of 3231 cavalry, 6128 infantry, and 65 guns. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within the limits of Indore territory, and 19 guns elsewhere. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

INDRA BIKRAMA SINGH (of Raipur Ikdaria, Itaunja), *Rájá; b.* November 21, 1864. The title is hereditary, having been assumed by Rai Dingar Deo, ancestor of the Rájá, and having been recognized as hereditary by the Government in 1877. Belongs to a Puar Rájput (Hindu) family, of the Vasishta *Gotra* or clan, tracing their descent from Deo Ridh Rai, eighth son of Rájá Rudra Sah of Dharanagar or

Deogarh, who took service under the King of Delhi, and obtained from him important commands. The Rájás have before their residence a large square stone, which they hold in almost sacred reverence. They say that they brought it from Delhi, and that it is the symbol of their right to the estates granted to them by the Emperors of Delhi. The late Rájá Jagmohan Singh died in 1881, four months after attaining his majority, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Rájá, then sixteen years old, as a minor under the Court of Wards. Educated at Canning College, Lucknow; attained his majority, and received possession of his estate on January 2, 1886. *Residence:* Itaunja, Mahona, Lucknow, Oudh.

INJHAR SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Charkhári, Central India.

ISHAK HAJI ISA, Haji, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

ISHAN CHANDRA MITTRA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Hughli, Bengal.

ISHRI PARSHAD TEWARI, *Rai.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

ISHRI SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. Is a near relative of the Rájá Narindar Chand of Nadaun (*q.v.*), and a descendant of the Rájá Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I. *Residence:* Kángra, Punjab.

ISHWAR CHANDRA MITTAR, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Calcutta.

ISHWAR CHANDRA SIL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

ISHWAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur, Rájá Dáyawant;* *b.* June 13, 1826. The titles are personal, and having been conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, were recognized by the Government in 1890. His grandfather, the Rai Rájá Makhan Lál Bahádur, and his father, Rai Rájá Tikam Chand Bahádur, both successively held important posts under the Nawábs of the Carnatic. Belongs to a Kayastha family, claiming descent from the famous Chitragupta. Has received the thanks of Government for his public services and his benevolence. His adopted son is named Lachmi Das. *Residence:* Madras.

ISHWAR DAS, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Peshá-war, Punjab.

ISHWAR LAL OCHHAVARAM, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

ISKHAN KHAN, Malik, Tarin, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Peshin, Baluchistán.

ISMAIL BEG AMIR BEG, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

ISMAIL KHAN *walad* **SALE KHAN,** *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Kolaba, Bombay.

ITAUNJA. *See* Raipur Ikdaria; *see also* Indra.

ITHAR KHAN AIMAT KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Jalgaon, Bombay.

JABRIA BHIL and JABRI, Mian Yusuf Muhammad, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1874. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 10, 1888 as a minor. Belongs to a Pindári (Muhammadan) family, descended from Raján Khán, brother of the Pindári leader Chitu. The State is tributary to Gwalior, and contains a population of about 1000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Jabria Bhil, Bhopál, Central India.

JACOB, Elijah, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

JADAB CHANDRA BARUA. *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on August 30, 1888. *Residence:* Nowgong, Assam.

JADAB CHANDRA DEB, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Malda, Bengal.

JADAV. *See* Jadab.

JADU. *See* Yadu.

JADUNATH DEO (of Aul), *Kumár.* Is the son of the late Rájá Padmalabh Deo of Aul, who was born in 1830, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1840, and has recently died. Is descended from the ancient Royal family of Orissa. The Mahárájá Makund Deo, the last Mahárájá of Orissa, was conquered by the Rájá Mán Singh (*see* Jodhpur) as Viceroy of the Mughal Emperor towards the close of the 16th century. When subsequently Rám Chandra Deo, belonging to another family, was proclaimed Mahárájá of Orissa by the headmen of the country, his title was disputed by the two surviving sons of Makund Deo, of whom the elder was also called Rám Chandra Deo, and the disputes were finally settled by Rájá Mán Singh in 1580 A.D., who appointed Rám Chandra Deo, the son of Mahárájá Makund Deo, to be Rájá of Aul, and his brother to be Rájá of Sarungar of Patiya, while the other Rám Chandra Deo was made Rájá of Khurda. In 1803 the Rájá of Aul acknowledged fealty to the British Government. *Residence:* Aul, Orissa, Bengal.

JADUNATH HALDAR, *Rai Bahádur; b.* April 5, 1832. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. His great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb of Murshidabad in Bengal, and was granted by him the appellation of Haldar, which his descendants retain as their family name. After the British conquest of Bengal he was appointed Tahsildár of Khas Mahál in Barrackpore. During the Mutiny the Rai Bahádur was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for five months, and has subsequently rendered excellent service in the Police of the North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

JADUNATH MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 22, 1876, "for liberality displayed by him in various matters of public progress and improvement." Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Hazáribagh, Bengal.

JAFAR ALI KHAN, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, June 25, 1887. Is an officer in Her Majesty's Army, with the rank of Risaldár. *Residence:* Calcutta.

JAFAR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal. Is the grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being the younger son of Nizám-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of the King. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

JAFAR ALI KHAN, Muhammad, *Nawáb Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

JAFAR YUSUF, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

JAFARABAD, *Chief of.* *See* Janjira.

JAGADINDRA NATH RAI (of Nator), *Mahárájá.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877. Belongs to a Saritra Brahmán family, who were eminent for many generations as Mahárájás of Nátor, and at one time owned the greater portion of the Rájsháhi district. It is stated that the title of Mahárájá Bahádur was conferred on Rám Jiban Rai by the Emperor of Delhi, and another *sanad* from Delhi was conferred on his grandson, the Mahárájá Rám Krishna Rai Bahádur of Nátor. His son was the Mahárájá Bisvanáth Rai Bahádur of Nátor, who is said by the family to have been granted a political pension by the British Government in 1806. His grandson was the Mahárájá Gobindanáth Rai Bahádur of Nátor, the (adoptive) father of the present Mahárájá. *Residence:* Nátor, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

JAGADISHWAR CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* March 17, 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888, for long and approved service in the Opium Department, in which he held an important position. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Bengal. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

JAGAMANPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Rup Sah.

JAGAN PARSHAD, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

JAGANNADHA CHETTIAR, P. K., *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is Tahsildar of Karnul, Madras. *Residence:* Karnul, Madras.

JAGANNADHA RAO, Valluri, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Vizianagram, Madras.

JAGANNATH, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces.

JAGANNATH BARUA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Jorhát, Assam.

JAGAT BAHADUR (of Umri), *Rájá; b.* November 17, 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 23, 1872. The title is hereditary. Is the senior representative of the ancient Bilkhari (Rájput) Chiefs of Fort Bilkhar, the vast ruins of which remain to this day in the *mauza* of Agyapur; descended from Ghaibar Sáh, fourth son of Jaswant, and great-grandson of Balbhaddar Dikhit, who built Fort Bilkhar after the fall of Kanauj. About 600 years ago one of his descendants, Rájá Rám Deo, was the Bilkharia Chief of Patti and Fort Bilkhar, but was deposed by his son-in-law, Bariar Singh Bachgoti (*see* Madho Prasad Singh, Rai), who slew his son Dalpat Sah, and seized the fort, leaving only a few villages to the descendants of Rájá Rám Deo. The present Rájá has a son and heir, named Lal Krishna Pal Singh. *Residence:* Umri, Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAGAT SINGH, *C.I.E., Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár Bahádur Jagat Singh, Kalalwala, C.I.E., was formerly Subadár-Major, 29th Punjab Infantry. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 3, 1893. *Residence:* Siálkot, Punjab.

JAGAT SINGH (of Singhpur), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Singhpur, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, His Highness Sir, *Rájá. See* Kapurthalá.

JAGGAN. *See* Jagan.

JAGJIWAN, Mehta (of Bhuj), *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Jaisalmir, Rájputána.

JAGJODH SINGH, *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Is the son of the late Kunwar Pesháwara Singh of the Lahore family. *Residences:* Siálkot, Punjab; and Bahraich, Oudh.

JAGJOT SINGH, *Sardár. See* Jagjodh Singh.

JAGMOHAN SINGH, *C.I.E.* **(of Atra Chandapur),** *Rájá; b.* August 21, 1841. Succeeded 1864. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Kanhpuria (Rájput) family (*see* Surpál Singh Bahádur, Rájá of Tiloi), being descended from Rájá Madan Singh of Simrauta, third son of Prasád Singh, who was seventh in descent from Kanh, the Kshatriya founder of Kanhpur in the time of the great Mánik Chand. The seventh in descent from Madan Singh was the Rájá Mandhata Singh, who was in possession of Chandapur at the time of the conquest of Oudh by Saádat Khán. The Rájá Shiudarshan Singh had half the estate confiscated at the time of the Mutiny in 1857. His grandson, the present Rájá, is an Honorary Magistrate, and received a Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and subsequently for good services he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Chandapur, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

JAGODESHWAR CHATTERJI, *Rai Bahádur. See* Jagadishwar Chattarji.

JAHANDAD KHAN (of Khanpur), *Rájá, Khán Bahádur.* The first title (Rájá) is hereditary, and the second (Khán Bahádur) is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1881. Belongs to a family of the Gakkar tribe, who overran Kashmir in early times, and were formidable opponents of the Emperor Bábar. Is the son of Rájá Haidar Bakhsh Khán; has acted as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. His son and heir is named Fazaldad. *Residence:* Hazára, Punjab.

JAHANGIRABAD, *Ráni of. See* Zeb-un-nisá.

JAI CHAND (of Lambagraon), *Rájá; b.* 1870. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on December 12, 1851. Belongs to the Katoch family of Rájputs, and is head of the Kángra family. Rájá Parmad Chand died childless in exile at Almora, and was succeeded by

his relative, Rájá Partáb Chand, the father of the present Rájá. *Residence:* Kángra, Punjab.

JAI KISHAN DAS, *C.S.I.*, *Rájá Bahádur.* *See* Jaikishan.

JAI SINGH (of Guler), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, and was conferred on February 28, 1878, the Rájá being the brother of the late Rájá Shamsher Singh of Guler, and having previously enjoyed the hereditary title of Mián. His son and heir is named Rughnáth Singh. The family is connected with that of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir by marriage. It is an offshoot of the families of Kángra and Lambagraon. *Residence:* Guler, Kángra, Punjab.

JAI SINGH (of Kot Khai), *Ráná.* The title is hereditary. Succeeded the late Ráná Rám Saran Singh in 1892. *Residence:* Simla, Punjab.

JAI SINGH (of Siba), *Rájá.* The title is personal, and was conferred on August 7, 1878. The Siba family is an offshoot of the Guler family (*see* Jai Singh, of Guler, Rájá), which itself was an offshoot of that of Kángra. Is descended from Sibaru Chand, a younger son of the Rájá of Guler, who conquered the Siba territory, calling it Siba after his own name. Rájá Rám Singh, the last of the old hereditary Rájás of Siba, died without male issue in 1875. The territory lapsed to the Paramount Power, but as an act of favour to His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir, who is related to the family by marriage, the territory and title was continued to a scion of the family named Rájá Bije Singh. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Siba, Kángra, Punjab.

JAIBANS KUNWAR (of Kaithola), *Ráni; b.* 1849. The title is hereditary. The Chief of Kaithola is the head of the great Kanhpuria family (*see* Surpál Singh), being the representative of Sáhas, the eldest son of Kanh. From him a line of twenty descents from father to son ends in the late Rájá Mahesh Bakhsh of Kaithola, who died without male issue in 1881. The estates were under Government management for some time, and were then handed over to the present Ráni, the widow of the late Rájá. *Residence:* Partábgarh, Oudh.

JAIKISHAN DAS, *C.S.I.*, *Rájá Bahádur; b.* November 24, 1832. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 18, 1860. Belongs to a family of Chaubé Bráhmans, who fled to Etah from Muttra in the reign of Alá-ud-din Ghori, because they had slain the Kázi of Muttra. Chaubé Ghansham Dás, having long been in Government service, and having retired on pension, in 1857 rendered most valuable aid to the Government, although blind and infirm; and ultimately was surprised and slain by the rebels at Kásganj. His brother, the present Rájá Jai Kishan Dás Bahádur, had loyally supported him, and was rewarded with the title and a grant of lands and other honours in 1860. He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1870. Is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and Deputy Collector of Bareilly. *Residence:* Moradabad, North-Western Provinces.

JAIKISHAN DAS, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Kashmir.

JAIPUR, His Highness Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Ascended the *gadi* as a minor September 18, 1880, and was invested with full governing powers on attaining his majority in September 1882. Is the Chief of the famous Kachhwáha tribe of Rájputs, descended from the legendary hero Ráma, and therefore of the *Suryavansi* or Solar race. Tod devotes a large part of his learned *Annals of Rájásthán* to the history of this family, which, indeed, is no unimportant part of the history of India. Tod says of the ruling family of Jaipur (otherwise called Amber or Dhundar): "A family which traces its lineage from Rama of Koshala, Nala of Nishida, and Dola the lover of Maroni, may be allowed 'the boast of heraldry'; and in remembrance of this descent, the Cushites [Kachhwáha] of India celebrate with great solemnity the annual feast of the sun, on which a stately car, called the Chariot of the Sun, *Surya ratha*, drawn by eight horses, is brought from the

temple, and the descendant of Rámesa, ascending therein, perambulates his capital." The full title of the Mahárájá is—His Highness Sárámad-i-Rájahá-i-Hindustán Ráj Rajendra Sri Mahárájá-Adhiráj Sawái Sir Madho Singh Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (*see* Introduction, § 11). From Ráma, the hero of the *Rámáyana*, the greatest of the legendary heroes of India, to Dhola Rao, the founder of the Jaipur State in 967 A.D., there are enumerated 34 generations; and from Dhola Rao to the present Mahárájá, 106 generations. Early in the 11th century a descendant of Dhola Rao named Hamaji conquered Amber from the Minas, and fixed his court there; and Amber remained the capital of the dynasty until the time of Jai Singh II., who transferred it to Jaipur in 1728. In the time of the Great Mughal, the Emperor Akbar, Rájá Bhagwán Dás of Jaipur was one of the first Princes of the Empire. Overcoming Rájput pride of race, he gave his daughter in marriage to the Emperor's son and heir, Prince Salim, afterwards the Emperor Jahángir, and was himself one of the greatest Imperial commanders. But his adopted son and successor, the Rájá Mán Singh, was the most famous of all the Imperial generals. He and his Rájputs carried the arms of the Empire successfully into Orissa, Bengal, Assam, and Kabul; the chronicles of the age are full of the exploits of the brother-in-law of the Emperor, and he was successively Governor of Kabul, Bengal, Behar, and the Deccan. His nephew, the Rájá Jai Singh, known as the Mirza Rájá, was equally famous throughout the wars of Aurangzeb in the Deccan; he it was who effected the capture of the famous Sivaji, founder of the Mahratta Power; and he is said to have fallen a victim to the jealousy of the Emperor, who caused his death by poison. Some generations later, in the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, the second Jai Singh was famous, not only as a warrior, but also as an astronomer. He built observatories at Jaipur (to which place he removed his capital from the hills of Amber, five miles off), Delhi, Benares, Muttra, and Ujjain. After the death of the Rájá Jai Singh II., the subsequent history of the family is much occupied with leagues with Udaipur and Jodhpur against the Imperial Power, with contests with Jodhpur for the honour of marrying a Princess of Udaipur, with Rájput rivalries and defections, and with Mahratta raids. In order to regain the privilege of marrying Princesses of the House of Udaipur —which honour they had forfeited by marrying a daughter to the Mughal Emperor—the Rájás of Jaipur agreed that the issue of the marriage with an Udaipur Princess should succeed to the Ráj even before an elder brother by another Ráni; and this promise, coupled with the rivalry of the Rájás of Jodhpur for the same privilege, produced endless troubles and disasters. In the time of the Rájá Jagat Singh, Amir Khán, the notorious Pindári leader (afterwards Nawáb of Tonk), sided first with the Rájá of Jaipur against Jodhpur, and then with the Rájá of Jodhpur against Jaipur; and devastated each country in turn. At last, in 1818, the British Government intervened; took the Jaipur State under its protection, and the Rájá became one of the great feudatories. The late Mahárájá Sawai Rám Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1835. He rendered excellent service throughout the Mutiny of 1857, and again in the famine of 1868. As a reward, he twice received an increase to his salute; he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was appointed a Councillor of the Empire, and received a suitable addition to his titles and territory. The banner of His Highness that was unfurled at Delhi on that auspicious occasion was exceedingly interesting, as showing the close approximation of Rájput and European heraldic devices; for the Rájput *Pancharanga* was properly rendered as "A Barry of 5—*gules*, *vert*, *argent*, *azure*, *or*"; and the solar lineage of the Kachhwáha Prince was indicated by the device "In chief a Sun in its splendour." The late Mahárájá died in 1880; and was succeeded by his adopted son, a scion of the Kachhwáha

race, the present Mahárájá. The area of the State is 14,465 square miles; and its population 2,534,357, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 170,000 Muhammadans and nearly 50,000 Jains. Jaipur is therefore larger than either Holland or Belgium, and more populous than Greece. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 3578 cavalry, 16,099 infantry, and 281 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns (including 2 guns personal). There are many Rajput Chiefs who are feudatories of His Highness. *Arms.*—Barry of 5, *gules, vert, argent, azure, or;* in chief a Sun in its splendour. *Crest.*—A *kuchnar* tree *proper*, bearing cinquefoils *argent. Supporters.*—A tiger and a white horse. *Motto.*—"Jato Dharma Stato Jayo." *Residence:* Jaipur, Rájputána.

JAIPUR, Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo Garu (of Vizagapatam), *Mahárájá of. See* Vikráma.

JAISALMIR, His Highness Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, *Mahárávwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1886. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor April 12, 1891. Is the Chief of the Jadu Bhatti Rájputs, claiming direct descent from the divine Krishna, and undoubtedly boasting a lineage hardly less ancient than that of the great Mahárána of Udaipur himself. The tribe takes its name from Bhati, who was its leader in very remote ages, when settled in the Punjab; whence it appears to have been driven by conquerors from Ghazni, and to have gone to the oasis of the Great Indian Desert, which it has ever since inhabited. Deoráj, born in 836 A.D., was the first to take the title of Ráwal, and he founded the city of Deoráwal. One of his descendants, the Ráwal Jaisal, founded the city of Jaisalmir, and built a strong fort there, about the year 1156 A.D. More than a century later, when Mulráj II. was Ráwal, Jaisalmir was captured and sacked by the Moslem troops of the Emperor Alá-ud-din, in 1294 A.D., after a siege that had lasted eight years; and this was the occasion of one of the great *Sakas* so famous in Rájput history—when Mulráj and his warriors, having slain all their women and children, cased themselves in armour, put on the saffron robe, bound the *mor* or nuptial crown on their heads, and then sword in hand sallied forth to die amid the slaughtered heaps of the foe. Again a similar disaster befell the city in 1306 A.D., not long after it had been repaired by the Ráwal Dudu. Finally, in the reign of the Ráwal Sabal Singh, the brave Bhattis were compelled to become feudatories of the Emperor Sháh Jahán. Outlying provinces were subsequently wrested from them by the neighbouring States of Jodhpur and Bikanir; till at length in 1818, under the rule of the Ráwal Mulráj, the State came under the protection and control of the British Power, and has enjoyed the blessings of peace. On the death of the Ráwal Ranjit Singh, his younger brother, the late Mahárá-wal Bairi Sál, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864; and he was succeeded in 1891 by the present Maháráwal. The area of Jaisalmir is 16,447 square miles; its population about 109,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 28,000 Muhammadans. In extent it may be compared with Switzerland or Holland; but is larger than either. His Highness maintains a military force of 140 cavalry, 353 infantry, and 25 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Jaisalmir, Rájputána.

JAISINGH RAO ANGRIA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Baroda.

JAISINGHNAGAR, *Rao of. See* Ganpat Rao; *also* Govind Rao; *also* Ramchand Rao.

JAKHNODA, *Thákur of. See* Jiwan Singh.

JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, Kazi, *Khán Bahádur, C.I.E.* An Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistán. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1893. Received the C.I.E. on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Quetta, Baluchistán.

JALAL-UD-DIN, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred, for eminence in oriental learning, on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Fatwa and Patna, Bengal.

JALAM SINGH (of Amoda), *Ráwat.* The title is hereditary, and the present Ráwat succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father,

the late Ráwat Lakshmi Singh of Amoda. Belongs to a Tuár Rajput family, descended from Jet Singh. *Residence:* Amoda, Nimár, Central Provinces.

JALIA DEVANI, Jareja Mansinghji, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1852. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 31, 1868. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 36 square miles; its population 2383, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 4 cavalry and 35 infantry. *Residence:* Jália Deváni, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JAM KHAN *walad* **MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

JAMAL-UD-DIN, Fakir Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

JAMASPJI, Bamanji, Dastur, *C.I.E.* *See* Bamanji.

JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR, Karanguli, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

JAMIAT RAI, Diwan, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898, for services in the Bolán Pass. *Residence:* Bolán Pass, Baluchistán.

JAMIAT SINGH (of Ghoriwaha), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being of a Jat family, descended from Sardár Sukha Singh, who in 1759 established his power at Ghoriwaha in the Hoshiárpur district. The family subsequently fell under the power of Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Sukha Singh's grandson was the Sardár Partáb Singh, father of the present Sardár. *Residence:* Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

JAMKHANDI, Ram Chandra Rao Gopal, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1834. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 18, 1840. The Chief of Jamkhandi also bears the name of Appa Saheb Patwardhan. Belongs to a Bráhman (Hindu) family. The area of his State is 492 square miles; its population is 83,917, chiefly Hindus, but including 7628 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 52 cavalry, 943 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Jamkhandi, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, Major-General His Highness Sir Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, *G.C.S.I., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 12, 1885. Is the son of the late Mahárájá Ranbhir Singh, G.C.S.I.; and grandson of the late Mahárájá Ghuláb Singh, the founder of the dynasty, who was constituted Feudatory Chief of the hill-territories east of the Indus and west of the Ravi (with certain specified exceptions) by the treaty of March 1846, concluded after the close of the first Sikh war. Belongs to a Dogra or Jamwal Rájput family (Hindu) of ancient lineage, claiming descent from that of the former Rájás of Jammu. The Mahárájá Ghuláb Singh was the great-grandson of the Rájá Dharabdeo; and a grandson of the Mián Joráwar Singh, who was a brother of Rájá Ranjit Deo. He began life as a cavalry soldier, and became a trusted officer under Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, who conferred on him the principality of Jammu. At the outbreak of the first Sikh war he had been elected Minister of the Khálsá, and was one of the most conspicuous Sikh leaders; and after the battle of Sobraon he negotiated a separate treaty with the British Power, by which he acquired the Feudal Chiefship of Jammu and Kashmir on payment of a sum of 75 lakhs of rupees. In the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service, and sent a contingent to Delhi. He died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his third and only surviving son, the late Mahárájá Ranbhir Singh, G.C.S.I., who was a munificent patron of learning, and did good service in connection with the British Mission to Yárkand. He had the distinguished honour of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Jammu in 1876; he also had his salute raised to 21 guns, by the addition of 2 guns as a personal distinction. In January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India,

he was gazetted a General in the Army and created a Councillor of the Empress. The Mahárájá died on September 12, 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Mahárájá, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on May 25, 1892. The area of his State is 79,784 square miles; and its population is about 1,500,000, including nearly a million Muhammadans, about half-a-million Hindus, and over 20,000 Buddhists. In point of area, the State is more than double the combined area of Bavaria and Saxony, and equal to that of any three or four of the smaller European kingdoms put together. His Highness maintains a military force of about 8000 cavalry and infantry, and 288 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns within the limits of the State, and to one of 19 guns in the rest of India. *Residence:* Srinagar, Kashmir; and Jammu, Punjab.

JAMNIA, Bhumia Hamir Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1863 as a minor. Belongs to a Bhilala family—the Bhilalas being reputed to spring from the intermarriage of Rájputs and Bhils. The founder of the family was Nádir Singh, a famous Bhumia of Jámnia. *Residence:* Kunjrod, Jámnia, Bhopáwar, Central India.

JAMRAT HUSAIN KHAN, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Police Department, Bengal.

JAMSETJI. *See* Jejeebhoy; *see also* Jamshedji.

JAMSHEDJI DHANJIBHAI WADIA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Bombay.

JAMSHEDJI FRAMJI PALKIWALA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Bombay.

JAMSHEDJI HORMASJI MASTER, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind, Bombay.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTAMJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Mhow, Central India.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTAMJI, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on August 18, 1881. *Residence:* Bombay.

JAN KHAN, Malik, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Shahpur, Punjab.

JAN MUHAMMAD NASIR-UD-DIN KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Medical Department, India.

JAN MUHAMMAD WALI ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs who were Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Sind.

JANAK PRIYA, *Ráni.* The title is hereditary, the Ráni being the last surviving Ráni of the late Rájá Naráyan Singh of Sambalpur. The Rájás of Sambalpur were Chauhán Rájputs of very ancient lineage. Balrám Das Chauhán conquered Sambalpur about the year 1445; and left it to his elder son Rájá Hirda Naráyan, while his younger son became Rájá of Sonpur (*q.v.*). The Chauhán device is the *chakra*—a circle with four tridents (*trisul*) as radii, pointing north, east, south, and west. The Ráni uses this device on her seal, and for signature. *Residence:* Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

JANAKI BALLABH SEN (of Mahiganj), *Rájá.* The title was conferred "for liberality and public spirit," on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Rangpur, Bengal.

JANARDAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Madras.

JANG BAHADUR KHAN, *C.I.E.* (of Nanpara), *Rájá; b.* 1845. The title is hereditary, and the Rájá succeeded his father, the late Rájá Munáwar Ali Khán, in 1847. Belongs to a Pathán family, descended from Rasul Khán, Togh Pathán, a Risaldár in the service of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, who in 1632 sent him to Salonábád to coerce the Banjáras who had overrun the

jagir of Saloná Begam, the wife of Prince Dárá. For his performance of this duty he received the grant of Nanpara. In 1763 his descendant Karam Khán of Nanpara obtained the title of Rájá from the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulá. The present Rájá was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1886. He is an Honorary Magistrate; and has a son and heir named Muhammad Sádiq Khán, born 1870. *Residence:* Bahraich, Oudh.

JANJIRA, Nawab Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, *K.C.I.E., Nawáb of*. A ruling prince; *b*. 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 28, 1879. Belongs to an Abyssinian family of Sunni Muhammadans, claiming descent from Sidi Sarul Khán. The family were Abyssinian admirals of the fleet of the Muhammadan kings of Bijápur, who in 1670 transferred their allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, Aurangzeb. The Mahrattas often tried to conquer the island of Janjira; but were always successfully resisted. The Nawáb is also Chief of Jáfarábád, a small State in Káthiáwár. He was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1895. The area of the State is 324 square miles; its population is 76,361, chiefly Hindus, but including 13,912 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 310 infantry and 179 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Janjira, Kolába, Bombay.

JANJIT, *alias* **NANBI RAJA (of Darri),** *Sawai*. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

JANKI KUNWAR (of Paraspur), *Ráni*; *b*. 1839. The title is hereditary; the Ráni succeeded her late husband, Rájá Randhir Singh, on June 16, 1878. The head of the family is the chief of the six Thákurs of Chhedwara, famous for their turbulence in the times before the annexation of Oudh. They claim descent from the Kalhans Rájás of Khurása, through Maháráj Singh, second son of Achal Naráyan Singh. A descendant, named Newal Singh, obtained the title of Rájá while on a visit to the Court at Delhi; and it was recognized as hereditary in favour of the late Rájá, Randhir Singh. The Rani's son and heir is Bikramájit Singh. *Residence:* Paraspur, Gonda, Oudh.

JANKI NATH, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Rájputána-Málwá Railway.

JANKI PARSHAD (of Pamakheri), *Thákur*. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

JANKI PARSHAD, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur*. Is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Punjab.

JANKI PERSHAD, Kamdar (of Datia), *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Datia, Central India.

JANNAT HUSAIN KHAN, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bengal.

JAORA, Major His Highness Ihtisham-Ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan Bahadur Firoz Jang, *Nawáb of*. A ruling chief; *b*. 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 30, 1865, as a minor. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Nawáb Ghafur Khán, an Afghan of the Swáti tribe, brother-in-law of the famous Amir Khán of Tonk, whom he represented at Holkar's Court. After the battle of Mehidpur, Nawáb Ghafur Khán, being in possession of this territory as a grant from Holkar, was confirmed by the British Government. The present Nawáb has been appointed an Honorary Major in the British Army. The State, which is feudatory to Indore, has an area of 581 square miles; and a population of 119,945, chiefly Hindus, but including 13,318 Muhammadans and over 2000 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 63 cavalry, 177 infantry, and 15 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. Jaora, the capital of the State, is a station on the Rájputána-Málwá railway. The Nawáb has a son and heir named Muhammad Sher Ali Khán. *Residence:* Jaora, Málwá, Central India.

JASDAN, Khachar Ala Chela, *C.S.I., Chief of*. A ruling chief; *b*. 1833. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1852. Belongs to a Kathi (Hindu) family. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junagarh, contains an area of

283 square miles, and a population of 29,037, chiefly Hindus. The Chief, who was created a C.S.I. on June 22, 1897, maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 354 infantry, and 5 guns. *Residence:* Jasdán, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JASHPUR, Raja Pratap Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur, *C.I.E., Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1822. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 24, 1845. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput) family, formerly feudatories of the Mahrattas of Nágpur, that came under British control in 1818. Rendered good service in the military operations in 1857 against the mutineers and rebels in Udaipur and Pálámau. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 21, 1890. The area of the State is 1947 square miles; its population is 90,240, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a military force of 2 guns. *Residence:* Jashpur, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

JASMER SINGH, *Sardár; b.* 1848. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, who acquired the territory of Thol Thangor, in the Ambála district of the Punjab, by conquest in 1759 A.D. During the Sikh rebellion of 1848–49, and again in the Mutiny of 1857, this family rendered good service to Government, and were rewarded for the latter service. On the death of Sardár Jawahir Singh he was succeeded by his two sons, the present Sardárs—Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh of Thol Thangor. The Sardár Jasmer Singh has two sons—Rám Naráyan Singh (born 1863) and Sheo Naráyan Singh. *Residence:* Thol Thangor, Ambála, Punjab.

JASO, Diwan Jagatraj, Jagirdar, *Diwán of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 7, 1889. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, descended from the founder of the Orchha State that has given ruling families to Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand. Bhartichand, the founder of the Jaso State, was the fourth son of the Mahárájá Chhatrasal; and his great-grandson, Diwán Murat Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1816. The Diwán Bhopál Singh received the additional title of Bahádur as a personal distinction, at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The area of the State is 75 square miles; its population over 80,000, chiefly Hindus. The Diwán maintains a military force of 2 horsemen, 60 infantry, and 4 guns. *Residence:* Jaso, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JASWANT RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, in consideration of eminent services in the Army Medical Department. *Residence:* Sháhpur, Punjab.

JASWANT SINGH (of Nurpur), *Rájá; b.* 1836. The title is hereditary. Nurpur is a hill principality to the west of Guler. The Rájá belongs to a Rájput family, descended from Jit Pal, who came from Delhi about 700 years ago, and established himself at Pathánkot. Subsequently the family removed to the hills; and Nurpur became their capital in the time of Rájá Basu, about the year 1640 A.D. At the time of the conquests of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, Rájá Bir, father of the present Rájá, was Rájá of Nurpur. He endeavoured to resist Ranjit Singh; but being compelled to take refuge in Chamba, was given up by the Rájá of Chamba, and imprisoned in the fortress of Gobindgarh. Subsequently he was ransomed by his brother-in-law, Sardár Charat Singh, for Rs.85,000; and in 1846 raised the standard of revolt, besieged Nurpur, and died before its walls. He was succeeded by the present Rájá, who has received a large grant from the British Government. *Residence:* Nurpur, Kángra, Punjab.

JATH, Amritrao Rao Saheb Daphle, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1835. Succeeded to the *gádi* July 28, 1841, as a minor. Belongs to a Mahratta (Hindu) family. The late Jágirdár, Rámrao, died in 1841 without issue; whereon his widow, Bhagirthibai, adopted Amritrao, the present Jágirdár. The Daphle is also Chief of Karásgi; and the *jágir* of Daphlápur (or Daflápur) is also really a part of this State, and will revert to it on the demise of the three widows of the late Chief.

The founder of the Jath State was the hereditary *pátel*, or headman, of Daflápur village. The area of the State is 884 square miles; its population is 49,491, chiefly Hindus, but including 2842 Muhammadans. *Residence:* Jath, Bijápur, Bombay.

JAWAHIR LAL, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* India.

JAWAHIR LAL, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1856. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is a Deputy-Collector. *Residence:* Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

JAWAHIR SINGH (of Garhwal), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Azamgarh, North-Western Provinces.

JAWAHIR SINGH (of Jhamári), *Rao; b.* 1845. The title is hereditary, having been originally granted by the Rájá Mori Pahlodh of Chanderi, and subsequently confirmed under British rule. *Residence:* Jhamári, Ságar, Central Provinces.

JAWASIA, Rawat Lal Singh, *Ráwat of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1858. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1882. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 607, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Jawásia, Western Málwá, Central India.

JAWHAR, Patangshah Vikramshah Mukni, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 29, 1866, as a minor. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family, descended from Jaya Mukni, a freebooter who possessed himself of this territory about 1335. His son, Nim Sháh, obtained the title of Rájá from the Emperor of Delhi in the year 1341. The late Rájá Vikrámsháh died in 1865; and his widow, the Ráni Lakshmibái Saheb, adopted the present Rájá, who was then called Malhár Rao, son of Mádhavrao Dewrao Mukni, a descendant of Rájá Krishná Sháh, ninth Rájá of Jawhár. The State has an area of 534 square miles, and a population of 48,556, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 8 cavalry and 25 infantry. The family cognizance is an arrow, barbed, point downward. *Residence:* Jawhár, Thána, Bombay.

JEHANGIR PESTANJI VAKIL, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

JEHANGIR, Pestanji, *C.I.E.* *See* Pestanji.

JEJEEBHOY, Sir Jamsetjee, *Baronet, C.S.I.; b.* March 3, 1851. Succeeded his father, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet, in 1877, when (in accordance with the special Act of the Indian Legislature of 1860) he assumed the name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in lieu of Manekjee Cursetjee. Is the third Baronet; and has been created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Is a merchant of the city of Bombay, a Magistrate and Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. Belongs to a family that has long been regarded as the leaders of the Parsi community of Western India. The first Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, K.C.B., of Bombay, was so created in 1857, in recognition of his unbounded munificence, and public spirit, and of his undoubted loyalty. His very great wealth was used in promoting the good of others; and the second Baronet, who died in 1877, also earned a similar reputation for benevolence and liberality. In 1860, the special Act of the Indian Legislature, referred to above, was passed with the sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty, enacting that all future holders of the title, on succeeding to it, shall relinquish their own names and assume those of the first Baronet. The present Baronet, in 1869, married Jerbai, daughter of Shapurji Dhanjibhai, Esq.; and has a son and heir, Cursetjee, born November 11, 1878. Sir Jamsetjee's brothers are: (1) Cowasjee Cursetjee, born November 25, 1852, married, in 1869, Gulbai Rustamji Wadia; and (2) Jamsetjee Cursetjee, born 1860, married, 1882, Awabai Shapurji Dhanjibhai. The family arms are azure, a sun rising above a representation of the Ghâts (mountains near Bombay) in base, and in chief two bees volant, all proper. The crest is a mount vert, thereon a peacock amidst wheat, and in the beak an ear of wheat, all proper. *Residence:* Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

JETPUR, Azam Vala Lakshman Meran, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.*

1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 17, 1883. Jointly rules Jetpur with several other Tálukdárs. The State is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh. *Residence:* Jetpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JETPUR, Azam Vala Surag Ganga, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1799. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 1, 1847. Joint-Tálukdár of Jetpur with several others. *Residence:* Jetpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JETPUR, Azam Vala Naja Kala Deodan, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1865. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 14, 1890. Is joint-Tálukdár of Jetpur with several others. *Residence:* Jetpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

JHA. *See* Dukha Mochin Jha.

JHABUA, His Highness Raja Gopal Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* February 22, 1841; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in October 1841. Belongs to the great Ráthor Rájput family of the Mahárájás of Jodhpur, Idar, etc. The title of Rájá was bestowed on Kishan Dás, a remote ancestor of the present Rájá, by Alá-ud-din, the Emperor of Delhi, as a reward for a successful campaign in Bengal, and for punishing the Bhil Chiefs of Jhabua, who had murdered an Imperial Viceroy of Gujarát. The State, which was at one time tributary to Indore, has an area of 1336 square miles; and a population of 92,938, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 50,000 belonging to the aboriginal Bhil and other tribes. The State flag is red. The Rájá maintains a military force of 64 cavalry, 253 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Jhabua, Bhopáwar, Central India.

JHALARIA, *Thákur of.* *See* Jhalera.

JHALAWAR, His Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, Bahadur, *Mahárάj Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 24, 1876, as a minor. Is a Chief of the Jhála Rájputs, whose ancestors came from Jháláwár in Káthiáwár. In 1709 A.D. Bhao Singh, a younger son of the Chief of Halwad in Káthiáwár, took some retainers with him and went to Delhi. His son Madhu Singh rose to high favour and rank in the service of the Mahárájá of Kotah; his sister was married to the heir, and his descendants thus acquired the title of Mámá ("maternal uncle") in Kotah. Ultimately, in 1838, a portion of the State of Kotah was cut off, with the consent of the Mahárájá and of the British Government, and erected into the State of Jháláwár, under one of Madhu Singh's descendants, Madan Singh, son of Zalim Singh, who had long been the successful administrator of Kotah. Madan Singh received the title of Mahárάj Ráná. His son, Prithi Singh, did good service during the Mutiny; and was succeeded in 1876 by his adopted son, the present Mahárάj Ráná, as a minor. His Highness was educated at Mayo College, Ajmir; and was invested with full powers of government on attaining his majority in 1884. The State has an area of 2694 square miles, and a population of 340,488, chiefly Hindus, but including 20,863 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 403 cavalry, 3873 infantry, and 94 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Jhalra Patan, Rájputána.

JHALERA, Thakur Hatte Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1858. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 22, 1884. This is a *Girásia* State, connected with Gwalior. *Residence:* Jhalera, Bhopál, Central India.

JHAMARI, *Rao of.* *See* Jawahir.

JHAMARO, *Rao of.* *See* Kaliyan Singh.

JHANDA SINGH, Subadar-Major, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Meiktila, Burma.

JHARAULI, *Sardár Bahádur of.* *See* Jwála Singh.

JHARI GHARKHADI, Naik Sukrona *walad* **Chambarya Reshma,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The State (which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh) has an area of 8 square miles, and a population of 167, chiefly Bhils. *Residence:* Jhari Gharkhadi, Khándesh, Bombay.

JIGNI, Rao Lakshman Singh Bahadur, *Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor September 16, 1871. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, descended from the founder of the Orchha

State, which has given ruling families to Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Jaso, and most of the States of Bundelkhand. The founder of Jigni was the Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of the great Mahárájá Chhatarsal. His great-grandson was the Rao Prithi Singh, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1810. His grandson by adoption (being adopted from the kindred ruling family of Panna) is the present Rao, who received the additional title of Bahádur at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The area of the State is 22 square miles; its population is 3427, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur maintains a military force of 47 infantry and 3 guns. *Residence:* Jigni, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JIND, His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Ranbhir Singh Bahadur, *Rájá Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 7, 1887. Belongs to the famous Phulkian family of Sidhu Jats, descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the ruling families of Patiála, Jind, Nábha, and other Punjab States. Phul was twenty-ninth in descent from the Ráwal Jaisal Singh, the head of the Jadu Bhati Rájputs, who founded Jaisalmar in 1156 A.D. A great-grandson of Phul, named Gajpat Singh, obtained the title of Rájá of Jind from Sháh Alam, Emperor of Delhi in 1772. His son, Rájá Bhag Singh, aided Lord Lake in his pursuit of Holkar in 1805, and was accordingly confirmed by the British Government in his possessions. In 1857 Rájá Sarup Singh of Jind was the first to march against the mutineers of Delhi; and he and his troops took a prominent part in the siege and capture of the city, for which services he received large extensions of his territory. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Ragbir Singh, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was appointed a Councillor of the Empress. The present Rájá succeeded in 1887. The area of his State is 1259 square miles; and its population is 249,862, chiefly Hindus, but including 34,247 Muhammadans and 4335 Sikhs. His Highness maintains a military force of 379 cavalry, 1571 infantry, and 12 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Jind, Punjab.

JIND WADO *walad* **AMIR ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

JIT SINGH (of Maheru), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family, descended from Sardár Rámdás Singh and Sardár Gurdás Singh, two brothers, who took possession of Maheru at the time of the decline of the Mughal power. In 1799 A.D., when the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh became all-powerful in the Punjab, Sardár Charat Singh of Maheru made his submission to him, and retained his possessions. His son, Sardár Jawáhir Singh, succeeded, and was confirmed in eleven villages. But on his death, and the succession of Sardár Jaimal Singh, these were resumed with the exception of Maheru. The Sardár Jaimal Singh did good service in the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and on his death was succeeded by the present Sardár. *Residence:* Maheru, Jálandhar, Punjab.

JITMAN GURANG, Subadar-Major, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Shillong, Assam.

JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred for eminence in oriental learning on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bombay.

JIWAN SINGH, *C.S.I.* **(of Sháhzádpur),** *Sardár; b.* 1860. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat (Sindhu) family, descended from Sardár Dip Singh, who was the Mahant of the "*Damdama Saheb,*" or resting-place, which was the retreat of the Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and last Sikh Guru, after his defeat by the Imperial army of Delhi. A large number of Sikhs assembled around Dip Singh, who was ultimately slain in a battle

with the Governor of Lahore. Dip Singh was succeeded by Sudha Singh, who fell in a battle with the Governor of Jálandhar, and has always been known among the Sikhs as "Shahid," or the Martyr, which became a family name. His successor was Sardár Karam Singh, who took possession of some territory in the Singhpura district, which, with the other Cis-Sutlej territories, came under British control in 1808–9. Sardár Sheo Kirpál Singh, Shahid, did good service in the time of the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded by Government; and his son is the present Sardár, who was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Sháhzádpur, Ambála, Punjab.

JIWAN SINGH (of Atári), *Sardár; b.* 1835. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sidhu Jat (Rájput) family, descended from Kanh Chand. His great-grandson was the famous Sardár Shám Singh, whose daughter was betrothed to the Prince Nau Nihál Singh, grandson of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. When the Sikh army invaded the Cis-Sutlej territory, Sardár Shám Singh disapproved of the war, but being reproached with his inaction he joined the camp, and fell in battle in 1846. His sons were Sardár Thákur Singh and Sardár Kanh Singh, and after the annexation much of the family estate was confirmed to the latter. He died without issue in 1872, and his estates were allowed to devolve on Sardár Ajit Singh, son of Sardár Thákur Singh, and a younger brother of the Sirdár Jiwan Singh. The latter is the eldest son of the late Sardár Thákur Singh. He has two sons, named Partáb Singh and Changa Singh. *Residence:* Atári, Amritsar, Punjab.

JIWAN SINGH, Thakur (of Jakhnoda), *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Alirájpur, Central India.

JOBAT, Rana Indarjit Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1889. Succeeded to the *gadi* on August 14, 1894, as a minor. Belongs to the Ráhtor tribe of Rájputs (Hindu); occupies a fort picturesquely situated on the summit of a steep rocky hill, shut in on three sides by forest-clad mountains, and overlooking the town of Jobat. The area of the State is 132 square miles; its population 9387, chiefly Hindus, but including 3916 belonging to Bhil and other aboriginal tribes. The Ráná maintains a military force of 5 cavalry and 44 infantry. *Residence:* Jobat, Bhopáwar, Central India.

JODHA SINHA (of Kakhauta), *Rao; b.* 1838. The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to an old Sengar family, who settled in *Parganá* Auraiya in Etáwah. He has a son and heir, named Lála Gumán Singh, born February 27, 1870. *Residence:* Kakhauta, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

JODHPUR, His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaj-Adhiraj Sardár Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1880. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 24, 1895. Is the Chief of the great Ráhtor tribe or clan of the Rájputs, claiming direct descent from the legendary hero Ráma, and, like the Sesodias of Udaipur and the Kachhwáhas of Jaipur, representing the royal line of the *Surya Vansa* or Solar race. The proper name of the State, the capital of which is Jodhpur (from the name of its founder), is Márwár — anciently *Marusthán*, "the land of death," a term applied formerly not only to the country of Márwár, but to the whole of the great Indian Desert from the Sutlej to the Indian Ocean. Tod, in his learned *Annals of Rájásthán*, says of the family of the Jodhpur Mahárájá—"It requires neither *Bhat* nor Bard to illustrate its nobility; a series of splendid deeds which time cannot obliterate has emblazoned the Ráhtor name on the historical tablet. Where all these races have gained a place in the Temple of Fame it is almost invidious to select, but truth compels me to place the Ráhtor with the Chauhán on the very pinnacle." In Tod's work the *Annals of Márwár* occupy a place only second to those of Mewár (or Udaipur), and present a most interesting view of feudalism in India. Even to the present day the feudal Thákurs of Rájputána—feudatories of their Highnesses the Mahárání of Udaipur, the Mahárájás of Jodhpur and Jaipur, and the other

Princes of this territory—are nobles of high account and great local power. Up to 1194 A.D. the Ráhtor family were rulers of the vast Empire of Kanauj. The famous Jai Chand was the last King of Kanauj, and his grandson, Sivaji, migrated westward to Márwár. Scions of the family became rulers of Bikanir and Kishangarh in Rájputána, of Idar and Ahmadnagar in Gujarát, and elsewhere. Mandor, the ancient capital of Márwár, was conquered by Rao Chánda, who was tenth in descent from Sivaji, about the year 1382 A.D. His grandson Jodh, the eldest of twenty-four sons of Rinmal, moved the capital from Mandor to Jodhpur 1459 A.D. After resisting the Emperor Bábar, and the Afghan Sher Sháh, Jodh ultimately had to submit to the Great Mughal, Akbar, and sent his son Udai Singh to take service at Delhi; and ultimately Udai Singh's sister, the famous Jodh Bái, became the consort of the Mughal monarch. When Udai Singh's son, Rájá Sur Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* of Jodhpur, he rose to high favour with his Imperial uncle, and was the general of Akbar's troops who added Gujarát and the Deccan to the Mughal Empire. His son, Rájá Jaswant Singh, was the general whom the Emperor Sháh Jahán sent against his rebellious son Aurangzeb, and was defeated by the latter. The successor of Jaswant Singh was a posthumous son, the famous Ajit Singh. In his time Aurangzeb in person attacked Rájputána, sacked Jodhpur, and ordered the conversion of the Rájputs to Muhammadanism. But Ajit Singh formed a league with Udaipur and Jaipur, and the combined forces of the three great Rájput States held in check the armies of Aurangzeb. One stipulation of this league is famous, and was disastrous to Jodhpur and Jaipur by reason of the domestic feuds it caused. It was to the effect that the Jodhpur and Jaipur families, who had lost the privilege of marrying Princesses of Udaipur because they had given their own daughters to the Mughal Emperors, should recover this privilege, on condition that the issue of any marriage with an Udaipur Princess should succeed to the Ráj before all other children. Ajit Singh was murdered by his son Bakht Singh, and heavy troubles thereafter befell the Ráhtor family. There was a long war between the Rájás of Jaipur and Jodhpur, who were rival suitors for the hand of a Princess of Udaipur. Amir Khán, the great Pindári leader (afterwards Nawáb of Tonk), took sides, first with Jaipur, then with Jodhpur, and plundered and utterly exhausted both States in turn. At last the British Government intervened, and by a treaty in 1818 Jodhpur became a feudatory of the Paramount Power. Rájá Man Singh died in 1843, leaving no son, and the nobles and Court officials, with the consent of the British Government, elected Takht Singh, Rájá of Ahmadnagar, a descendant of Ajit Singh, to the vacant *gadi*. The Rájá Takht Singh did good service during the Mutiny of 1857. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by the late Mahárájá Sir Jaswant Singh, who was subsequently created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The same exalted dignity, that of G.C.S.I., was conferred on the present Mahárájá on June 22, 1897. The area of his State is 37,000 square miles; its population is 1,750,403, chiefly Hindus, but including about 155,000 Muhammadans and about 172,000 Jains. In point of extent the Jodhpur State is larger than any of the smaller European States, and is somewhat larger than Bavaria and Saxony combined; in population it surpasses the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 3162 cavalry, 3653 infantry, and 121 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns (including 4 guns personal). The family cognizance is the falcon, the sacred *garur* of the Solar Rájputs. The arms of His Highness were displayed on the banner presented to his predecessor by the Empress of India at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress. *Residence:* Jodhpur, Rájputána.

JOGESH CHANDRA CHATTARJI (**of Anuliya, Ránághát**), *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Assam.

JOGESHWAR CHANDRA CHANDRA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Cuttack, Bengal.

JOGINDRA CHANDRA MITTRA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

JOGINDRA KISHOR RAI CHANDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Maimansingh, Bengal.

JOGINDRA NATH MITTRA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bengal.

JOGINDRA NATH RAI (of Nátor), *Kumár.* The title is personal. The Kumár is the son of the late Rájá Anandanáth Rai Bahádur, C.S.I. *Residence:* Rájsháhi, Bengal.

JORA MAL, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

JOTINDRA KRISHNA DEB, *Kumár.* The Kumár holds this title as a personal distinction, as the eldest surviving son of a Rájá. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGOR, Sir, *K.C.S.I. Mahárájá Bahádur. See* Tagore.

JOWAHIR MAL, Diwan, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Diwán.

JOY GOBIND LAW, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Calcutta.

JUBBAL, Rana Padam Chand, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 17, 1877. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput family (*see* Jodhpur), claiming descent from the ruling family of Sirmur, which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, this State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) was freed by the British after the conclusion of the Gurkha war, and the Ráná, Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Lake in 1815. After great vicissitudes of fortune, Puran Singh (who had given up his State to the British Government) died in 1849, and it was then resolved to restore the State to his son, Ráná Karm Chand. The latter died in 1877, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ráná. The area of the State is 257 square miles; its population is 19,196, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 50 infantry. *Residence:* Jubbal, Simla Hills, Punjab.

JUGAL KISHOR, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

JUGAL KISHOR, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is district engineer of Hardoi. *Residence:* Hardoi, Oudh.

JUGAL KISHOR, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

JUJHAR SINGH JU DEO, *Rao Bahádur Diwán, C.I.E.* Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Charkhári, Central India.

JUMKHA, Becharbha Baryal, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1836. Belongs to an aboriginal tribe. *Residence:* Jumkha, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

JUMMOO AND CASHMERE, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of. See* Jammu and Kashmir.

JUNAGARH, His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji Muhabat Khanji, *K.C.S.I., Nawáb of.* A ruling chief. Belongs to a Bábi Pathán (Muhammadan) family. Is tenth in succession from Sher Khán Bábi, the founder of the State, who about the year 1735 expelled the Mughal Governor and established his own power. The Nawáb Sir Muhábat Khánji, was created Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1871. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son, the late Nawáb Sir Bahádur Khánji, who was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on November 20, 1890. His Highness the present Nawáb was created a K.C.S.I. on January 1, 1899. The area of the State is 3279 square miles, and its population is 387,499, chiefly Hindus, but including 76,401 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 251 cavalry, 1972 infantry, and 66 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Junágarh, Káthiáwár, Bombay

JWALA PERSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 7, 1876. *Residence:* Ujjain, Central India.

JWALA PERSHAD, *Rai Bahádur; b.* July 13, 1848. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Farukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

JWALA SINGH (of Jharauli), *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1846. The title of Sardár is hereditary, and the higher title of Sardár Bahádur was conferred as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. Belongs to a Sindhu Jat (Rájput) family, descended from Dip Singh, the Mahant of the "Damdama Saheb," or resting-place of the Guru Govind Singh (*see* Jiwan Singh, Shahid, Sardár). His successor, Sudha Singh, falling in battle with the Governor of Jálandhar, the family have since been known by the name of Shahid ("Martyr"). Sardár Jwála Singh Bahádur, son of Sardár Jit Singh of Jharauli, is the present head of the Jharauli Shahids. He has two sons, Devindar Singh and Mohindar Singh. *Residence:* Jharauli, Ambála, Punjab.

JWALA SINGH (of Wazirabad), *Sardár; b.* 1822. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the youngest son of the Sardár Ganda Singh, who was in attendance on the Mahárájá Sher Singh when that prince was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him. Sardár Ganda Singh was killed at the battle of Firuzshahr. Sardár Jwála Singh is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Gujránwála, Punjab.

JYOTI PRASAD GARGA (of Maisadal), *Rájá.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890, for his "liberality and public spirit." The Rájá is the present representative of the Maisadal family. Their title of Rájá is said to have been conferred by the old Nawábs of Bengal. The first Rájá was the Rájá Janárdhan Upadhyaya. Two ladies of this family at different periods—the Ráni Janaki Devi and the Ráni Mathurá Devi—have been in charge of the Ráj. The late Rájá, Lakshman Prasád Garga of Maisadal, is recorded to have rendered good service during the Orissa famine of 1866. *Residence:* Maisadal, Midnapur, Bengal.

KABIL SHAH, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Thar and Parkar, Sind.

KABIR-UD-DIN, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on May 20, 1896, for meritorious service in the Medical Department. *Residence:* Bengal.

KACHESAR, *Rao of. See* Umrao Singh.

KACHI BARODA, Thakur Dalel Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* 1864. The State is tributary to Dhar, to which it is adjacent, and contains a population of about 3000. *Residence:* Kachi Baroda, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KADATTANAD, *Valiya Rájá of.* The title is hereditary, the present Rájá being the twenty-eighth in descent. Belongs to a Samanda family, which originally held the rule over a district named Vatakumpuram. One of his ancestors was driven out of Vatakumpuram by the Zamorin of Calicut, and thenceforward the family ruled a district on the Malabar coast, extending originally from Mahe to Badagara, where the Rája now lives. This territory is said to have been granted by the Cherakal Rájá of Kolathiri. In 1766 Haidar Ali of Mysore invaded the country, and the Rájá took refuge with the East India Company's officers in Tellicheri; and again, when the Sultán Tippu invaded the country, the Rájá and his family took refuge with the Mahárájá of Travancore. In 1792 the Rájá entered into an agreement with the British Government to receive an annuity as compensation for the estates of his ancestors. Like the other Malabar Rájás, the family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, the next eldest male to the Rájá being always his heir. *Residence:* Badagara, Malabar District, Madras.

KADER PRASANNA LAHIRY, *Rai Bahádur. See* Kedar.

KADIR BAKHSH BHATTE, Mian, *Khán Saheb.* The Mián was granted the title of Khán Saheb as a personal

distinction on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Gujránwálá, Punjab.

KADIR BAKHSH KHAN, Amdani, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Dera Gházi Khan, Punjab.

KADIR HUSAIN, *Khán.* The title is personal, and was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized in 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

KADIR MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, it was conferred originally by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

KADIR MOHI-UD-DIN SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Mysore.

KADIR NAWAZ KHAN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Maunargudi, Madras.

KADIR (SHAIKH) SHAIKH ABDULLA, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Kirkee, Bombay.

KADIRDAD KHAN GUL KHAN, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur is a Deputy Collector in Sind, and for his services to the State was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Sind.

KAHLUR, His Highness Raja Bije Chand, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 3, 1889. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Argok, a Rájá whose territory was situated in the Deccan. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Argok in the fourteenth generation, came on a pilgrimage to Jwálámukhi, a sacred place in the Kángra district of the Punjab; he saw Jhandbhari, in the Hoshiárpur district, and, attracted by the place, conquered it and settled down there. One of Harihar Chand's sons conquered and took possession of the Chamba State (*q.v.*); another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third son, Bir Chand, founded the State of Kahlur or Bilápur. From 1803 to 1815 the State was overrun by the Gurkhas, and after their expulsion it was confirmed to the then Rája by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated March 6, 1815. The Rájá Hira Singh, predecessor of the present Rájá, rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with a salute of 11 guns. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 448 square miles; its population is 86,546, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 620 infantry, and 11 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Kahlur, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KAI KHUSRU BARJORJI COOPER, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on May 20, 1896, for meritorious service in the Army Medical Department. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KAILASH CHANDAR BOSE (BASU), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

KAILASH CHANDAR DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Faridpur, Bengal.

KAILASH CHANDAR MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1887, for "long and meritorious service in the Bengal Secretariat." *Residence:* 20 Durjipara Street, Calcutta, Bengal.

KAILASH CHANDRA SIROMANI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896, for eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

KAIMAHRA, *Ráni of. See* Dayawant Kuar.

KAIMORI, *Rao of. See* Kamal.

KAISAR MIRZA, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the grandson of a daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. He is the son of the Nawáb Abul Hasan Khán. *Residence:* Oudh.

KAITHOLA, *Ráni of. See* Jaibans Kunwár.

KAKARBAI, *Rao of. See* Lachhman Singh.

KAKARKHERI (BHOPAL), *Thákur of. See* Dhabla Dhir.

KAKAT KRISHNAN, Edavalath, *Diwán Bahádur.* Is Chairman of Municipal Council of Tellicherry. Received title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Tellicherry, Madras.

KAKHAUTA, *Rao of. See* Jodha Sinha.

KAKRALI, *Chaudhri. See* Muhammad Azim.

KALAHANDI, *Rájá of. See* Karond.

KALAHASTI, Kumara Maddu Venkatappa, *Rájá of; b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the Rájá Damarakumara Maddu Venkatappa Nayudu Bahádur Garu, C.S.I. Belongs to an ancient family that acquired importance in the 15th century under the Government of the Rájás of Vijayanagar, and increased in consequence of the decline of that dynasty. Under the Muhammadan Government the head of the family held the position of a *Mansabdár* of 5000 foot; and a *sanad* granted by the Emperor Aurangzeb of Delhi made the family directly subordinate to the Nawáb of Arcot. An ancestor of the Rájá was the local Naik who procured for the English from the Rajá of Chandragiri the privilege of settling at Madras and of building a fort there; and his father's name being Chenappa, he stipulated that the place should be called Chenappa-patnam. The late Rájá received the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the Darbár held at Calcutta on January 1, 1876. The family banner is the "Hanumadwajam," or flag bearing the device of Hanumán (the sacred monkey) in five colours. The Rájá owns large estates in Nellore and North Arcot districts, Madras. *Residence:* Kálahasti, Nellore, Madras.

KALALWALA, *Sardár of. See* Raghbir Singh.

KALANDAR KHAN, Haji (Gandapur of Madi), *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab.

KALANDAR SHAH KHAN DARASHAH, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Mahmudabad, Bombay.

KALAT, His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud, *G.C.I.E., Wali of.* A ruling chief. The title of *Beglar Begi* was conferred on one of His Highness's ancestors, named Nasir Khán, by the great Persian invader Nádir Sháh in 1739. Nasir Khán subsequently was embroiled in wars with the King of Kábul, Ahmad Sháh Abdáli, and later on became a trusted leader of that monarch's troops. Nasir Khán died in extreme old age in 1795, and was succeeded by his son Máhmud Khán. In 1839, at the time of the first Afghán war, Mehráb Khán was the Wali of Kalát and ruler of Baluchistán; on account of his supposed treachery (which was afterwards discovered to have been falsely attributed to him by his *Wazir*), the town and fort of Kalát were stormed by General Willshire, and the unfortunate Mehráb Khán was among the slain. In 1841, however, his son Nasir Khán was reinstated by the British, whose army thereon evacuated the country; and in 1854 a treaty was concluded, stipulating for the protection of the State by the British Power. Nasir Khán died in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother, the late Wali Sir Muhammad Khodádad Khán. His Highness had an interview with the Viceroy of India (Lord Lytton) in 1876 at Jacobabad, when the treaty of 1854 was renewed and extended; and, with his great vassals, he attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Throughout the Afghán war of 1878–79 the Wali rendered the most valuable aid to the Government—placing all the resources of his country at his disposal, and sending his son and heir-apparent to accompany the General in command of the army passing through his territory. His Highness the present Wali was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on August 10, 1894. The area of the State is about 91,000 square miles; its population is about 150,000, chiefly Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 300 cavalry, 1500 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns (including 2 guns personal). *Residence:* Kalát, Baluchistán.

KALATHI, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

KALB ALI KHAN, Mirza, *Khán Bahádur; b.* June 22, 1828. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889, for his "distinguished loyalty in the Mutiny and his good services." The Khán Bahádur was formerly Sub-Judge of Unao, and has had a long and distinguished service in the Judicial Department. *Residence:* Unao, Oudh.

KALE, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Tharrawaddy, Burma.

KALE KHAN, Major, *Khán Bahádur.* Late Governor of Gilgit. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Gilgit, Kashmir.

KALI BAORI, Bhumia Sher Sing, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. The Bhumia receives allowances both from Dhár and from Gwalior, on condition of preserving order in certain territory. The State contains about 1700 inhabitants, chiefly Hindus. The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family. *Residence:* Káli Báori, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KALI BHUSAN GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Barasat, Bengal.

KALI CHARAN MISR, *Rájá; b.* September 20, 1889. Succeeded on October 7, 1895. This title is hereditary. Descended from Rájá Baij Nath Misr, who did good service in the Mutiny of 1857. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

KALI DAS CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

KALI KISHOR MUNSHI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Zamindár of Sherpur. *Residence:* Sherpur, Bogra, Bengal.

KALI KUMAR DE, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the Currency Department. *Residence:* Calcutta.

KALI PRASANNA GHOSE, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bhowál, Dacca, Bengal.

KALI PRASANNA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891, for eminent services in the Military Works Department. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

KALI PRASANNA ROY, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

KALIKA DAS DATT, *Rai Bahádur; b.* July 3, 1841. Son of the late Rai Golak Nath Datt. Educated at the Krishnagar and Presidency Colleges of the Calcutta University (B.A., 1860; B.L., 1861). Appointed to the Judicial Service in 1861, and became Diwán of the State of Kuch Behar in August 1869. Was formally invested with insignia of office in 1870, and became Member of the Kuch Behar State Council. Has rendered long and meritorious service as Minister of the Kuch Behar State, and in recognition thereof was granted the title of Rai Bahádur on January 1, 1891. Has three sons—(1) Charu Chandra Datt, born June 16, 1876; (2) Atal Chandra Datt, born June 5, 1878; (3) Nirmal Chandra Datt, born January 23, 1881. *Residences:* The Dewánkhána, Kuch Behar, Bengal; Meral, Burdwan, Bengal; and 4 Gangádhar Babu's Lane, Calcutta.

KALIYAN SINGH (of Jhamaro), *Rao; b.* 1863. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government of Deori, and subsequently recognized by the British Government. *Residence:* Jhamaro, Ságar, Central Provinces.

KALIYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1840. The title was conferred on January 1, 1895, for good services rendered in the management of the Magh Mela, Allahabad. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

KALIYANA SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR, Chekkappa, *Rao Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1837. The former title was conferred on June 1, 1888, and the latter on June 22, 1897. Was appointed a Deputy-Collector in 1878. *Residence:* Cuddalore, Madras.

KALSIA, Sardar Ranjit Singh, *Sardár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1881. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor August 28, 1886. Belongs to a Ját (Sikh) family, originally of Kalsia in the Lahore district, whose founder, Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, conquered this territory in the last century. His son, Jodh Singh, was a brave and able man, who made considerable conquests in the neighbourhood of Ambála towards the close of the century. When the Cis-Sutlej States came under British protection, Sardár Jodh Singh followed the general example. His grandson, Sardár Lahna Singh, was the grandfather of the present Sardár. The area of the State is 169 square miles; its population is 67,708, chiefly Hindus, but including 19,930 Muhammadans and 5923 Sikhs. The Sardár maintains a military force of 48 cavalry, 181 infantry, and 3 guns. *Residence:* Kalsia, Punjab.

KALU KHERA, Rao Umed Singh, *Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1830. Succeeded to the *gadi* 1843. The Rao belongs to a Rájput family, and his title is hereditary. The State contains a population of about 1000. *Residence:* Kalu Khera, Western Málwá, Central India.

KALUBA, Kumar Shri, *C.I.E.* *See* Kumár.

KALUBAWA BHUNSINGHJI, *Thákur.* *See* Rámpura (Rewa Kántha).

KALYAN. *See* Kaliyan.

KAMADHIA, Mir Zulfikar Ali, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief. Belongs to a Muhammadan family in the Gohelwar Pránt, Káthiáwár. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population about 772, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Kamadhia, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KAMAL NARYA SINGH, Thakur (of Kaimori), *Rao; b.* 1871. Succeeded the late Rao Delan Singh on December 2, 1896. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Ráj-Gond Rájá Nizám Sháh of Mandla. *Residence:* Kaimori, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

KAMALA PATI GHOSAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889, for distinguished service in the Bengal Police. *Residence:* Naiháti, Bengal.

KAMALESHWARI PARSHAD SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Monghyr, Bengal.

KAMALPUR, Thakur Madan Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 11, 1881. Receives an allowance, in lieu of land rights, from Gwalior. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Kamalpur, Bhopál, Central India.

KAMBAKHSH HASAN MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The Prince is the tenth son of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, and bears the title of Prince as a personal or courtesy title. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

KAMBAR KHAN *walad* **SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, as the Mir is the representative of one of the Mirs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

KAMR KADR MIRZA. *See* Abid Ali Bahádur.

KAMRAN SHAH, *Rájá; b.* 1840. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the ancient Gond Rájás of Deogarh and Nágpur, and subsequently recognized by the British Government. Belongs to a family of Gond (aboriginal) origin, that is, a younger branch of the family of Rájá Sulaimán Sháh of Deogarh and Nágpur. The family became Muhammadan about 200 years ago. In 1860 the British Government confirmed his *jágirs* in perpetuity to Rájá Kámrán Sháh, in consideration both of his own loyal services during the Mutiny, and of his father's good services previously rendered. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the local Municipal and School Committees. He has two sons, named Kuár Omri Sháh and Kuár Sultán Sháh. *Residence:* Ramangan, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

KAMR-UD-DIN, Fakir, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

KAMR-UD-DIN HAIDAR, Muhammad, *Mirza Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

KAMTA RAJAULA, Rao Bharat Parshad, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 18, 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 23, 1874. Belongs to a Kayastha (Hindu) family, descended from Sardár Ajudhya Parshád, an agent of the State of Charkhári (*q.v.*), who became an agent of the Kálinjar Chaubés, and obtained from them the *jágir* of Kamta. His son, Rao Gopál Lál, received a *sanad* from the British Government, and dying in 1874, was succeeded by the present Jágirdár. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population is about 1500, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár maintains a military force of 15 infantry and 1 gun. He has sons, of whom the eldest is named Bháya Rám Parshád. *Residence:* Kamta Rajaula, Bundelkhand, Central India.

KANCHI KRISHNASWAMI RAO, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. The Diwán Bahádur is Chief Justice of the Travancore State. *Residence:* Trivandrum, Travancore.

KANDAULA, *Sardár of. See* Harbans Singh; *see also* Harindar Singh.

KANDHAI SINGH, *Bahádur. See* Khandhai.

KANG, *Sardár of. See* Narayan Singh.

KANGSEU, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. This Chief rules over one of the Shan States, Burma. *Residence:* Kangseu, Shan States, Burma.

KANHAI LAL DE, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur; b.* September 24, 1831. The title of Rai Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on June 6, 1872, for distinguished medical services. The Rai Bahádur is a son of the late Rádhá Náth De, Rai Bahádur, and the name is very commonly spelt "Kanny Lall Dey." He was educated at the Medical College of Bengal, where he graduated with distinction in 1854, and in the same year was appointed to a Professorship of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, and a Chemical Examiner to Government. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College of the University of Calcutta, and from that time his honours—professional, scientific, and other—have been exceedingly numerous. He was appointed successively Member British Medical Association, 1863; Honorary Member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1863; additional Chemical Examiner to Government, 1867–72; teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence to the Vernacular Classes, Calcutta Medical College, 1869–84; Fellow of the University of Calcutta, 1870; Member Faculty of Medicine, University of Calcutta, 1871; Rai Bahádur, 1872; Justice of the Peace, 1872; Member Committee of the Economic Museum, 1874; Professor of Chemistry and Government Chemical Examiner, Calcutta Medical College, 1877–78; Municipal Commissioner, 1877–85; Member Central Committee for the Selection of the Vernacular Text-Books, 1887; Certificate of Honour in recognition of services to the State on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial title, 1877; Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence, 1878; Fellow Chemical Society, London (F.C.S), 1880; Vice-President of the Calcutta Medical Society, 1881; Presidency Magistrate for Calcutta, 1881; Member of Committee and Juror at the Calcutta Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures, 1881–82; Juror at the Jaipur Exhibition, 1883, also Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883–84; created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1884; appointed Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University, 1886; Member District Charitable Society, Calcutta, 1886; Honorary Fellow College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1886. The Rai Bahádur is the author of treatises on chemistry, physics, and medical jurisprudence in Bengáli. He has helped to develop the drug resources of India, and written an elaborate descriptive catalogue of same. He represented India at the International Exhibition, London, 1862; Universal Exposition of Paris, 1867 and 1878; Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1872; Melbourne Exhibition, 1880; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, U.S.A., 1884–85; and Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, for which he received certificates and medals, also thanks of the Government. The Rai Bahádur has a son, named Priyalál De (the name is very frequently spelt

Preo Lall Dey), born July 24, 1855; a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London (F.C.S.), 1886; Presidency Magistrate for Calcutta, 1890. *Residences:* 11 Beadon Street and 62 Aheritola Street, Calcutta, Bengal.

KANHAYA LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 30, 1876. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

KANHAYA LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Jalandhar, Punjab.

KANHYA LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1897, for eminent services in the P.W.D. *Residence:* Dera Gházi Khán, Punjab.

KANI, *Wun of.* *See* Po Tok, Maung.

KANKER, Maharaj-Adhiraj Narhar Deo, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 13, 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 5, 1853. Belongs to a very ancient Rájput family, whose ancestors, according to tradition, were raised to the *gadi* by a popular vote in very early times. During the dominion of the Haihai Vansi dynasty in Chhattisgarh the Kanker Zamindárs were rich and prosperous. The area of the State is 639 square miles; its population is 63,610, chiefly Gonds (aboriginal tribe). *Residence:* Kanker, Raipur, Central Provinces.

KANNANUR NARAYANA AIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is a Deputy-Collector. *Residence:* Madras Presidency.

KANNAYYA CHETTI, C. V., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1857. The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888, for eminent services to the State. Was elected a member of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1885. *Residence:* Madras.

KANNY LALL DEY, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur.* *See* Kanhai Lal De.

KANRANMAL CHANDANMAL, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sind, Bombay.

KANSHI SINGH, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Military Works Department, Simla.

KANSI (Latawng of Kansi), *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name (*see* Introduction), was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Kansi, Burma.

KANTARAWADI, Sawlawi, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is the Chief of one of the Karen States in Eastern Karenni, Burma. The population consists chiefly of Karens. *Residence:* Kantarawadi, Eastern Karenni, Burma.

KANTI CHANDAR MUKHARJI, *C.I.E., Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rao Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1891, for distinguished services as Diwán or Prime Minister of the State of Jaipur in Rájputána. *Residence:* Jaipur, Rájputána.

KANTIGYI, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. This Chief rules over one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. Its population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Kantigyi, Shan States, Burma.

KANTIT, Raja Bhup Indra Bahadur Singh, *Rájá of; b.* 1863. As a minor succeeded his father, Rájá Rajendra Bahádur Singh, in the year of his birth. Belongs to an ancient family of Gaharwár Rájputs, said to be a branch of that of the Ráhtors of Kanauj, and descended from Gudan Deo. In ancient times, for a long series of years it appears that there was a Gaharwár Ráj of the Kantit family, settled at Benares, and owning domains in Mirzapur district, south of the Ganges. In 1758 the Rájá Vikramáditya Singh of Kantit was driven out by Balwant Singh, the first Rájá of Benares (*q.v.*); but after the flight of Rájá Chet Singh of Benares in 1781, Rájá Govinda Singh, son of Rájá Vikramáditya, recovered his possessions. He was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Rám Ghulám Singh, whose son was Rájá Mahipál Singh; and the latter in turn was succeeded by his son, Jagat Bahádur Singh. He died in 1850, leaving two minor sons,

of whom the elder, Rájá Rajendra Bahádur Singh, succeeded his father, but hardly lived to attain his majority. On his death he was succeeded by the present Rájá. *Residence:* Bijaipur, Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

KAPILAS KUMARI (of Phulghar), *Ráni.* The title is hereditary. The Ráni belongs to a very ancient Gond family, descended from the Chanda stock of Gond Rájás, 800 years ago. It is said that the title of Rájá was conferred on an ancestor by one of the ancient Kings of Delhi, before the family left Chanda. Until recently the Phulghar Zamindári was classed as a Gurjhat feudatory State; but the late Rájá Jagsai died without legitimate heirs in 1867, and the State lapsed into the form of a Zamindári, in the hands of the late Ráni Ságan Kumári of Phulghar, who was the lawful wife of the Rájá Prithi Singh. The Ráni Ságan Kumári was more than seventy years of age when she succeeded to the estate, as she was born before the commencement of the present century; she was succeeded by the present Ráni. *Residence:* Phulghar, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

KAPURCHAND, Seth, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Raipur, Central Provinces.

KAPURTHALA, His Highness Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I., Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* September 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on September 5, 1877. The Rájá's full title is—His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikád Daulat-i-Inglishia Rájá-i-Rájagán Rájá Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahádur, K.C.S.I. Belongs to a Ját Kalal (Sikh) family, well known under the distinguished name of Ahluwalia, from the village of Ahlu near Lahore. The Sardár Jassa Singh was one of the most conspicuous of the leaders who consolidated the Sikh Power during the disorders and weakness of the Mughals, consequent on the invasions of Nádir Sháh and Ahmad Sháh Duráni. He died without issue, and was succeeded by Sardár Bágh Singh, a descendant of his uncle. The Chiefs of Kapurthalá largely extended their territories and power; and the name of Sardar Bágh Singh's successor, Sardár Fateh Singh, was associated with that of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in the first Sikh treaty concluded with the British Government. In 1826 Sardár Fateh Singh sought the protection of the British Power against Ranjit Singh; but in the first Sikh war his troops fought against the British at the battle of Aliwál, and on this account his Cis-Sutlej territories were confiscated. In the second Sikh war his son Sardár Nihál Singh rendered good service; and in recognition of it he was created a Rájá in 1849. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, the Rájá Sir Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthalá, volunteered the services of himself and all his followers. He strengthened the hold of Government in the Jálandhar Doáb, and then volunteered to aid in the subjugation of the rebellious Province of Oudh. His offer was accepted, and accompanied by his brother, the brave Sardár Bikráma Singh Bahádur, C.S.I., he marched to Oudh at the head of 2000 horse and foot and four guns. This force fought no less than six actions with the rebels, with conspicuous valour on the part alike of the Chief, his brother, and his followers. They held most important positions—first at Bani to protect the Lucknow and Cawnpur road, and afterwards at Daryabad; and captured ten guns from the rebels. The Kapurthalá troops remained in Oudh for a whole year; and the Rájá Sir Randhir Singh received as a reward for his loyalty and bravery large estates there, confiscated from the rebellious Rájás of Bhitauli, Baundi, and Ikauna, as well as a *khilat* of Rs.10,000, and many other honours. In 1870 he set out to visit England, but unfortunately died at Aden on the way. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Kharak Singh, father of the present Rájá; leaving also a younger son, the Kunwár Harnám Singh, C.I.E. (*q.v.*), and a daughter married to the Sardár Buta Singh of Sirnanwa. His Highness the present Rájá was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The area of the State is 598 square miles; its population is 252,617, chiefly Muhammadans, but including, 82,900

Hindus and 26,493 Sikhs. In addition to this, the Oudh estates of His Highness have an area of 700 square miles, and a population of 253,000. The Rájá maintains a military force of 197 cavalry, 829 infantry, and 13 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residences:* Kapurthalá, Punjab; and Bhitaula, Baundi, and Ikauna, Oudh.

KARA AHMAD. *See* Muhammad Jam Jah Ali.

KARAM CHAND, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Srigovindpur, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

KARAM DAD, Subadar, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Kalát, Baluchistán.

KARAM HUSAIN, Makhdum, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

KARAM HUSAIN *walad* **ALI GAUHAR KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

KARAM KHAN, *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being a Jágirdár, and a descendant of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

KARAMAT-ULLA, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

KARAMAT-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895, for eminent services in the Medical Department. *Residence:* Bengal.

KARAMDAD KHAN (of Pharwála), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, and the Rájá succeeded his father in March 1865, as the foremost of the Gakkar Chiefs of the Punjab. The Gakkars trace their descent from Kai Gohar, of Ispahan in Persia, whose son, Sultán Kaid, is said to have conquered Badakshán and a part of Tibet. For many hundreds of years the Gakkars were undoubtedly possessed of great power and a wide extent of territory; they overran Kashmir in very early times, and traces of their occupation are still to be found in the north and west of that country. They are usually of the Shia sect of Muhammadans. When the Emperor Bábar invaded India, Hati Khán was the Chief of the Gakkars; and in the Emperor's *Autobiography* there is a notice of his contest with that Chief. Bábar marched against Pharwála—then, as now, the capital of the Gakkars—in 1526 A.D., and captured it after a gallant resistance, Hati Khán making his escape from one gate of the town as Bábar's troops entered by another. Sultán Mukarrab Khán was the last independent Gakkar Chief, and in his day the power of the Gakkars was very great. He defeated the Yusufzai Afgháns and the Chief of the Khattaks, and captured Gujrát, overrunning the Chib country as far north as Bhimbar. He joined Ahmad Sháh Durani on his several invasions of India, and was treated by that monarch with the greatest consideration, being confirmed in the possession of his large territories, which extended from the Chinab to the Indus. Mukarrab Khán was at last defeated by the powerful Sikh Chief, Sardár Gujar Singh, Bhangi, and compelled to retire across the Jhelum, giving up his possessions in the Chaj Doáb. His power being thus broken, the rival Chiefs of his own tribe declared against him, and he was treacherously put to death. He left four sons, of whom the youngest was Sultán Shadman Khán, grandfather of the present Rájá. The family were greatly impoverished, weakened, and stripped of most of their possessions, by the attacks first of Sardár Gujar Singh, and subsequently of Anand Singh, Thipuria, grandson of the famous Sardár Milkha Singh of Ráwal Pindi. In 1826 the family was conceded some proprietary rights in Pharwála, the ancient cradle and home of their race. Shadman Khán's eldest son was Háyat-ulla-Khán, who became Rájá; he rendered excellent service under Captain Abbott in 1848–49, and again during the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by the present Rájá in 1865. *Residence:* Pharwála, Ráwal Pindi, Punjab.

KARAMDAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

KARAMSI DAMJI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

KARAN SINGH, *Rao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

KARAN SINGH, Rao (of Bedla), *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on the Rao of Bedla as a personal distinction on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Mewár, Rájputána.

KARAR HAIDAR, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bijnor, North-Western Provinces.

KARASGI, *Chief of. See* Jath.

KARAULI, His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, *G.C.I.E., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 14, 1886. Is the head of the great Jadun clan of Rájputs, who claim descent from Krishna, and are called the *Chandravansi* or Children of the Moon. The title of Mahárájá has descended to them from the remotest antiquity. Probably the first historical personage in the pedigree is Bijai Pál, who built the fort of Biána in 995 A.D. Arjan Deo, in 1348 A.D., established the State, and founded the capital of Karauli in Rájputána. The Mahárájá Dharm Pál became Mahárájá of Karauli in 1644 A.D.; and the present Mahárájá Bahádur is ninth in succession from Dharm Pál. The Mahárájá Madan Pál rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, sending a body of his troops against the Kotah mutineers; and for these services he received an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal distinction, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of the State is 1208 square miles; its population is 148,670, chiefly Hindus, but including 8836 Muhammadans. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. on January 1, 1894, and promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. He maintains a miltary force of 281 cavalry, 1640 infantry, and 56 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The family banner is coloured yellow. *Residence:* Karauli, Rájputána.

KARENNI, Western, Po Bya, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. Po Bya is chief of one of the Karen States in Burma. Its population consists almost entirely of Karens. It has three feudatory dependencies—Bawlake, Kyetpogyi, and Naungpale. *Residence:* Western Karenni, Burma.

KARIM KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1813. Belongs to a Pathán (Afghán) family settled in Unao, Oudh. He was distinguished for his bravery and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, when he held the military rank of Subahdár; and in recognition thereof he received the title of Sardár Bahádur as a personal distinction, by a *sanad* dated September 18, 1860. *Residence:* Unao, Oudh.

KARIM-UD-DIN AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Sirsa, North-Western Provinces.

KARMIE, *Rájá of. See* Tenduk Pulger.

KARODIA, Thakur Chain Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 26, 1880. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Karodia, Indore, Central India.

KAROLI, Thakur Bhawansinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1856. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population about 1500, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Karoli, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KAROND, Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1871. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 7, 1881. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family of the Nágbansi (snake-race) clan—the cognizance of the Nágbansi clan is the sacred Serpent—descended on the female side from the original Gangabansi dynasty of Karond, and on the male side from the Rájás of Satrangarh in Chota Nágpur. The late Rájá, Udit Partáb Deo, for his good services to Government, received the honour of a personal salute of 9 guns, which was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Pro-

clamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The present Rájá is thirty-first in descent from the founder of the dynasty. The area of the State is 3745 square miles, and its population is 224,548, chiefly Gonds (an aboriginal tribe). The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Karond, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

KARRAR HAIDAR, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Karar.

KARVETNAGAR, *Rájá of.* *See* Kumara Venkata Perumal Raz, *Rájá.*

KARWAR, *Rájá of.* *See* Partáb.

KARWI, *Srimant Rao of.* *See* Balwant Rao.

KASHI NATH BISWAS, *Rai Bahádur; b.* October 1830. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur's great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb Nazim of Bengal; and his father and grandfather were employed under the Governor-General's agent at Benares. He entered the Judicial Service in 1856; became a first-grade Subordinate Judge in 1875, and received a Silver Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. He received the title of Rai Bahádur in recognition of his long and meritorious services as a Judge. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

KASHI NATH SAMBHAJI MURKAR, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

KASHI PERSHAD, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. Is Vakil of Charkhari. *Residence:* Charkhari, Central India.

KASHI RAO HOLKAR DADA SAHEB, Rao Sir (of Indore), *K.C.S.I.* Created a K.C.S.I. on October 23, 1875. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

KASHINATH LAKSHMAN, *Rao Bahádur; b.* July 16, 1833. The title was conferred on May 24, 1883, for long and distinguished service in the Police Department, in Khándesh, Bombay. The Rao Bahádur belongs to a Karhada Bráhman family, and the son of Lakshuman Krishna, of the Political Department and Police of Khándesh. Was invested with the title of Rao Bahádur at a Darbár held at Dhulia on June 15, 1883. In 1846 he married Ganga, the only daughter of the late Jágirdár of Waroda; and has issue four sons—(1) Martand, born July 30, 1865, married Lakshmibái, daughter of Purushotam Pant Khandekar; (2) Waman, born July 27, 1867, married Jankibái, daughter of Prathad Pant Shahane, Mámlatdár of Tásgaon; (3) Govinda, born August 28, 1871, married Gopikabái, daughter of Madhava Rao Khandekar Phadnis, late Mámlatdár of Sátára; (4) Gopál, born June 24, 1878, married Rukhminibái, daughter of Naráyan Rao Bhopatkar of Azvi. *Residence:* Jalgaon, Khándesh, Bombay.

KASHIPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Hari Ráj Singh.

KASHIRAS SARVE, General, *C.S.I. Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 21, 1896. The General is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of His Highness Mahárájá Sindhia of Gwalior, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

KASHMIR, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of.* *See* Jammu and Kashmir

KASIM ALI, Muhammad, *Mirza Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

KASIM ALI KHAN (of Pataudi), *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Pataudi, Punjab.

KASIM HAJI MITHA, *Khán Bahádur, Sardár.* The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1896; and that of Sardár on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

KASIM HASAN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

KASIM HUSAIN TAJ-UL-MULK MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The Prince is the ninth son of the late Wajid Ali Sháh, King of Oudh; and

accordingly bears this title as a personal or courtesy title. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

KASSALPURA, Thakur Manaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1823. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The population of the State is about 400. *Residence:* Kassalpura, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KASTUR CHAND, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Kámthi, Central Provinces.

KASTUR CHAND, *Seth.* The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and was recognized on December 16, 1890, by the British Government. *Residence:* Jaipur, Madras.

KATARI, *Rájá of. See* Partáb Bahádur Singh.

KATEHRA, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Sardár Singh.

KATHI, Chandra Singh Rahi Padri, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1866. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States in Khándesh, is about 500 square miles; its population rather over 10,000, chiefly Bhils. The Mewás Chiefs maintain a force of irregulars, called *Sibandis*, who collect the revenue, attend the Chiefs, and keep order on the frontier and perform other police duties under the Khándesh Superintendent of Police. Besides these irregulars, a considerable number of Bhil headmen, *naiks*, are bound, if called upon by their Chiefs, to furnish from 30 to 50 bowmen apiece. *Residence:* Káthi, Khándesh, Bombay.

KATHIWARA, Thakur Bahadur Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1865. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 68 square miles; its population is 2376, Hindus and Bhils. The Thákur maintains a military force of 39 infantry. *Residence:* Kathiwára, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KATIARI, *Ráni of. See* Mahtab Kunwár.

KATOSAN, Thakur Parbatsinghji Adaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 31, 1876. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 1, 1897. Belongs to a Makwanna Thakura (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 1743. *Residence:* Katosan, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KATRA BALKHERA, *Thákur of. See* Himmat Singh; *see also* Sarnet Singh.

KAUSIL KISHOR PARSHAD MALL (of Majhauli), *Rájá. See* Majhauli.

KAVASJI. *See* Kawasji.

KAWARDHA, Thakur Rajpal Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* November 13, 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 11, 1874. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family, claiming descent from Shám Chand, from whom the present Thákur is thirteenth in descent. His father was the Thákur Rám Singh of Pandaria. The area of the State is 887 square miles; its population is 86,362, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Kawardha, Biláspur, Central Provinces.

KAWASJI DINSHA ADENWALA, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Bombay.

KAWASJI E. PATEL, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

KAWASJI HATTI DARU, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Seoni, Central Provinces.

KAWASJI HORMASJI DADA CHARJI, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Aden.

KAWASJI JAMSHEDJI LALKAKA, *Khán Bahádur; b.* September 19, 1851. The title was conferred on February 21, 1884, for eminent services rendered to the State in the Postal Department. Belongs to a Parsi family, son of Jamshedji Dosabji Lálkáka. Is a Justice of the Peace, April 1881. Acted as Deputy-Postmaster General of the Central Provinces and Berar in 1889, and of Rájputána in 1890. Married, December 3, 1873, Mánikbái, daughter of Nasarwanji Khurshidji Sabavala of Surat; and has issue two sons—Jahángir, *b.* May 29, 1875; and Kaikhushro, *b.* June 27, 1878. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KAWASJI KAIKHUSRU JASSAWALA, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and

was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Aden.

KAYATHA, Thakur Sheodan Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* 1863. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Kayatha, Indore, Central India.

KAZI.—A prefix.

KAZIM ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.* The Mirza Bahádur is the grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being a son of the Mirza Azim-us Shan Bahádur, son of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

KAZIM ALI KHAN (1), *Nawáb Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur is a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, being a son of the Nawáb Muazzam-ud-daulá Bahádur, by a daughter of that monarch. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

KAZIM ALI KHAN (2), *Nawáb Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur is a great-grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh, being a son of the Nawáb Ikhtiár-ud-daulá Bahádur, who was a grandson of that monarch. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

KAZIM HUSAIN, Muhammad, Khurshed Jah, Mirza Bahádur, *Prince. See* Muhammad.

KAZIM HUSAIN KHAN, Muhammad (of Paintipur), *Rájá. See* Muhammad.

KEDAR NATH, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

KEDAR NATH CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 6, 1885. *Residence:* Bali, Bengal.

KEDAR NATH KUNDU CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1884. *Residence:* Howrah, Bengal.

KEDAR PRASSANNA LAHIRI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Zamindár of Kasimpur. *Residence:* Kasimpur, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

KEHAR SINGH (of Khiva), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Sikh family descended from the Sardár Rai Maha Singh; who, with his son, Sardár Laha Singh, fell in battle in the service of Sardár Charat Singh, head of the Sikh *misl* or confederacy known as *Sukarchakia*, and grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Sardár Amar Singh, son of Laha Singh, was taken into the service of Sardár Charat Singh, received a *jágir*, and served with distinction under Charat Singh's son, Sardár Dayál Singh, and under his grandson the Mahárájá. After his death his three sons, Sardárs Fateh Singh, Dayál Singh, and Mohar Singh, rose into favour with the Mahárájá; and the last especially distinguished himself in an action with the Afgháns at Khiva in the Gujrát district. Mohar Singh subsequently retired to Benares, and the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh confiscated his *jágirs*. His brother, Sardár Dayál Singh (grandfather of the present Sardár), fought in the battle of Attock, 1813, where he was severely wounded; and he was again wounded in the expedition to Kashmir, for which he received some valuable *jágirs*. He died in 1832; and his son, Sardár Bishan Singh, died two years afterwards, leaving Kishan, a child of two years of age. Sardár Kishan Singh was loyal in the time of the Multán rebellion of 1848–49; and later, in the time of the Mutiny of 1857, he rendered good service to Government, and was rewarded for it. He died in 1860, and Sardár Kehar Singh is the surviving member of the family. He is also known as the Sardár Nand Singh. *Residence:* Khiva, Gujrat District, Punjab.

KENDA, *Thákur of. See* Khenda; *see also* Rám Singh.

KEONTHAL, Raja Balbir Sain, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1852. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 23, 1882. Belongs to a very ancient Rájput family, that bore the title of Ráná from early times till 1857, when the title of Rájá was conferred on Ráná Sansar Sain for his services in the time of the Mutiny. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas a portion of the State was made over to the Mahárájá of Partiála, and the remainder was confirmed to the then Ráná by a *sanad* of the British Government in 1815. He has six feudatory Chiefs subordinate to him, viz. the Chiefs of Thiog, Koti, Ghund, Kheri, Madhan, and Ratesh; and of

these the first four are tributaries. The area of the State is 112 square miles; its population is 31,154, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 108 infantry and 2 guns. *Residence:* Keonthal, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá. See* Chirakal, *Valiya Rájá of.*

KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá. See* Kottayam, *Valiya Rájá of.*

KERALA VARMA VALIYA KOIL TAMBURAN, *C.S.I.* Is the consort of Her Highness the Senior Rani of Travancore, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Trivandrum, Travancore.

KEROWLEE, *His Highness the Mahárájá of. See* Karauli.

KESARI. *See* Kishori.

KESHAB KANTA SINGH, *Rájá; b.* November 1852. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 2, 1861, the Rájá being the grandson and representative of the late Rájá Chandra Kánta Singh, the last reigning Rájá of Assam. Belongs to the historical Ahom dynasty, who were rulers in Assam for many centuries, and are said to be originally Shans from Burma. The first Rájá of the dynasty who adopted Hinduism is stated to have been Chuhum-Pha, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1497 A.D. From him the fourth in succession, Rájá Chutum-Hla, adopted the Hindu name of Jayadhajiya Singh; and he was reigning at the time of the Mughal invasion by Mir Jumla under the orders of the Emperor Aurangzeb. The invasion was unsuccessful, and the Ahom Rájá extended his frontier to Goálpárá. The greatest of the dynasty was Rájá Rudra Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1695; and in the next century their power decayed. Rájá Gaurináth Singh was the titular Rájá when the British first sent a force into Assam in 1792 to restore him after his expulsion by the Koch Rájá of Darrang. Then followed an invasion of the Burmese, who ruled the country till the first Burmese war; at the close of which Assam was ceded by Burma to the British Power. Rájá Gaurináth Singh had been succeeded in title by his brother, Rájá Chandra Kánta Singh; and the grandson of the latter is the present Rájá. The family cognizance is an *Arowan* (Royal Umbrella) and *Sripus Kalki* (Golden Head-dress). *Residence:* Gauháti, Assam.

KESHAVRAO BHASKARJI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Bombay.

KESOBATI KUMARI, Mussamat, *Ráni.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Hendue, Santál Parganas, Bengal.

KESOWJI NATHU SAELOR, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

KESRI. *See also* Kishori.

KESRI NARAYAN, *Rai; b.* November 24, 1864. Succeeded to the title on March 16, 1895. The title is hereditary, and of ancient origin. *Residence:* Allahabad.

KESRI SINGH (of Lakhnadon), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary, the Thákur being the representative of one of the ancient Chiefs of the Seoni district. *Residence:* Lakhnadon, Seoni, Central Provinces.

KET, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal and was conferred on June 1, 1888. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Yaw, Burma.

KEUNJHAR, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 27, 1849; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor September 4, 1861. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Joti Bhanj, a brother of Adi Bhanj, the founder of the Moharbhanj State (*q.v.*), thirty-four generations back. The following is the local tradition as to the way in which the Keunjhar Rájás got the patronymic of *Bhanj*, in which the State got the name of Keunjhar, and in which its borders were enlarged:—Jai Singh, a son of Man Singh, the Mahárájá of Jaipur in Rájputáná, came to visit the shrine of Jagannath

in Puri. He married Padmavati, the daughter of the Gajapati King of Puri, Pratápendra Deb, and received as her dowry the State of Hariharpur, which then comprised the two States of Moharbhanj and Keunjhar. Two sons were born to him, the elder of whom was named Adi Singh and the younger Joti Singh. In Mauza Rarua in *killa* Hariharpur there was a petty Zamindár named Mayura Dhwaja in possession of five pirs. He was conquered by Prince Adi Singh, and deprived of his Zamindári. The Gajapati King of Puri, hearing of the success of Prince Adi Singh, conferred on him the title of *Bhanj*. Since that time the title has been hereditary in the Moharbhanj and Keunjhar Ráj families. Adi Singh on his accession to the *gadi* changed the name of Hariharpur into Moharbhanj, and in commemoration of his conquest of the territory of Mayura Dhwaja, called it and the villages comprised in it Adipur Pir, after his own name. Prior to his death, Jai Singh separated from his *killa* a portion of land which at present goes by the name of Nijgarh zillah, and left it in possession of his younger son, Joti Bhanj. Thereupon the latter left Moharbhanj, and established a *garh* (fort) at Jotipur, where he dwelt. Subsequently he removed his headquarters to a place where there was a spring (*Jhar*) in an ebony (*kendu*) forest; and since then the headquarters and the *killa* itself are called Khendu-Jhar or Keunjhar. Jotipur Garh, with its adjoining villages, was annexed to *killa* Keunjhar and called Jotipur Pir. The boundaries of *killa* Keunjhar since its foundation by Joti Bhanj up to the reign of Govind Bhanj are laid down in the topographical maps which were prepared by Government between 1850 and 1862. Govind Bhang being offended by some reason or other with his father, Trilochan Bhanj, retired to Puri and lived there. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Gajapati King of Puri, and gained a victory for him in the battle of Kanchi-Cavery in the Madras Presidency. Soon after, being informed of his father's death, he got the permission of the Puri Rájá to return home. Before his departure he obtained as a reward from the Rájá the Zamindári of Athgarh, which adjoins the eastern border of the Keunjhar State, and on his return from Puri he was installed on the Keunjhar *gadi*. Since that date the *zillah* of Athgarh has remained annexed to *killa* Keunjhar. It is commonly known as Anandpur. In 1794 A.D. Janárdan Bhanj married Krishnapriya, the daughter of Manipál and grand-daughter of Arnapurna, the Ráni of Pál Lahera, and received as dowry the Zamindári of Pál Lahera. On the death of Krishnapriya in 1825, the petty Zamindárs of Pál Lahera combined with the ryots of that State and opposed Janárdan Bhanj's possession of Pál Lahera. From 1794 to 1825 the Rájá of Keunjhar had full authority over Pál Lahera; and though the latter was subsequently made independent, it still pays its tribute through the former. The title of Rájá is hereditary in this family, and dates from the period of the Mahratta dominion in Orissa; it was formally conferred by the British Government in 1874. The title of Mahárájá was conferred on the present Chief as a personal distinction, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The cognizance of the family is a peacock with the tail spread. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 3096 square miles; its population is 215,612, chiefly Hindus, but including nearly 20,000 belonging to various aboriginal tribes. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 2949 infantry and 32 guns. *Residence:* Keunjhar, Orissa, Bengal.

KHACHAR ALA CHELA, *C.S.I.* Created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Jasdan, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KHADIJA BEGAM SAHIBA. *Princess.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 11, 1866. *Residence:* Madras.

KHAIR BAKHSH KHAN, Mir, Marri, *Khán Bahádur.* The Mir received the title of Khán Bahádur on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

KHAIRA, *Rájá of.* *See* Rámnáráyan Singh.

KHAIR-UN-NISA BEGAM, *Her Highness the Nawáb.* The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. Her Highness is the *Shadi* widow of His Highness the late Nawáb Ghulám Muhammad Ghaus Khán, last titular Nawáb of the Carnatic. *Residence:* Madras.

KHAIRAGARH, Kamal Narayan Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1879. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of Lal Umrao Singh, February 19, 1891, and received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction on January 1, 1896. Belongs to a Kshatriya family that claims descent from the ancient Mahárájás of Chutia Nágpur. On January 1, 1898, the title of Rájá was declared hereditary. The area of the State is 941 square miles; its population is 86,000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Khairagarh, Raipur, Central Provinces.

KHAIRIGARH. *Ráni of.* *See* Surat Kunwár.

KHAIRPUR, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammed Khan, Talpur, *G.C.I.E., Mir of.* A ruling chief. Has recently succeeded his father, the late Mir His Highness Sir Ali Murád Khán, Tálpur. Is the representative of the historical Baluch family called Tálpur, that conquered Sind in 1783 A.D. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khán Tálpur established himself as *Rais* of Sind; and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohráb Khán Tálpur, with his two sons, named respectively Mir Rustam and Ali Murád —the last-named being the late Mir of Khairpur—founded the Khairpur branch of the Tálpur rulers of Sind. Mir Sohráb Khán gradually extended his dominions until they extended from the Jaisalmir Desert on the east to Kachh Gandáva in Baluchistán on the west. In 1813 he ceased to pay tribute to Afghanistán, and in 1832 Khairpur was recognized as a separate State from the rest of Sind, in a treaty with the British Power. During the first Afghán war, when most of the Sind Mirs were believed to be hostile, the Mir Ali Murád Khán cordially supported the British policy. Consequently, when, after the close of that war, the victory of Miáni (Meeanee) effected the conquest of Sind, and the rest of Sind was annexed and incorporated in the British territory, the State of Khairpur retained its political existence as a feudatory of the Empire. In 1866 a *sanad* was granted to His Highness's predecessor, guaranteeing the succession according to Muhammadan law. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The area of the State is 6109 square miles; its population is 129,153, chiefly Muhammadans, but including more than 26,000 Hindus. His Highness maintains a military force of 700 cavalry, 774 infantry, and 32 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Khairpur, Sind, Bombay.

KHAJURGAON, *Ráná of.* *See* Shankar Bakhsh Singh; *see also* Sheoráj Singh.

KHAJURIA, Mian Karim Bakhsh, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 24, 1863. Belongs to a Pindári (Muhammadan) family. The population of the State is 467, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Khajuria, Bhopál, Central India.

KHAKSIS, *Rájá of.* *See* Raghunath.

KHALAK SINGH (of Mohli), *Thákur.* Succeeded his father, the late Thákur Hamir Singh, in 1894. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred by the Rájá of Benares. Belongs to the same family as the Rájás of Hatisi in Damoh district, Central Provinces. This branch of the family obtained the *jágir* of Mohli from the former Government of Ságar. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

KHALTHAUN, Thakur Hargayan Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883. Belongs to a Kshatriya Yadav (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 5 square miles; its population is about 8000, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 15 cavalry and 50 infantry. *Residence:* Khalthaun, Gwalior, Central India.

KHAM HSOI, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Mongye, Burma.

KHAN BABA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was con-

ferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

KHAN MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

KHANDERAO APPAJI, Gupte, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal. *Residence:* Thánà, Bombay.

KHANDERAO SIDRAMAPA DESAI NADGAODA (of Kurbet), *Shriman Maha Naik Nadgaoda Nagnuriebirada Himori.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Chief of Anigundi on an ancestor, for having cleared the jungles of Gokak of the bandits who frequented them—and having been recognized by the British Government. Belongs to a Mahratta (Hindu) family claiming descent from Jogi Nikumbi Naik, through a long series of generations. Khanderao Bábá Saheb succeeded his father Sidramapa Balapa Desai. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

KHANDERAO VISHWANATH RASTE, *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1845. The title of Rao Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India—when he also received a Medal of Honour. Is also a First Class Sardár of the Deccan, and claims the hereditary rank of Sardár. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman family, resident from early times in Velneshwar, in the district of Ratnagiri; originally the family name was "Gokhle," changed at a later date for "Raste." The founder of the family was named Balláh. His descendant Shamji Naik had three sons, who entered the service of the Shahu Rájá of Sátára, in which they acquired important positions. The second of these, named Bhikaji, had a daughter married to the Peshwá Naráyan Rao; the eldest, named Haribaji Naik, was the ancestor of this family. His great-grandson, Khanderao Nilkant Raste, was appointed to a military command by the celebrated Nana Farnavis under the Peshwá Mahadeo Rao Narayan; he served with great success in many campaigns, and rose to high honours, with considerable grants of land. His son, Vishwasrao Khanderao, was a Sardár of the Deccan of the second class; he was granted a pension by the Government in 1819, and was succeeded by his son, the present titleholder. The Rao Bahádur was educated at the Poona College; was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1884–86; is a Magistrate for Poona, and also for Kolába, and a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

KHANDHAI SINGH, Subadar-Major, *Bahádur.* Received the title of Bahádur on July 24, 1896. *Residence:* Bahádurpur, Rai Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

KHANDKAR FAZL-I-RABBI, *Khán Bahádur. See* Fazl-i-Rabbi, Khwandkhar.

KHANDPARA, Raja Natobar Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Rai, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1837. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 28, 1867. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from a younger son of the Nayagarh family, seventy-one generations ago. The Rájá Raghunáth Singh of Nayagarh had two sons. The elder son, Harihar Singh, became Rájá of Nayagarh, and the younger, Jadunáth Singh Mangráj, retained possession of four *Garhs* or forts, as his share, viz. Kadua, Ghuntsahi, Sardhapur, and Khedpada, all in Nayagarh. There was at that time a Chief ruling over a tract from Ogalpur to Harichandanpur in Khandpárá. Him the said Mangráj defeated, and took possession of his territory. Gradually in course of time and by dint of arms, his son Pitabas Singh, his grandson Naráyan Singh, and his great-grandson Balunkêswar Singh extended their dominions, and strengthened the State of Khandpárá. The petty Chiefs who ruled within the jurisdiction of this State during these times, and their subjects, were savage aborigines. The Rájás of Khandpárá defeated these petty Chiefs, gave education to the savages, cleared the jungle, formed villages and civilized the country. Up to the reign of Rájá Naráyan Singh Mangráj, Khandpárá extended on the

east up to Banki, on the west to Balarámprasád in Daspalla, on the north to Kantilo, and on the south up to Jogiapali in Nayagarh. During the reign of Banamáli Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, son of Rájá Balunkeswar Singh Mangráj, the Rájá of Bod did not give the State to his adopted son Makund Deb Bhanj, whom he had brought from Moharbhanj, but gave it to another person whom he subsequently adopted as his son. This gave offence to Makund Deb Bhanj, and he consequently sought help from the Rájá of Khandpárá, Banamáli Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai. This Banamáli was a brave and powerful Rájá, and expert in war. He engaged the Rájá of Bod, and after defeating him made the said Makund Deb Bhanj Rájá over a part of Bod territory, and gave the new State the name of Daspalla. Rájá Jadunáth Singh Mangráj, the founder of the Khandpárá State, got the title of Mangráj from the Mahárájá of Orissa, and it was enjoyed from this time down to Balunkeswar Singh. Banamáli Singh, the son of Balunkeswar Singh, was a very powerful Chief, and defended the Mahárájá of Orissa from the attacks of his enemies. The latter gave him as a reward the title of Bhai Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, which has been enjoyed by successive Chiefs to the present day. During the reign of Rájá Niládri Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, Raghuji Bhonslé, the Mahárája of Nágpur, gave the Rájá a flag, which is still used. When Orissa was first conquered by the British Government, Rájá Narsingha Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai gave assistance to the chief military officers of the British Government, and received an elephant and a cannon in recognition thereof. The present Rájá is a son of the late Rájá Krishna Chandra Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai; and succeeded his brother, the late Kunja Vihári Singh Mardráj Bhramarbár Rai, who died without issue in 1867. The title of Rájá is hereditary in the family, and dates from the period of the Mahratta dominion in Orissa; it was formally recognized by the British Government in 1874. The cognizance of the family is a tiger's head. The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, has an area of 244 square miles, and a population of 66,296, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 1085 infantry and 12 guns. *Residence:* Khandpárá, Orissa, Bengal.

KHANIADHANA, Raja Chhatar Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 13, 1869. Belongs to the great Bundela (Rájput) family of Orchha, that has given ruling families to Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, and most of the States of Bundelkhand. Amresh was a younger son of the Mahárájá Udit Singh of Orchha, and received the territory of Khaniádhána as his portion. Much of this territory was taken away by the Mahrattas. Fourth in descent from Amresh was the Rájá Gumán Singh, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1863. Gumán Singh died in 1869, and was succeeded by the present Jágirdár, who on January 1, 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 84 square miles; its population is 13,494, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 5 cavalry, 65 infantry, and 2 guns. *Residence:* Khaniádhána, Bundelkhand, Central India.

KHANPUR, *Rájá of. See* Jahandad Khan.

KHARAL, Mian Sursinghji Sardarsinghji, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 20, 1884. Belongs to a Koli (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 16 square miles; its population 3189, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Kharál, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KHARAN, *Sardár of. See* Naoroz Khan.

KHARDA, *Rájá of. See* Mukund Deb.

KHARIAR, *Thákur of. See* Padman Singh.

KHARSEDJI RUSTAMJI THANAWALA, *Khán Bahádur, C.I.E.* Received the C.I.E. on June 3, 1899. Is Diwán of Ratlam. *Residence:* Ratlam, Central India.

KHARSEDJI RUSTAMJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her

Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Baroda.

KHARSIA, Thakur Balwant Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 26, 1876. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Kharsia, Bhopál, Central India.

KHARSOWAN, Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1869. Succeeded his father, Thákur Raghunáth Singh Deo, March 2, 1884, as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a younger son of the ancient Porahát family, that came into Orissa in very early times from Jodhpur in Rájputána. The title of Thákur was originally bestowed by the Rájá of Porahát, and has been conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. The State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) has an area of 149 square miles, and a population of 31,051, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur has a military force of 3 guns. *Residence:* Kharsowan, Singhbhum, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

KHEM SINGH, Bedi, *The Hon. Baba Sir, K.C.I.E. See* Baba.

KHEMCHAND, *Tahilrám, C.I.E. See* Tahilrám.

KHENDA, *Thákur of. See* Rám Singh.

KHERAWARA, Thakur Vajesinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of his State is 27 square miles; its population is over 1300, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Kherawara, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

KHERI, *Chief of.* Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States. *Residence:* Kheri, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KHERWASA, Thakur Partab Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1880. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1887. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 500, Hindus and Muhammadans. *Residence:* Kherwasa, Western Málwá, Central India.

KHET SINGH (of Gobra), *Rájá; b.* February 4, 1842. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by one of the old Gond Rájás of Garha-Mandla, and confirmed by Government. Is a descendant of Rájá Karan, and rendered good service in the campaigns that followed the Mutiny of 1857. *Residence:* Gobra, Damoh, Central Provinces.

KHETTAR (KSHETTRA) CHANDAR ADITYA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bengal.

KHETTAR (KSHETTRA) CHANDAR BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on December 6, 1884, for services rendered in the Public Works Department. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

KHIANDA, Madan Singh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1880. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 27, 1889. The population of the State is about 1100, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Khianda, Guna, Central India.

KHILCHIPUR, Rao Bahadur Amar Singhji, *Rao Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1834. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 27, 1868. Belongs to a Khichi Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Durjan Sál, a Khichi Chief. The area of his State is about 272 square miles; its population 36,125, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur maintains a military force of 45 cavalry, 202 infantry, and 2 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The family has a white banner (with black silk tassel), bearing the effigy of Hanumán, the monkey-god. The Rao Bahádur's eldest son is named Lálji Bhawáni Singh. *Residence:* Khilchipur, Bhopál, Central India.

KHIMSIPUR, *Rao of. See* Baisni, Thakurain.

KHIRASRA, Jareja Raisinghji Jijibhai, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 1, 1872. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of his State is 13 square miles; its population is 4377, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Khirasra, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KHIRODA PRASAD PAL, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1852. The title was conferred on January 1, 1897, for liberality and public spirit. *Residence:* Sikandarpur, Hooghly, Bengal.

KHITABAT KHAN. *See* Muhammad Ghaus, Shaikh.

KHITISH (KSHITISH) CHANDAR RAI (of Nadiyá), *Mahárájá Bahádur; b.* April 16, 1868. The title was conferred on January 1, 1890, as a personal distinction, when the Mahárájá Bahádur came of age after a long minority; and it has been enjoyed by the Rájás of Nadiyá (or Nuddea) for many generations, having been first conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on the Mahárájá Rudra ten generations ago. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest caste, claiming descent from the famous Bhatta Naráyan, one of the five Bráhman apostles whom King Adisur brought to Bengal from Kanauj. A *farmán* bearing the seal and signature of the Emperor Alamgir is extant, in which the Rájá Rudra is addressed as Rájá. His great-grandson, the Mahárájá Krishna Chandra Rai, received two *farmáns* from the Emperor Sháh Alam, conferring on him the title of Mahárájá. Since the establishment of British rule in Bengal each Rájá of Nadiyá in succession has been created a Mahárájá Bahádur. The late Mahárájá Satis Chandra Rai Bahádur, Rájá of Nadiyá, was eminently loyal to the Government, and exceedingly liberal, especially to his tenants and to educational institutions. He presented a beautiful park as the site for the Krishnagar State College of the Calcutta University, at the town of Krishnagar, which is the capital of Nadiyá; and he subscribed largely to the funds, both for the building and for the endowment of that important institution. The present Mahárájá Bahádur was his son by adoption, and has only recently (1890) attained his majority. *Residence:* Krishnagar, Nadiyá, Bengal.

KHIVA, *Sardár of. See* Kehar Singh.

KHOJANKHERA, Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1878. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 500. *Residence:* Khojankhera, Western Málwá, Central India.

KHOMAN SINGH, Bakhshi, *C.S.I. See* Bakhshi.

KHORY, A. M., *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Mhow, Central India.

KHUDA BAKHSH, Jamadar, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* The Somáli Coast.

KHUDA BAKHSH, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1883, as a reward for highly meritorious service as Government Pleader. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

KHUDA BAKHSH, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

KHUDA KAKHSH KHAN *walad* **JAM NINDO,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. He is the only son of the Jam Nindo Khán, a member of the Sohrábáni branch of the Tálpur family. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

KHUDADAD KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Sukkur, Sind.

KHUDADAD KHAN, Kazi, Arbab, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Quetta, Baluchistán.

KHUDADAD KHAN *walad* **KHAIR MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

KHUDADAD KHAN RAZU KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

KHUMAN SINGH (of Ghatakheri), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Nimár, Central Provinces.

KHURDA, *Rájá of. See* Mukund Deb.

KHURSHID JAH, Bahadur, *K.C.I.E.,* **Sir,** *Nawáb, Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir.* One of the Premier Nobles of the Hyderabad State. The Nawáb Bahádur, who was born about the year 1838, is the present representative (with his brother, Sir Vikár-ul-Umara, *q.v.*, and his late cousin, Sir Asmán Jáh) of the great and powerful Shamsiya family, the first

among the noble families of Hyderabad, which has been frequently connected by marriage with the Ruling House, and entrusted with the hereditary command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops of the Nizám. Descended from the famous captain, Shaikh Abul Khair Khán, Imám Jang, Shamsher Bahádur, who was a *Mansabdar* in Málwá under the Emperor Aurangzeb. He attached himself to the fortunes of the great Asaf Jáh, the founder of the Hyderabad dynasty, under whose banner he rose to the highest commands. In 1745 he defeated a Mahratta force, and under the successors of Asaf Jáh, the Nizáms Násir Jang and Salábat Jang, he continued his successful career. In 1752 he died at Burhánpur, and was succeeded by his son, Abul Fateh Khán Teg Jang, who became the first Noble of the Nizám Ali, obtaining the command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops, immense territorial possessions, and the titles of Shams-ud-daulá, Shams-ul-Mulk, and Shams-ul-Umara. He died in 1786, when campaigning in Panghul, and was succeeded by his son, who at the early age of four had received from the Nizám the titles of Ba-ud-din Khán, Imám Jang, Khurshid-ud-daulá, and Khurshid-ul-Mulk. He succeeded to all the honours of his father, and became a famous scholar and *savant*, receiving at various times the titles of Teg Jang, Shams-ud-daulá, Shams-ul-Mulk, Shams-ul-Umara Bahádur, and in 1827 the title of Amir-i-Kabir. In 1849 he became for a short time Prime Minister of Hyderabad. He died in 1862, leaving two sons, Umdat-ul-Mulk (who became Amir-i-Kabir) and Ikhtidár-ul-Mulk (who became Vikár-ul-Umará). The former died in 1877, when the latter succeeded him in the family honours, and as Co-Regent of the State, adding the title of Amir-i-Kabir to that of Vikár-ul-Umará. He died in 1881, leaving two sons, the Nawáb Sir Khurshid Jah Bahádur and the Nawáb Sir Vikár-ul-Umará (Ikbál-ud-daulá, Bahádur). Sir Khurshid was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; and he has held the offices of Member of the Council of Regency, and Member of the Council of State. The Nawáb is a fine Persian and Urdu scholar, and has travelled in many parts of India. Like their late kinsman Sir Asman Jáh, both Sir Khurshid Jáh and his brother Sir Vikár-ul-Umará have shared the fortune of their ancestor, in allying themselves in marriage with Princesses of the Royal House of Hyderabad. In his palace at Hyderabad are to be seen the sword and armour of his ancestor, Abul Fateh Khán Teg Jang, a warrior of great size and height. *Residences:* Hyderabad; Shams-ul-Umará's Baradari, Hyderabad.

KHUSHAL SINGH (of Rajaur), *Rájá; b.* 1846. The title is hereditary; the Rájá being one of the Chiefs of the Chauhán Rájputs, and boasting a direct descent from Prithiráj, the last Chauhán Rájput Emperor of Delhi, whose romantic history is sung by every Hindu bard, and whose fall virtually transferred the sovereignty of India from the Hindus to the Muhammadans. Prithiráj perished in battle with Shaháb-ud-din Ghori in 1193 A.D. Eighth in descent from him was the famous Bhoj Ráj of Hansi, who reconquered Ajmir, the old home of the Chauhán Rájputs—Prithiráj having been the son of a Chauhán Rájá of Ajmir by a daughter of the Tomára Rájput Rájá of Delhi, Anang Pál, and having been adopted by his maternal grandfather at Delhi. Fifth in descent from Bhoj Ráj was Dhira Ráj, who migrated from Hansi to Bilrám; and fourth in descent from him was Sakit Deo, who founded Sakit, and whose descendants were the Chauhán Rájás of Sakit and Rajaur. His grandson, Bhupál Deo, had two sons, Yaháni Sahai and Udaicharan; the latter founded the family of the Chauhán Rájás of Mainpuri, the former remained as Rájá of Sakit and Rajaur. Seven generations later Rájá Sawant Sen was driven out of these ancestral possessions by the army of Ibrahim Sháh Lodi, Sultán of Delhi; but after the subversion of the Lodi dynasty by the invasion of Bábar and his Mughals, Sawant Sen's grandson, named Chakra Sen, was enabled to return to Sakit and Rajaur as a feudatory of the Mughal Emperor. Eight generations followed each other in peaceful possession of

the Ráj under the strong arm of the Mughals; and Rájá Hari Singh in the time of Aurangzeb was famous for his prowess, won many battles, and was high in the favour both of that Emperor and of his successors, the Emperors Farukhsiyar and Muhammad Sháh. But in the time of Hari Singh's son, Ráj Singh, the country was given up to anarchy, and during this disturbed period Sakit was seized by the Nawáb of Farukhabad, and was lost for ever to the Chauhán Rájás of Rajaur. Ráj Singh's grandson was Rájá Datta Singh; and the grandson of the latter was the late Rájá Drigpál Singh, father of the present Rájá. Rájá Khushál Singh has two sons, Kunwár Lál Jagmohan Singh, born 1873; and Kunwár Lál Dharm Singh, born 1883. *Residence:* Rajaur, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

KHUSHAL SINGH, Subadar-Major, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred for eminent military services on May 25, 1894. *Residence:* Burma.

KHUSHALRAI SARABHAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KHWAJA.—A prefix.

KHYRIM, A., Khur Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 4, 1871. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, the population of which is about 24,000, and consists of Khasis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Khyrim, Khasi Hills, Assam.

KINNU RAI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1829. The title is personal, and was conferred on June 6, 1885, in recognition of his loyal services during the time of the Mutiny in 1857, when he protected the Stud property of the Government at the risk of his own life. *Residence:* Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

KINWUN MINGYI MAUNG GAUNG, *C.S.I.* Created a C.S.I. on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Burma.

KIRALI, Cholu *walad* **Apsingh Naik,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 1, 1886. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The State (which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh) has an area of 12 square miles, and a population of 1671, chiefly Bhils. *Residence:* Kirali, Khándesh, Bombay.

KIRAT CHAND (of Lambagraon), *Mián.* The title is hereditary, the Mián being the brother of the late Rájá Partáb Chand of Lambagraon, and the uncle of the present Rájá, Jai Chand (*q.v.*) of Lambagraon, who is the head of the great Katoch Rájput family of Kángra. The Mián is the younger son of Mián Rudra Chand of Lambagraon, who was the grandson of the Rájá Tegh Chand of Kángra, and who became the head of the Kángra family on the failure of the elder branch. *Residence:* Lambagraon, Kángra, Punjab.

KIRPAL SINGH (of Dhin), *Sardár; b.* 1836. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the head of a Jat family of Sikhs, descended from Sardár Parsa Singh. The latter was the nephew and heir of Sárdár Shám Singh, who at the time of the decline of the Mughal Empire came from the district of Amritsar, conquered the territory of Dhin in the Ambála district of the Punjab, and settled there. Parsa Singh's grandson was the Sardár Ranjit Singh, who was slain by Kanh Singh, and who was succeeded by his son, the present Sardár. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

KIRTI SAH (of Tehri), *Rája. See* Tehri.

KISHAN. *See* Krishna.

KISHAN DATT SINGH (of Oel), *Rájá; b.* 1861. Succeeded his father, the late Rájá of Oel, on October 18, 1879. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the late King of Oudh in 1849, and recognized by the British Government in December 1877. Belongs to the Janwar family of Kheri, Oudh, of which the elder branch is represented by the Rájá Achal Singh (*q.v.*) of Kaimahra. But the late Rájá of Oel, Rájá Anrudh Singh, was recognized as the head of the Kheri Janwars on account of his great wealth and ability. The family were originally Chauhán Rájputs in the service of the Sayyids of Piháni, having migrated from Rájputána in the sixteenth century. In the time of

Sayyid Khurd, Jamni Khán Janwar became Chaudhri of Kheri in 1553 A.D., with the right to levy a cess on all the lands in that Parganá. His descendants gradually increased their possessions, the Chaudhri Parbal Singh Janwar owning Oel, Kaimahra, and Khogi, and his descendant, the Rai Thán Singh, of Oel, owning many more villages. In 1838 Rai Umrao Singh was the head of the family. The Rai Bakht Singh, grandfather of the late Rájá Anrudh Singh, built a large and handsome temple at Oel. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Kunwár Baldeo Singh. *Residence:* Oel, Kheri, Oudh.

KISHAN KUMAR, Rai (of Sahespur), *Rájá; b.* December 25, 1848. The title of Rájá is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1882, the family title being Rai. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput) family, said to have come from the Punjab, and settled in the district of Morádabad, in the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, by whom the title of Rai was conferred on its then head. On the cession of Rohilkhand, Rai Atmá Rám, great-grandfather of the present Rájá, was *chakladár* of Bijnor, and subsequently he entered the service of the British Government. His grandson, the late Rai Pardaman Kishan, rendered good services during the Mutiny of 1857–58, assisting the British officers who had taken refuge at Naini Tal by sending them money and information. For these services he was rewarded with a grant of estates. The present Rájá received a Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and a *khilat* at the Agra Darbár of February 10, 1879. He is an Honorary Magistrate. He has a son and heir, Kunwár Ráj Kumár. *Residence:* Sahespur, Morádabad, North-Western Provinces.

KISHAN KUNWAR (of Rámpur), *Ráni; b.* September 1857. The title is hereditary, the Rájá of Rámpur being the acknowledged head of the Ráhtor Rájputs in Northern India, and boasting direct descent from the famous Jaichandra, the last Ráhtor Rájá of Kanauj, who was slain in 1191 A.D., when the Empire of Kanauj was subverted by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori. Their Highnesses the Mahárájás of Jodhpur and Bikanir (*q.v.*) are descended from the eldest son of Jaichandra, the former being the head of the whole Ráhtor clan; and the Rájá of Rámpur is descended from his second son, who was named Jaipál. Prajanpál, the fifth in descent from Jaipál, left Kanauj, and established himself at Khor, where the family remained for many generations. There Jaideo, fourteenth in descent from Jaipál, was attacked by Altamsh, and driven out after a siege of twelve years. Eight generations later Karan Singh settled in the district of Budaun. His great-grandson, Rájá Pratáp Rudra, received a grant of territory from the Nawáb of Farukhabad for assisting him against the Rohillas; and subsequently the Rájá Rámsahai, twenty-eighth in descent from Jaipál, established the family residence at Rámpur in Etah, where it still remains. At the time of the cession of the territories of the Nawáb to the British, Nawál Singh was the Rájá of Rámpur, and his grandson, the late Rájá Rám Chandra Singh, was the husband of the present Ráni. He died on May 20, 1883, and was succeeded by his widow. The Ráni has a grandson and heir, named Lál Jagmohan Singh, born in 1877. *Residence:* Azamnagar, Etah, North-Western Provinces.

KISHAN LAL, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Mustafabad, Punjab.

KISHAN SINGH, *Sardár; b.* 1847. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat (Sikh) family, descended from the Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, who acquired some territory in the Ambála district by conquest in 1759 A.D. The representatives of the family rendered good service during the first Sikh war of 1845–46, and also at the time of the Mutiny in 1857. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

KISHAN SINGH (of Rai), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Rájput family, descended from Rájá Indar Singh, who ruled in Sháhpur in the Kángra district. He married a daughter of the Katoch Rájá of Kángra (*see* Jai Chand, Rájá of Lambagraon, Kángra), whither he fled when driven out of his territory by Rájá Pirthi

Singh; and his grandson, Mián Ishri Singh, father of the present Mián, obtained a considerable *jágir* from the Rájá Sansar Chand of Kángra, son of Rájá Tegh Chand. Ishri Singh's sister was married to the Jammu Rájá, Dhian Singh. *Residence:* Rai, Kángra, Punjab.

KISHAN SINGH, Milmyal, *Rai Bahádur; b.* August 13, 1850. The title was conferred on December 12, 1884, in recognition of his remarkable services to the State, and to science, as an explorer in Nepál, Great Tibet, Mongolia, and elsewhere. Belongs to a Rájburah family of Rájputs long settled in Kumáun, who, during the rule of the Chands and Gurkhas there, held lease of the Parganás of Johár and Dhánpur. In 1812 his father, Deo Singh, procured the release of two British subjects from Tibet. The Rai Bahádur has been deputed on exploration duty four times, and has received honours from the Royal Geographical Society, and the Geographical Society of France, as well as substantial rewards from the Government. *Residence:* Kumáun, North-Western Provinces.

KISHANGARH, His Highness Maharaj-Adhiraj Sardul Singh Bahadur, *G.C.I.E., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 10, 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 25, 1879. Is one of the Chiefs of the great Ráhtor clan of Rájputs (*see* Jodhpur), and belongs to the Kishansinghot sept or sub-clan, so called from Kishan Singh, who was the founder of this State and city, and was the second of the twelve sons of Rájá Udai Singh of Jodhpur, nicknamed *Mota Rájá* (the Fat Rájá) by the Emperor Akbar. His Highness is a Hindu of the Ballabhkul Vaishnava sect, and was the son and successor of the late Mahárájá Pirthi Singh. He was married in 1870 A.D. to the eldest daughter of the Mahárao Umed Singhji of Sirohi, and on January 1, 1892, was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness has only one son, the Maháráj-Kunwár Madan Singh, born November 2, 1884, who is now the heir-apparent, as in March 1880 the Mahárájá had the sorrow of losing an elder son when only five years old. The Mahárájá has two younger brothers—Mahárá Jawán Singhji, and Mahárá Raghunáth Singhji. The families most nearly related to His Highness are the *Rájwin* (or royal) family groups of Fatehgarh and Ralaota, which are, however, connected with him only in the seventh and eighth degrees of relationship respectively. As descendant of the Mota Rájá, Udai Singh of Jodhpur, the Mahárájá has sub-clan relationship with the Chiefs of Jodhpur and Bikanir in Rájputána; Ratlám, Jhabua, Sailána, Sitamau, and other Ráhtor Chiefs of Central India; and Idar in Gujarát. By marriage His Highness is related to all the other great Rájput Houses, being himself the head of one of the greatest and most illustrious; viz. with the Sesodias of Udaipur and Partábgarh, with the Kachhwáhas of Jaipur and Alwar, the Hara Houses of Bundi and Kotah, the Bhátis of Jaisalmir, and the Jhálás and Shekháwats. Among the more important of these matrimonial connections, which are interesting as illustrating the inter-marriages of the most illustrious Rájput Houses, may be mentioned the following:—

With the Sesodias of Udaipur (the family of "The Sun of the Hindus").

1. His Highness's grandmother (widow of the Mahárájá Mokham Singh of Kishangarh) is a daughter of the Mahárána Amar Singhji of Udaipur.

2. His Highness's eldest sister is Dowager Mahárání of Udaipur, being a widow of the late Mahárána Sajan Singhji.

3. His Highness's son and heir-apparent, the Mahárá-Kunwár Madan Singh, has been recently betrothed to the fourth daughter of His Highness the present Mahárána Fateh Singhji.

The Kachhwáhas of Jaipur.

His Highness's third sister is married to the present Mahárájá Sawai Madho Singhji, Chief of Jaipur, and is the Mahárání of Jaipur.

The Kachhwáhas of Alwar.

His Highness's second sister was married to the late lamented Mahárájá Mangal Singhji, late Chief of Alwar, and was the (*Pát*) head Mahárání of Alwar.

The Haras of Bundi.

1. The late Mahárájá Ramsingh of Bundi's mother was a Kishangarh Princess.

2. His Highness's niece, a daughter of Mahárá Jawán Singhji, has been recently betrothed to the younger brother of the present Mahárájá of Bundi.

The Jhálás of Jháláwár.
His Highness's fourth and youngest sister is married to the Mahárâj Ráná Zalim Singhji, present Chief of Jháláwár, and is the (Pát) head Mahárâni of Jhálâwár.

To the above may be added that His Highness's mother was a Princess of the "Ránáwat" (Sesodia) clan, being a daughter of the late Rájá Dhiráj Madho Singhji of Sháhpura. In addition to the titles given above, formally recognized by the Government as belonging to the Mahárájá of Kishangarh, His Highness also bears those of *Umdai Rajhai* and *Buland Makan*. The area of the State is 724 square miles; its population is 112,633, chiefly Hindus, but including 8492 Muhammadans and 6295 Jains. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 499 cavalry, 2000 infantry, and 51 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Arms.—Argent*, three towers *proper*, two and one; in chief a Barry of 5—*gules, vert, argent, azure, or*. [This is the Rájput *Pancharanga; see* Jaipur.] *Supporters.*—Two horses. *Crest.*—A falcon rising, proper. [This is the sacred *Garur*, the cognizance of the Ráhtor Rájputs; *see* Jodhpur.] *Motto.*—The Hindi words *Niti Riti*, meaning "Law and Usage." *Residence:* Kishangarh, Rájputána.

KISHEN DAS, Sri, Rai Bahádur. *See* Sri Kishen Das.

KISHEN SINGH, Bhai, *Sardár*. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Kurram, Punjab Frontier.

KISHOR SINGH (of Jhamári), *Rao; b.* 1840. The title is hereditary, and the Raos of Jhamári formerly held great possessions in the Ságar district. The title was originally conferred by the Rájá Mori Pahludh of Chánderi, and has been recognized by the British Government. The Rao has two sons, the elder (who has the courtesy title of Diwán) being Diwán Parichhat Singh Jangjit, and the younger being Jujhar Singh. *Residence:* Jhamári, Ságar, Central Provinces.

KISHORI. *See also* Kesri.

KISHORI LAL (of Gurgaon), *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Rájputána and Málwá Railway, Bombay.

KISHORI LAL (of Muzaffarnagar), *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Marwar, Rájputána.

KISHUN. *See* Kishan.

KIZHAKKE KOVILAGAM MANA VIKRAMA, *Rájá*. *See* Calicut.

KIZHAKKE MELEDATHIL KUNJI KOMBI ACHCHHAN (of Palghát), *Valiya Rájá*. *See* Palghát.

KODANDA RAO PANTULU, P., *Rao Bahádur*. *See* Pandurangi.

KODE NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Entered the Government service in 1874; has rendered good service both in the Central Provinces and in Madras. During the Rumpa and Gudiem disturbances, 1879–86, served with much distinction in the Madras Police, and again in the Golugonda Hill disturbances of 1891. *Residence:* Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Madras.

KOIL TAMBURANG, *C.S.I.* *See* Kerala.

KOLHAPUR, His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, *G.C.S.I., Rájá of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on March 17, 1884. Is a descendant of the Mahratta family of Sivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, being descended from Rájá Rám, his second son, and husband of the famous Tárá Bái. Sivaji's elder son Sambhaji was taken prisoner by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and ultimately executed; and his son Shahu was long detained in prison by the Mughals, but obtained his liberty in 1707, fixed his capital at Sátára, and asserted his rights as the heir of his grandfather Sivaji. Meanwhile Rájá Rám had died, and his widow, Tárá Bái, a woman of great ability and courage, assumed the administration of Kolhápur in the name of her elder son Sivaji II., who was an idiot child of ten years, and proclaimed him Rájá of the Mahrattas. The latter died in 1712, when his half-brother Sambhaji (son of Rájá Rám by another wife) succeeded him, and removed Tárá Bái from the administration. The contending claims of

Shahu, Rájá of Sátára, and Sambhaji, Rájá of Kolhápur, were at length settled in 1731, when precedence was surrendered to Sátára, and the independence of Kolhápur acknowledged. In 1811 a treaty with the British Power was concluded, by which Kolhápur became a feudatory; and as the Rájá remained faithful to the British cause in the war against the Peshwá in 1817, he received some additional territory. A descendant, Sivaji III., died in 1866, and on his deathbed was allowed to adopt his sister's son, Rájá Rám. In 1870 Rájá Rám visited Europe, and died at Florence on his return journey. His adopted son was Sivaji Mahárájá Chhatrapati IV., who was made a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He became insane, and the Government appointed a relative, the Chief of Kágal, as Regent. Sivaji IV. died in December 1883, and was succeeded, by adoption, by His Highness the present Rájá, who was the eldest son of the Regent, and who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1895. The area of the State is 2816 square miles, and its population is 800,189, chiefly Hindus, but including 33,022 Muhammadans and 46,732 Jains. The Rájá has eleven feudatory Chiefs subordinate to him, of whom the most important are those of Vithálgarh, Bávda, Kapshi, Kágal, Ichalkaranji Torgal, and Datva. His Highness, with his feudatories, maintains a military force of 255 cavalry, 1902 infantry, and 67 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. *Residence:* Kolhápur, Bombay.

KOMOL. *See* Kamal.

KONDKA, Mahant Sham Kishor Das, *Mahant of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 13, 1887. Belongs to a Bairági (Hindu) family of *Mahants*, or Chief Priests, the regulations of his order permitting marriage. The area of the State is 174 square miles; its population is 32,979, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Kondka, Raipur, Central Provinces.

KOREA, Raja Pran Singh Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 4, 1864, as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from a Chauhán Rájput Chief named Dháwal Singh, who came to Korea from Rájputána about 600 years ago, and conquered the country. The title of Rájá is hereditary in the family from early times, and was formally conferred by the British Government in 1875. The area of the State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) is 1631 square miles, and its population is 29,846, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Korea, Mánbhum, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

KORI SIDHAULI, *Rájá of.* *See* Rámpál Singh.

KOT KHAI, *Ráná of.* *See* Jai Singh.

KOT SARANG, *Rájá of.* *See* Muhammad Khán.

KOTAH, His Highness Maharao Umed Singh Bahadur, *Mahárao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1873. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 11, 1889. Like His Highness the Mahárao Rájá of Bundi, the Mahárao is one of the Chiefs of the Hárá sept of the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs—Kotah forming with Bundi the tract known for centuries as Háráoti, after the name of that sept. Is descended from Madhu Singh, the second son of the Rao Ratan of Bundi, who about the year 1625 A.D. was granted the feudatory Chiefship of Kotah and its dependencies, for his services to the Emperor Jahángir against his rebellious son, who afterwards became the Emperor Sháh Jahán. Similar services to the latter Emperor were rendered by Madhu Singh's son and successor, Mokand Singh; who, with three of his brothers, fell in a battle at Ujjain against Sháh Jahán's rebellious son, who afterwards became the Emperor Aurangzeb. Mokand Singh was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh. Early in the present century, Kotah, greatly weakened by intestine dissensions, was attacked by Jaipur and by the Mahrattas, to whom it became tributary. It was only saved from ruin by the extraordinary abilities of its great Minister, Zalim Singh, to whom the Mahárao gave up the active task of ruling the State. During a Ministry of forty-five years Zalim Singh raised the State of Kotah to great prosperity. Ultimately, in

1838, it was arranged that Zalim Singh's descendants should receive independent charge of a part of the State, as feudatories of the Empire, and this part became a separate Principality, under the name of Jháláwar (*q.v.*). The late Mahárao, Chhatra Sal Singh, succeeded his father in 1866, and on his death in 1889 was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Mahárao, as a minor. His Highness was a student in the Mayo College, Ajmir. The area of the State is 3797 square miles; its population is 517,275, chiefly Hindus, but including 32,866 Muhammadans and 4750 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 949 cavalry, 5756 infantry, and 148 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The family banner is orange in colour, displaying a figure of the *Garur* or sacred falcon of the Hára Rájputs. *Residence:* Kotah, Rájputána.

KOTAHA, *Mir of.* *See* Muhammad Bakar Ali.

KOTHARIA, Jareja Jethiji, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1828. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 8, 1857. The State, which is tributary to the Nawáb of Junágarh, has an area of 6 square miles, and a population of 2366, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 4 cavalry and 38 infantry. *Residence:* Kothária, Káthiáwár.

KOTHI, Raja Bahadur Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1870. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 8, 1896. Belongs to a Baghel Rájput family (Hindu); succeeded the Rájá Bahádur Bhagwat Bahádur Singh, whose father was Rájá Ran Bahádur Singh; and the family have been seated in Kothi for a great many years, and were confirmed in possession by the British Government. The area of the State is 90 square miles; its population is 18,386, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 35 cavalry, 210 infantry, and 4 guns. *Residence:* Kothi, Baghelkhand, Central India.

KOTHIDE, Bhumia Moti Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1860. Belongs to a Bhilála family. The population of the State is about 500. *Residence:* Kothide, Bhopáwar, Central India.

KOTI, *Chief of.* Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States. *Residence:* Koti, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KOTRA SANGANI, Thakur Mulvaji Togaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1873. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 23, 1887. Belongs to a Jareja Rájput family. The area of his State is 74 square miles; its population is 8642, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 8 cavalry, 142 infantry, and 4 guns. *Residence:* Kotra Sangani, Káthiáwár.

KOTTAYAM, Kerala Varma Raja, *Valiya Rájá of; b.* 1842. Belongs to a family that claims to be of Kshatriya origin, and to have come from the east and acquired sovereignty in Wainád. Subsequently they appear to have acquired some territory from the Rájá of Chitrakal in Malabar, either by a gift or in war. On Haidar's invasion of Malabar the Rájá and all his family fled to Travancore; returned in 1782, but fled to Travancore a second time on Tippu's invasion in 1789, and died there. The family, like that of the Zamorin of Calicut and other Chiefs of Malabar, follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is to the offspring of its female members, among whom the next eldest male after the Rájá is his heir-apparent. The late Valiya Rájá of Kottayam was called Shangara Varma Rájá, and he was succeeded by the present Valiya Rájá under the *Marumakkatayam* law. He receives an allowance from Government in compensation for the estate that belonged to his ancestors. *Residence:* Malabar, Madras.

KOURE KHAN, Jatoi, *Khán Bahádur.* Honorary Magistrate of Muzaffargarh. Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

KRIPA SHANKAR, *Rai Saheb; b.* May 20, 1848. The title was conferred on January 1, 1897, for good service in the Education Department. *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

KRISHNA BAKHSH RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Zamindár of Deogan. *Residence:* Deogan, Palamau, Bengal.

KRISHNA CHANDAR RAI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* in 1823. The title is personal, and was conferred on July 16, 1885, "for long and meritorious service under Government." The Rai Bahádur rendered excellent service as Deputy-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Diamond Harbour. Belongs to an old Baidya family, formerly of Murshidabad, now settled in the Dacca district, and known as the Baira Rais; descended from Sri Chandra Rai, who served under the Nawáb Shaista Khán, and received from him a *khilat.* Educated at Dacca College; appointed to the service of the Government of Bengal in 1841. Is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, Vice-President of the East Bengal Association, etc. He has five sons—Lalit Chandra Rai, physician, born 1852; Vipina Chandra Rai, D.L., of the Judicial Service, born 1854; Hem Chandra Rai, M.A., B.L., born 1864; Sarat Chandra Rai, B.L., born 1867; Gnan Chandra Rai, B.A., born 1870. *Residence:* Baira, Mánikganj, Dacca, Bengal.

KRISHNA CHANDRA BANDOPADHYAYA (or BANERJI), *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Calcutta.

KRISHNA CHANDRA CHATTERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Maimansingh, Bengal.

KRISHNA MOHAN MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899, for eminent services in the Judicial Department. *Residence:* Hazáribágh, Bengal.

KRISHNA NATH, Pandit, Nyayapanchanana, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1892, in recognition of his eminence as a Sanskrit scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. The title *Nyáyapanchánana* is a literary title or degree, conferred by the learned Pandits of the Sanskrit University of Navadwipa or Nadiyá, and refers to proficiency in the *Nyáya* school of logic. *Residence:* Purbasthali, Nadiyá, Bengal.

KRISHNA, Sir Narendra (Deb), *K.C.I.E., Mahárájá Bahádur. See* Narendra.

KRISHNA PERTAP SINGH SAHI, *K.C.I.E.,* **Sir (of Hatwa),** *Mahárájá Bahádur. See* Hatwá.

KRISHNA PRASAD SINGH, Rai, *Rai. See* Rai.

KRISHNA RAO JAIRAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on May 25, 1895, and that of Rao Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Malegaon, Bombay.

KRISHNA RAO MURLI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Dewas, Central India.

KRISHNA RAO BAPU SAHEB JADU, Sardar, Sir, *K.C.I.E.* The Sardár was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1895, for services as late President of the Council of Regency in Gwalior. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

KRISHNA SAH, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* March 18, 1856. The title was conferred on January 2, 1888, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Commission of Nainitál. Is the son of the late Lala Moti Rám Sáh, the well-known banker, who rendered distinguished services to the Government in the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and received a handsome reward for them. Belongs to a Rájput family of the North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Nainitál, North-Western Provinces.

KRISHNA SAHAI, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* April 2, 1824. The title was conferred on January 2, 1888, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board of Meerut. The family has from time immemorial been bankers and landowners in the North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

KRISHNA SINGH, Pandit (Thakur of Bhoar), *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title is a personal one, and was conferred on January 1, 1890, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to

take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Bhoar, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Bengal.

KRISHNAJI JAIRAM VILAIT, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NALKAR, *C.I.E., The Hon.* A Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1888. *Residence:* Calcutta.

KRISHNAJI RAMCHANDRA GURWARE, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. Is Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Satára, Bombay.

KRISHNALAL OCHHAVRAM, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on July 30, 1886. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

KRISHNAMA CHARIYAR, Vembakam, Avargal, *Rao Bahádur and Diwán Bahádur.* The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1891; and that of Diwán Bahádur on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

KRISHNARAO MALHARRAO, *Vishwasrao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

KRISHNARAO VINAYEK DHURANDHAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is Sanitary Commissioner of Baroda. *Residence:* Baroda.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, Appathurai, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, Padur Sitarama, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bezwada, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI RAO, Kanchi, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Travancore, Madras.

KRISTENDRA RAI (of Bolihar), *Rájá Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty. He had already received the title of Rájá on February 23, 1880. He belongs to an old Kulin Bráhman family, originally called Sányál, and long settled at Bolihar in the district of Rájsháhi, Bengal. Is descended from Rám Rai Sányál, whose grandson was Rám Chandra Rai. His grandson was the Rájá Rajendra Rai, whose adopted son was the Rájá Shiva Prasád Rai, father of the present Rájá Bahádur. He rendered good service to the Government during the scarcity of 1874. *Residence:* Bolihar, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

KRISTO CHANDAR GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888, for good service in the Opium Department. *Residence:* Bankipur, Bengal.

KSHETTRA CHANDRA ADITYA, *Rai Bahádur. See* Khettar Chandar Aditya.

KUARPUR, *Thákur of. See* Himanchal Singh.

KUCH BEHAR, Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, *G.C.I.E., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 4, 1862. Succeeded his father, the late Mahárájá Narendra Naráyan Bhup Bahádur, in August 1863. Belongs to a Kochi family that has held uninterrupted sovereignty for the last 382 years in this territory, since their first settlement in the plains; from which family also descend the Bijni and Darung Houses of Assam, the Raikats of Baikanthpur (*q.v.*) in Jalpaiguri, and the Panga family in Rangpur. His Highness was educated, first, in the Wards Institute at Benares; secondly, under the guardianship of Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, in the Bankipur College, Patna, and next as a Law Student in the Presidency College, Calcutta. During his minority the State rendered good service in the Bhután war, 1863–65, for which two guns were presented to His Highness by the British Government. Was presented with medal and sword in 1877 at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Married, in March 1878, the eldest daughter of the famous reformer, Keshub Chander Sen. Was sent to England the same year to complete his education, under the joint guardianship of Surgeon-Major (now Sir) Benjamin Simpson and Mr. Kneller. Returned to India in the spring of 1879, and was formally installed on his ancestral *gadi* on

November 8, 1883, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The titles of Mahárájá Bhup Bahádur were recognized as hereditary by the Government of India in 1885. His Highness was appointed Honorary Major in the British Army in the same year. He visited England in the Jubilee year 1887, to take part in the rejoicings on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, with the Maháráni and children, and was invested with the Insignia of Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress herself, the Mahárání being invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in the same year. Was made Honorary Aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. The Mahárájá in 1888 established the Brahmo Somaj or the Reformed Church in the State of Kuch Behar. He founded the Victoria College for higher education therein, and granted a long term settlement of revenue to his subjects for thirty years, assessments being made on the most approved principles. His Highness established the India Club at Calcutta in 1882, founded Nripendra Naráyan Hall at Jalpaiguri in 1883, and presented house and lands at Darjiling, wherewith the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium was started at that station in 1887, and established the "Anandamayi Dharmasálá" (almshouse) in 1889. The Mahárájá's age is now thirty, and he has issue, four sons and two daughters. While in England in 1887 he received the distinguished masonic honour of Past Grand Senior Warden of England at the hands of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, made District Grand Master of Bengal in 1890, installed District Grand Mark Master of Bengal, 1891. The area of the State is 1307 square miles; its population is 602,624, chiefly Hindus, but including 174,539 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 9 cavalry, 176 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The ancestral banner of the family displays a sword and a blade of grass (with which, according to tradition, one of the Mahárájá's ancestors cut off the head of an enemy as an offering to the Goddess Kali). The supporters are a tiger and an elephant. The crest is a "Hanumán," holding a club in each hand. *Residences:* Kuch Behar, Bengal; Calcutta; Darjiling.

KUDRAT AZIZ. *See* Muhammad Kudrat Aziz.

KUDRUT-ULLA, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 12, 1860. *Residence:* Birbhum, Bengal.

KULA NAND, Babu, *Rai Bahádur; b.* March 14, 1849. Received the title for services in the famine of 1896 in Bundelkhand. *Residence:* Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

KUMAR.—A prefix.

KUMAR SHRI KALUBA, *C.I.E.* Was created a C.I.E. on June 30, 1887. *Residence:* Kutch, Bombay.

KUMARA VENKATA PERUMAL RAZ (of Kárvetnagar), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, having been in the family from early times, and confirmed by the British Government in 1802. Is the son of the late Rájá of Kárvetnagar, Rájá Kumara Bomma Raz. Belongs to a family that was called the Bomma Raz (or "Bomrauze") family, that rose to power in the district of North Arcot about 200 years ago, in consequence of the decline of the Vijáyanagar dynasty. The family cognizance is a white flag with the device of a boar on its field; the family motto, borne on its seal, is *Kárvetnagar Venugopálaswámi Saháyam*, meaning "May Venugopálaswámi—the deity of Kárvetnagar—assist." *Residence:* Kárvetnagar, North Arcot, Madras.

KUMARAPURAM SHESHADRI AIYAR, *Sir, K.C.S.I.* *See* Sheshádri.

KUMARASWAMI MURUGESAM PILLAI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

KUMHARSAIN, Rana Hira Singh, *Rάná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1851. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 12, 1874. Belongs to a Rájput family, whose founder, Kirat Singh, came from Gayá about 1000 A.D., and acquired possession of the State by conquest. The State, formerly a feudatory of Bashahr, was taken under direct British protection after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in

1815, by a *sanad* dated February 1816. Ráná Kehr Singh died without issue in 1839, and in consideration of his early attachment to British interests during the Gurkha war, the Government confirmed the State to a collateral heir of the family named Ráná Pritam Singh. His successor was the Ráná Bhawáni Singh, who was succeeded in 1874 by the present Ráná. The area of the State, which is one of the Simla Hill States, is 94 square miles; its population is 9515, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 45 infantry and 1 gun. *Residence:* Kumharsain, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KUMUD KRISHNA SINGH (of Susang), *Mahárájá.* *See* Susang, *Mahárájá of.*

KUN HMON, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min; b.* May 27, 1843. The title was conferred on January 1, 1897, for good and meritorious service. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Ruby Mines, Burma.

KUN KYI (SAWBWA), *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on April 17, 1890. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Mone, Burma.

KUNATHAMAKOR NAGOJI RAO, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897, for distinguished service as an Inspector of Schools. *Residence:* Coimbatore, Madras.

KUNHIAR, Thakur Tegh Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1836. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family; descended from Bhoj Deo, who in early times came from Jammu, and conquered this territory. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas at the beginning of the century; but on their expulsion by the British in 1815, it was confirmed to Rao Puran Deo, the then Thákur, by a *sanad* dated September 4, 1815. The present Thákur succeeded Rao Kishan Singh on the death of the latter in 1867. The area of the State is 9 square miles; its population is 1923, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur has a son named Shib Singh, and maintains a military force of 20 infantry. *Residence:* Kunhiar, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KUNJAL SINGH (of Bhátgaon), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from Jogi Rai, who was the Diwán of Kalyan Sai, Rájá of Ratnapur. *Residence:* Bhátgaon, Bilás-pur, Central Provinces.

KUNWA KHERA, *Nawáb of. See* Muhammad Bakar Ali Khán.

KUNWAR.—A prefix.

KUNWAR MUHAMMAD LUTF ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* March 20, 1844. Received the title on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Talibnagar, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

KUNWAR PERMANAND, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Government Pleader. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

KURANDWAD (Senior Branch), CHINTAMAN RAO RAGHUNATH, *alias* **BALA SAHEB PATWARDHAN,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* February 14, 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 25, 1876. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Hari Rath, of Kotwadi. His descendant, Trimbak Rao of Kotwadi in the Konkan, obtained Kurandwád in *inám*, and was succeeded by his son, Nilkanta Rao, who received the *saranjam* and the title of Sardár from the Peshwá. The Chief has a son and heir named Bhalchandra Rao, with the title of "Anna Saheb." The area of the State, which is in the Southern Mahratta country, is 182 square miles; its population is 35,187, chiefly Hindus, but including 3409 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 164 infantry, and 2 guns. There are three Chiefs of Kurandwád, all of the Patwardhan family, the Bála Saheb Patwardhan being the Chief of that division of the State that is known as "Kurandwád (senior branch),"—being rather a larger part; while the Bápu Saheb Patwardhan and the Daji Saheb Patwardhan are jointly the Chiefs of that part that is known as "Kurandwád (junior branch)." *Residence:* Kurandwád, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

KURANDWAD (Junior Branch), GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH, *alias* **BAPU SAHEB PATWARDHAN,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 5, 1854. Belongs to a

Konkanasth Bráhman family (*see* Kurandwád, senior branch). Shares the Chiefship of this State with the Daji Saheb Patwardhan. The State has an area of 114 square miles, and a population of 25,811, chiefly Hindus, but including 2548 Muhammadans. The Chiefs maintain a military force of 12 cavalry, 306 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Kurandwád, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

KURANDWAD (Junior Branch), Harihar Rao Vinayak, *alias* **DAJI SAHEB PATWARDHAN,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1852. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor April 5, 1854. Belongs to a Konkanasth Bráhman (Hindu) family (*see* Kurandwád, senior branch). Shares the Chiefship of this State with the Bápu Saheb Patwardhan (*vide supra*). *Residence:* Kurandwád, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

KURIMANIL VALLIAMANIA CHEY KETTI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

KURWAI, Nawab Muhammad Yakub Ali Khan, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1880. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 1897. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Nawáb Dalel Khán, an Afghán leader. His descendant, the Nawáb Muhammad Nazaf Khán, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1858. Having rendered good service to Government, and being without male issue, he was permitted to adopt his grandson, the son of his eldest daughter, who was the late Náwab Munáwar Ali Khán. The family banner is green, bearing on its field a crescent. The area of the State is about 140 square miles; its population is 24,631, chiefly Hindus, but including 3609 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 190 infantry, and 9 guns. *Residence:* Kurwai, Bhopál, Central India.

KURWAR, *Rájá of. See* Partáb Bahádur Singh.

KUSALPURA, *Thákur of. See* Kassalpura.

KUSHABA CHAPAJI KALE, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

KUTCH, His Highness Maharao Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji, Bahadur, *G.C.I.E., Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* August 16, 1867. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 19, 1875. Is Chief of the Járeja Rájputs, who came to Kutch from Sind early in the 14th century, under the leadership of his ancestor, the Jám Lákha Phulani, son of Jára, from whom the clan takes its name. Lákha is said to have completed the conquest of Kutch in the year 1320 A.D. His descendant, Khengár, when only a lad of fourteen, slew a lion with his sword at a hunting party with the King of Ahmadabad, who was so much pleased with this feat that he conferred on the young prince the territory of Morvi, in the north of Káthiáwár, with the title of Rao. After this the Rao Khengár succeeded in making himself the master of the whole of Kutch, with the city of Bhuj for his capital, in 1548 A.D. Khengár's uncle, the Jám Ráwal, fled to Káthiáwár, and founded the State of Nawánagar, the rulers of which are still called Jáms. The Rao Khengár I. was succeeded by Rao Bharmal I., during whose reign, from 1585 to 1631 A.D., the government of Gujarát passed from the Kings of Ahmadabad to the Mughal Emperors. Bharmal, who was at the head of a large military force, visited the Emperor Jahángir in 1617, and received from him most costly presents, including his own horse, elephants, dagger, and a sword with diamond-mounted hilt. A descendant, Rao Lakhpatji, who reigned from 1741 to 1760 A.D., set up a cannon-foundry, and introduced other manufactures from Europe by the aid of an adventurer named Rámsingh; and the mechanical skill and working in metals, for which the craftsmen of Kutch are still famous, date from this reign. In 1809 the rulers of Kutch sought British help; the Rao Raidhan II. being on the *gadi*, but the administration of the State being carried on by a very powerful and ambitious Prime Minister named Fatheh Muhammad. A treaty was signed in that year, and again another in 1812. In 1813 both Fatheh Muhammad and the Rao died. The latter was succeeded by his son, Rao Bharmal II.; but there was so much disorder in the State that the

British Power was compelled to intervene, and to send troops into the Principality in 1816, and again in 1818–19. On the latter occasion the Rao was deposed, and his son, the Rao Desalji II., succeeded as a minor, and ruled happily for more than forty years, till 1860. He took vigorous measures to suppress infanticide, *sati* (or the burning of widows on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands), and the trade in slaves. On the death of Rao Desalji in 1860, the Government of Bombay thus recorded the official appreciation of his career: "Marked by a love of truth and plain dealing, Rao Desalji was probably more than any one else in Kutch learned in the traditions and customs of the Province. He was a careful and painstaking judge, and a staunch and devoted ally of the British Government. With the help of a few Chiefs and Court servants he managed the whole business of the country, and by his knowledge of their character, friendly intercourse, and timely concessions, avoided any struggle with the Járeja chiefs." The "Járeja chiefs" referred to are the *Bháyad*—brotherhood or *frèrage* of the ruling family, being all descendants of the first Rao. The Rao Desalji II. was succeeded by his late Highness the Mahárao Pragmalji, father of the present Rao. During the fifteen years of his rule, 1860 to 1875, he showed himself anxious to improve the management of the State. He framed codes for the guidance of his officers in matters of civil and criminal justice, he undertook works of public usefulness, and introduced State systems of public instruction and of vaccination. In recognition of his excellent administration he was in 1871 honoured with the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. Unlike his forefathers, none of whom left Kutch, he thrice visited Bombay —in 1870 to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1871 to take part in a Chapter of the Star of India, and in October 1875 to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These happy visits are marked by important public works dedicated to their Royal Highnesses—the Albert Edward Breakwater and Harbour Works at Mandvi, which have cost over 12 lakhs of rupees, and the Alfred High School at Bhuj, the provincial centre of education; and the establishment of two "Rao Shri Pragmalji Scholarships" in the Elphinstone College, and two in Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai's School of Art, Bombay. His Highness Rao Pragmalji was described by the British authorities as "most enlightened and liberal," as well as a "loyal, consistent, and devoted friend" of the British Government. Rao Pragmalji built a palace at Bhuj at a cost of about Rs.2,000,000; constructed the Pragsar Tank, which is an immense reservoir of rain-water in the Chadwa range of hills, and a causeway in the large Hamirsar tank; he also built the Jail (Rs.79,509), the Hospital, the Horse and Elephant Stables (Rs.184,303), and the Schools at Bhuj and Mandvi; remitted transit duties, and occasionally remitted import duties in times of scarcity or deficient rainfall. He ordered out cotton gins, and introduced screw presses, and finished the Bhuj-Mandvi road. He was a great sportsman, and killed many wild animals, including a number of panthers. The total expenditure on public works started during His Highness Rao Pragmalji's reign amounted to Rs.3,241,435. He was succeeded in 1876 by His Highness the present Mahárájá, Rao Khengarji, who was described at that time by the British Political Agent as "a most promising boy of ten." In 1877 Sir Richard Temple, as Governor of Bombay, visited the State, and complimented the young Prince on his general progress, and on the accuracy and ease with which he could converse in English—his education having been mainly in the hands of M. Chhotálál Tewakram and Captain J. W. Wray of the Staff Corps. He was admitted into the Council of Administration, at an unusually early age, in 1882; and on August 11, 1884, having attained his majority of eighteen years of age, he was invested with full powers of State. On November 14 of that year Sir James Fergusson, as Governor of Bombay, visited Bhuj, and held a grand Darbár for the purpose of formally installing His Highness, in the name of the Queen Empress, as Rao of Kutch. In the course of his speech on that occasion Sir James

Fergusson said: "I venture to augur very favourably of His Highness's reign. His natural intelligence has been well developed, his mind has been instructed by a liberal education, he possesses a complete knowledge of the circumstances and wants of his country and people, but more hopeful still are his disposition and character. The frequent opportunities which I have had of judging of them, as well as the unanimous testimony of those who have known him from childhood, convince me that he possesses a kind heart as well as a clear judgment, and cherishes a resolute adherence to the call of duty. These qualities are not unknown to his subjects, and they cannot fail to deepen their hereditary attachment to his family and person, which is so remarkable. It may indeed actuate him to deserve and reciprocate it. I doubt not that it will. I shall deem myself very ignorant of character if His Highness does not realize our best anticipations."

On March 2, 1885, a Darbár was held at the Bhuj Palace for the investiture of His Highness with the hereditary distinction of "Sawai Bahádur," conferred on the rulers of Kutch by the British Government. In 1887 His Highness proceeded to England to represent the Princes of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress, and during his absence he entrusted his State to his Diwán, Rao Bahádur Motilál Lálbhái. Whilst in England His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. He takes a deep interest in education, and especially in the education of women. He founded a Sanskrit school or Páthshálá, at a cost of Rs.25,000, and named it after his mother. He also founded the Fergusson Museum and Library at Bhuj, an institution erected as a memorial of the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson. This last cost Rs.32,000. To encourage learning he has founded various scholarships of more or less importance, and has also inaugurated a fund from which deserving scholars desirous to study in England or America can obtain their expenses. Among the scholarships for females may be mentioned the one to Kutch females attending the Grant Medical College in Bombay, the "Kutch Barton Scholarship" to Kutch females attending the Training College at Ahmadabad or Rájkot, scholarships for female assistant-teachers at Bhuj, the Rao Shri Khengárji scholarships, and one for girls attending the High School at Puna. For males the Rao has founded scholarships for Kutchis receiving scientific and technical education in England, for students receiving agricultural or other scientific education in India, for Kutchis attending the Veterinary College at Bombay, the Veterinary School at Puna and the College of Science at Puna; also scholarships open to any citizen of Bombay attending the Ripon Technical School, Bombay; and further gives annual prizes for qualifying for any professional function in connection with a mill, and for the work of a captain of a steamer. It should be mentioned that the scholarships for Kutchis resident in Bombay alone were established at a total cost of Rs.25,000. As a further stimulus to education, and especially with the object of encouraging native talent and spreading knowledge amongst the people, the Darbár annually commissions competent persons to write essays on various subjects, and to translate standard English works into the Gujaráti language. In the matter of public works considerable improvements have been effected within recent years in connection with the extension of roads, the pier and reclamation works, and the erection of new buildings. Since the accession of His Highness to the *gadi* the expenditure incurred by the Darbár on works of public utility has amounted to Rs.6,624,672. Great attention is paid by His Highness to well-irrigation, which has been found by experience to be most suited to the peculiar requirements of the Province, the rainfall being limited and precarious. Other means of irrigation have also been adopted. Under his guidance strenuous efforts have also been made in the direction of reclamation of waste land. In the course of the last fifteen years the number of acres of waste land brought under the plough amount to 83,890, and fifteen new villages have been established. His Highness is a thorough sportsman, fond of pig-stick-

ing, shooting, and all manly exercises. He is, moreover, a firm though conciliatory ruler, and is regarded by his subjects with a deep and ardent attachment. He married the daughters of the Thákur Saheb of Sayla, and of the Ráná Jalamsinghji, cousins of His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrángadra, in Káthiáwár (*q.v.*), on February 19, 1884. The occasion of this marriage was remarkable for the substitution for the old custom of giving Fulekas (grand dinners and a nightly procession, according to old practice) of a small Darbár, at which *nazars* were paid, which His Highness touched, and remitted to be utilized in furthering the cause of female education. His sons are named—Madhubhá, otherwise called Vijáyarájji, born September 2, 1885; and Manubhá, born September 12, 1888.

His Highness's brother is named Karansinghji, born in 1870, and educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; he visited England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, and was then created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and married a daughter of the House of Aramda, in Okha, Káthiáwár, in March 1889.

His Highness's sister was married to His Highness the Mahárájá of Bikanir (*q.v.*), in Rájpatána. The State has an area of 6500 square miles, exclusive of the Runn of Kutch, which is about 9000 square miles; its population is 512,084, chiefly Hindus, but including 118,797 Muhammadans and 66,663 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 354 cavalry, 1412 infantry, and 164 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Arms*.—The coat-of-arms adopted by His Highness's family is most interesting, as illustrating oriental heraldry. The coat is shown in a document kindly supplied by the Kutch Darbár, and was described by His Excellency the Diwán of Kutch in 1876 in the following words:—"(1) The Fort of Bhujia, which overlooks the capital of Bhuj. (2) The Moon, showing that the reigning family belongs to the Lunar dynasty. (3) The Crown, and the *Jari Patka* flag (with representations of the sun and the moon), emblematic of royalty. (4) The *Mahi Muratab*, a flag with a gold-fish at the top, presented to a former Rao of Kutch by an Emperor of Delhi. This is considered a valued present, and is carried in State in all ceremonials by *sowaris* on the back of an elephant. (5) The Trident of the family goddess, and old weapons of the family. (6) A Boat, showing that Kutch is a maritime Power. (7) Two Horsemen, representing Kutch as a horse-producing country, and showing specimens of her military retainers. (8) A Cow, representing the customary title of a native potentate. (9) A killed Tiger, indicating the great historical event from which the title of Rao was derived. (10) The Motto adopted by the family, showing the attributes by which the first Rao Khengár succeeded in regaining his lost patrimony." *Residence:* The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch, Western India.

KUTHAR, Rana Jaichand, *Rana of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1845. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 27, 1848. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Surat Chand, who came in early times from Kishtwár in Jammu, and conquered this territory. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815, and after their expulsion by the British was confirmed to the then Ráná by a British *sanad* dated September 3, 1815. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 19 miles square; its population is 3648, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 40 infantry. *Residence:* Kuthar, Simla Hills, Punjab.

KUTLAHR, *Rájá of. See* Rampál.

KUVARJI KOWASJI, *Khán Bahádur; b.* March 1, 1822. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Appointed to the service of the Bombay Government in 1840, and during a service of forty-six years held various important posts with credit to himself and advantage to the State. Retired in 1886 on a special pension, on account of his "long and highly meritorious services." Was appointed in the same year a Delegate in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Surat. Is an Honorary Magistrate of the First

Class. Has a son named Pestanji Kuvarji Kowasji, born 1860. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

KUVERJI BHAIDAS, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bulsar, Bombay.

KYAING KAN, Kun Un, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. This Chief is Myoza of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. Its area is about 450 square miles; its population chiefly consists of Shans. *Residence:* Kyaing Kan, Shan States, Burma.

KYAING LUN, Kun Maung, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. This Chief is Myoza of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. Its area is about 30 square miles; its population almost entirely Shans. *Residence:* Kyaing Lun, Shan States, Burma.

KYAING TON, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. This Chief is the Sawbwa of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. He has four feudatory chiefs tributary to him—those of Kyaing Thingyi, Maingthal, Thinaung, and Thin Nyut. The population consists chiefly of Shans, with a few Yins. *Residence:* Kyaing Ton, Shan States, Burma.

KYAING YONGYI, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. Is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. *Residence:* Kyaing Yongyi, Shan States, Burma.

KYAUKKULEYWA, Maung Thaing, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the frontier of Burma. The area of the State is about 80 square miles. *Residence:* Kyaukkuleywa, Shan States, Burma.

KYAW GAUNG, Maung, Myothugyi, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Ye-u, Burma.

KYAW ZAW, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Pagán, Burma.

KYE, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1896. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Burma.

KYETHI BANSAN, Kun Than, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. The area of the State is about 300 square miles. *Residence:* Kyethi Bansan, Shan States, Burma.

KYMORI. *See* Kaimori.

KYON, Maung Po, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. The area of the State is about 15 square miles. *Residence:* Kyon, Shan States, Burma.

KYWE O, Maung U, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 6, 1885. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

LACHHMAN. *See* Lakshman.

LACHHMAN DAS, Seth, *C.I.E., Rájá.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 26, 1886. The title of Rájá was conferred as a personal distinction on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Muttra, North-Western Provinces.

LACHHMAN DAS, Thakur, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1897. *Residence:* Dir, Punjab Frontier.

LACHHMAN DAS, Lala, Poplai, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner. *Residence:* Punjab.

LACHHMAN DAS HAZARIKA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 3, 1880. *Residence:* Lakhimpur, Assam.

LACHHMAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1882. The Rai Bahádur

belongs to a family from Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Bombay.

LACHHMAN SINGH (of Kakarbai), *Rao.* The title is an ancient hereditary one. The Rao Lachhman Singh was born about the year 1866, and succeeded his father, the late Rao Udiajit, in 1890. This family of Bundela Thákurs is descended from Bharat Chand, grandson of Rájá Malkhan of Orchha. The title of Rao is said to have been conferred on the great-grandfather of the present holder by the Mahárája of Panna. Arjun Singh, the Rao's grandfather, assisted in restoring order in the Garotha Tahsil towards the close of the Mutiny. *Residence:* Kakarbai, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces.

LACHHMAN SINGH (of Wazirpur), *Rájá; b.* October 19, 1826. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Rájput family of the Jadon clan, originally resident at Karemna in Rájputána. About 130 years ago Karemna was burnt by the troops of the Rájá of Macheri (Alwar) in his war with the Rájá of Bhartpur; and Kalyán Singh, the ancestor of Lachhman Singh, took refuge in Bhartpur. His eldest son was appointed *Fotehdar* of Parganá Ruphas by the Rájá of Bhartpur, but was subsequently poisoned; and the younger son, Lachhman Singh's grandfather, took service in Sindhia's army. He died at Aligarh a few months before the capture of that fortress by the British, and his sons removed to Agra. His grandson, the present Rájá, entered the Government service in 1847, and for his services during the time of the Mutiny, and generally to the cause of education, he has received the title of Rájá, a *khilat*, and various grants. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

LACHHMI. *See* also Lakshmi.

LACHHMI PARSHAD, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Harda, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

LACHHMI PRASAD SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Sakarpara, Monghyr, Bengal.

LACHHMI SAHAI, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

LACHHMINARAYAN SINGH, Deo (of Kera), *Thákur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Thákur is one of the representatives of the great Porahát family, from which are descended the feudatory Chiefs of Serikala and Kharsawan, and other Chota Nágpur Chiefs in the district of Singbhum. *Residence:* Kera, Singbhum, Bengal.

LACHHMIYA NAYUDU, Kamalapuram, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bangalore.

LAIHNA. *See* Lehna.

LAKHAN SINGH, Thakur, *Rao Bahádur.* The Thákur was granted the title of Rao Bahádur as a personal distinction on January 1, 1878. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

LAKHMICHAND, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Damoh, Central Provinces.

LAKHNADON, *Thákur of.* *See* Delhi Singh; *see also* Kesri Singh.

LAKHPAT RAI, *Rai; b.* 1825. The title was conferred on October 8, 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of the Rai's exertions in improving the city of Pesháwar. He belongs to a Kshatriya family, and is the son of the late Diwán Bhawáni Dás, who held the responsible and important office of *Daftri* in Pesháwar during the Duráni and Sikh rule. The Rai is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Municipal Committee of Pesháwar. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

LAKSHMAN BHIKAJI WAKHARKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH, *Diwán Bahádur; b.* August 15, 1835. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. Belongs to a Chan-

draseniya Káyastha Prabhu family; second son of Jagannáth Baji Rao, Mámlatdár in Khándesh. Prior to his appointment as Prime Minister of the Baroda State he had rendered long and meritorious services to the Bombay Government; and while Deputy Collector of Sholápur endeared himself to the people to such an extent that they called their market after his name, "Lakshmanpet." In 1874 he became Assistant Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, and shortly afterwards was invited to aid Mr. Dádábhai Naoroji (subsequently M.P. for Central Finsbury) in the administration of Baroda. He became, first, Subahdár of the Naosári district, then head of the Revenue Department in 1883, and finally in 1886 Diwán or Prime Minister of the State. He retired in 1890 with a pension from the British Government, and handsome allowances from the Gaekwár. He married Bái Sitábái, and has issue six daughters—Gujabái, Chandrabái, Chingubái, Dhakubái, Naobái, and Sundrabái. *Residence:* Naráyan Pet, Poona, Bombay.

LAKSHMAN JIVAJI TILVE, *Rao Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the Postal Department. *Residence:* Ahmedabad, Bombay.

LAKSHMAN SINGH MATHURA SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

LAKSHMI CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Karnal, Punjab.

LAKSHMI CHELLAYA (of Bobbili). *See* Venkatasveta Chalapathi Ranga Rao, Ravu, Rájá.

LAKSHMI KUMARA SHATAKOPA CHARIAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898, for eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Cochin, Madras.

LAKSHMI SHANKAR MISRA PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

LAKSHMILAL DAULATRAI, *Rao Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the Baroda Residency. *Residence:* Baroda.

LAL BEG, *Khán Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent magisterial services in the Gánjám Hill Tracts, Madras. *Residence:* Russell Konda, Madras.

LAL BIHARI LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Sutna, Central India.

LAL MADHAVA MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* in 1841. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family, and is the son of Ishwar Chandra Mukarji, an old and much-respected merchant of Calcutta. Educated at the Free Church College of the Calcutta University; and subsequently graduated at the Calcutta Medical College. During the great Orissa famine of 1886 he was appointed Medical Officer in charge of the famine hospitals that were opened at Chitpore and Sealdah for the relief of the famine-stricken. His good services there were duly acknowledged by the Government of Bengal. He then successively held the appointments of House Surgeon of the Calcutta Ophthalmic Hospital for thirteen years, and teacher of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Campbell School for three years. He has taken a very prominent place among the great oculists of the world, and was deputed by the Government of India to Rájputána, to attend upon His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaipur, whose eyesight he successfully restored. He translated into Bengáli the English text-book on the *Diseases of the Eye*, by Dr. Macnamara, which has been highly eulogized by the most competent authorities. In 1879 he was elected a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta, and has been re-elected in many subsequent elections. Has been several times Member of the Town Council of Calcutta. Was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1881, and in 1890 became a Member of the Syndicate. He is an elected Member of the Council of the Calcutta Bethune Society; of the Calcutta Health Society; and of the India Club. He is a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. He is the first native gentleman who has been honoured with the President-

ship of the Calcutta Medical Society. He is also the President and Honorary Lecturer of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Calcutta Medical School. When Her Majesty the Empress, in recognition of his distinguished medical services, was pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahádur, the Government of India also presented him with a handsome sword and a richly-embroidered sword-belt. *Residence:* Calcutta.

LAL MADHUB MOOKERJEE, *Rai Bahádur. See* Lál Mádhava Mukarji.

LAL MUHAMMAD, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Baroda, Bombay.

LAL MUHAMMAD KHAN, Achakzai, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Gulistan, Baluchistán.

LAL PERTAB SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Assistant Diwán of Rewa. *Residence:* Rewa, Central India.

LAL RAGHURAJ SINGH (of Pandária), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. The founder of the family was Sham Chand; and the late Thákur Gajapál Singh was thirteenth in succession. He was the younger brother of the Thákur Rájpál Singh, feudatory Chief of Kawardha (*q.v.*). Thákur Gajapál Singh has been recently succeeded, at Pandária, by Thákur Lál Raghuráj Singh. *Residence:* Pandária, Biláspur, Central Provinces.

LAL RAMANAJ PARSAD SINGH, *Hira Saheb, C.I.E.* Was created a C.I.E. on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Rewa, Central India.

LAL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Naini Tál, North-Western Provinces.

LAL SINGH (of Bheri), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the cousin of Sardár Bishan Singh (*q.v.*) of Bheri, in the district of Ludhiána, Punjab. Belongs to a Jat (Sikh) family, descended from Sardár Mahtáb Singh, Miran Kotia, a Sikh Chief, well known for his prowess, who flourished about the year 1761 A.D. His son, Sardár Rai Singh, acquired by conquest some territory in the Ambála district more than a century ago. The family came under British protection, with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, after the first Sikh war. Sardár Ratan Singh succeeded his father, Rai Singh; and his grandsons are the Sardárs Bishan Singh (son of Sardár Sarmukh Singh) and Lál Singh (son of Sardár Gurmukh Singh) of Bheri. *Residence:* Bheri, Ludhiána, Punjab.

LAL SINGH (of Talwandi), *Sardár; b.* 1822. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the grandson of the Sardár Dal Singh Naharna, who was adopted by the widow of the great Sardár Fateh Sing, Káliánwála, and inherited his large possessions. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardár Atar Singh, who, about the year 1846, received a seat in the Council of Regency, which he retained until the annexation of the Punjab. On the occasion of the outbreak at Multán, Sardár Atar Singh joined the British under Major Edwardes. His son, the present Sardár Lal Singh, was at first carried off by the troops, but afterwards escaped, and joined the same side. Sardár Atar Singh died in 1851, and was succeeded by the present Sardár. *Residence:* Talwandi, Amritsar, Punjab.

LALA GOVIND JAS, *Rai Bahádur. See* Govind.

LALA SAHEB (of Imlai), *Rájá; b.* 1862. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family, whose ancestors came from Dhamda to Mandla, and obtained some *jágirs* from Sheo Ráj Rai, the Gond Rájá of Mandla, because they were caste-fellows of the Rájá. This was in 1624 A.D., and the family have been settled at Imlai in the Jabalpur district ever since. One of their ancestors married a daughter of the Rájput house of Ratanpur. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

LALA SUNDAR LAL, *Rai Saheb. See* Sundar.

LALCHAND KEVABRAM, *Rao Saheb.* On retirement from the public service, the Rao Saheb was permitted to retain this title. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

LALGARH, Diwan Hari Singh, *Diwán of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 22,

1888. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of about 2500, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Lálgarh, Western Málwá, Central India.

LALIT MOHAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The Rai Bahádur has rendered good service as an Honorary Magistrate, and as Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Hughli, Bengal. Received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Hughli, Bengal.

LALJI PURSHOTAM RAI, *Rao Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.* Both these titles are personal. The former was conferred on December 15, 1881. The second title, that of Diwán Bahádur, was conferred on May 25, 1892, for good service as an assistant to the Resident at Baroda. *Residence:* Baroda.

LALJI WALJI SETH, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

LALLU LACHHMAN SINGH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1869. *Residence:* Dholpur, Rájputána.

LALTA PERSHAD, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces.

LALUBHAI NANDLAL, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 3, 1886. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

LAMA.—A title.

LAMBAGRAON, *Mián of. See* Kirat Chand.

LAMBAGRAON, *Rájá of. See* Jai Chand.

LANGRIN, U., Bor Sing, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 23, 1874. The population of the State (which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, Assam) is about 1200, and consists of Khásis and Christians. *Residence:* Langrin, Khási Hills, Assam.

LANKA KRISHNA AIYANGAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Srirangam, Madras.

LAS BELA, *Jám of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 14, 1896. The Jám was formerly a feudatory of the Wali of Kalát, but has now the direct protection of the British Government, through the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistán. The area of the State is about 8500 square miles, and its population about 56,000, chiefly Muhammadans. The Jám maintains a military force of 33 cavalry, 276 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Las Bela, Baluchistán.

LATARIA BHAO (of Kamtha), *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bhandara, Central Provinces.

LATHI, Thakur Sursinghji Takatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 4, 1878. Belongs to a Gohel Rájput (Hindu) family, which claim to be *Suryavansi* (of the Solar race), as descendants of the legendary hero Ráma. The Gohel sept of Rájputs are said to have occupied a part of Márwár for twenty generations, until they were expelled by the Ráhtors (*see* Jodhpur) at the end of the 12th century. Thence, under their Chief, Sejak, they migrated to Káthiáwár, about the year 1260, and are at present represented in Káthiáwár by the ruling families of Bhaunagar, Rájpipla, Pálitána, and Láthi. The founder of the Láthi State was Sárangji, second son of Sejak, whose eldest son became the ancestor of the Chiefs of Bhaunagar, whilst the third son was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Pálitána. One of the Thákurs of Láwa married his daughter to Damaji Gaekwár, the great ancestor of the Gaekwárs of Baroda; and gave the estate of Dámnagar as a dowry, being in return exempted personally from tribute. The State is tributary both to Baroda and to Junágarh; and in addition to the tribute the Chief of Láwa annually offers a horse to the Gaekwár of Baroda, probably in commemoration of the relationship between the families. The town of Láthi, which is the capital, is now a station on the Bhaunagar-Gondal railway; it has the palace of the Thákur, a *Dharmsála*, a good Dispensary, Post

and Telegraph Office, and the Láthi Anglo-Vernacular School. The area of the State is 42 square miles; its population 6804, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 25 infantry, and 10 guns. *Residence:* Láthi, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

LATIF HUSAIN KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

LAW YAN, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

LAWA, Thakur Dhirat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. The Thákur belongs to the Kachhwáha Rájput family —that is, the ruling family of Jaipur (*q.v.*), the State having originally belonged to Jaipur, and having been granted by the Mahárájá of Jaipur to one of the scions of his family. It was conquered by the Pindári leader, Amir Khán, in the course of his Jaipur and Jodhpur campaigns, and the Thákur of Láwa then became a feudatory of Amir Khán's State of Tonk. In 1867, however, this connection was terminated, and Láwa came under the direct protection of the British Government. The area of the State is 18 square miles; its population is 2682, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Láwa, Rájputána.

LAXAMAN. *See* Lakshman.

LAXMI. *See* Lakshmi.

LAXUMAN JAGANNATHJI, Vaidya, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Lakshman Jagannáth.

LE BUN YU, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 3, 1893. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

LEE BOON YEW. *See* Le Bun Yu.

LEE KIM SENG, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1891. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

LEGYA, Kun Le, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, the area of which is about 1000 square miles. The population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Legya, Burma.

LEHNA SINGH (of Manasawal), *Ráná; b.* 1801. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a very ancient Rájput family, that claims to be descended from the legendary hero Krishna, through Basu Chand, who is said to have taken possession of Garhmuktesar, and to have reigned there about 2000 years ago. His descendant, Jodh Chand, with three brothers, is said to have visited Jwálamukh on a pilgrimage, and on that occasion to have taken possession of Manasawal and the surrounding territory in the Hoshiárpur district. Ráná Chigar Chand, thirty-third in descent from Basu Chand, made his submission to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and is said to have been confirmed by him in some of his lands. The Ráná has four sons—Opindar Singh, Madho Singh, Janárdhan, and another. *Residence:* Manasawal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

LIAKAT HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

LIDHRAN, *Sardár of. See* Mahtáb Singh; *also* Albel Singh; *also* Saheb Singh; *also* Sheonarayan Singh; *also* Sher Singh.

LIKHI, Thakur Jaswant Singhji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1886. Has recently succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is 30 square miles; its population is 1307, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Likhi, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

LIMBAJI RAO TUKAJI RAO, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was

conferred on May 4, 1885. *Residence:* Bijápur, Bombay.

LIMBDI, *Thákur Saheb of. See* Limri.

LIMRI, Thakur Saheb Sir Jaswantsinghji Fatehsinghji, *K.C.I.E., Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 23, 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor January 30, 1862. Belongs to a Jhála Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming a common descent with the Chief of Dhrángadra from Harpáldev, who came from the north in very early times, and established himself in that part of Káthiáwár called Jhálawár from the name of his sept. The present Chief, who succeeded his father, the Thákur Saheb Fatehsinghji, was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and finished his education by visiting England in company with the Principal of that College. He attained his majority in 1877, and on August 1 of that year was installed as ruler. In 1884 the Government of Bombay, in recognition of the ability and industry with which he conducted the administration of his State, appointed him a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. In 1887 he was selected as one of the representatives of the Princes of Western India to present their loyal congratulations to the Queen Empress on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign; and on that occasion he had the honour of receiving from the Empress in person the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He extended his tour to all the chief places of interest in the United Kingdom, in Canada, and in the United States; and was the guest successively of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, of the Viceroy of the Canadian Dominion, and of the President of the United States. He has the reputation of being a most able and painstaking ruler, and has received high acknowledgment of his ability and success from successive Governors of Bombay. The area of the State is 344 square miles; its population is about 43,000, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 4600 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 35 cavalry, 174 infantry, and 28 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Limri (or Limbdi), Káthiáwár, Bombay.

LIN, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service."

LOGHASSI, *Rao Bahádur of. See* Lughási.

LOHARU, The Hon. Nawab Sir Amir-Ud-Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Fakhar-Ud-Daula, *K.C.I.E., Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 31, 1884. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, who was employed by the Rájá of Alwar in the negotiation with Lord Lake in 1806. In recognition of his services he received Loháru from the Rájá, and the feudal possession of Firuzpur from the British Government. His son, Shams-ud-din Khán, succeeded him, but was executed at Delhi in 1835 for compassing the murder of the British Resident at Delhi. In consequence of this Firuzpur was confiscated; but Loháru was subsequently restored to the brothers of the Chief, who had no share in his guilt, Amin-ud-din Khán and Zia-ud-din Khán; and Amin-ud-din was the great-grandfather of the present Nawáb. The title of Nawáb was restored to the family, in 1866, as a personal distinction; and in 1874 it was conferred on the Chief in recognition of good administration. Created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, June 22, 1897. Has been a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. The area of the State is 226 square miles; its population is 13,754, chiefly Hindus, but including 1517 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 94 men. *Residence:* Loháru, Hissár, Punjab.

LOK SINGH (of Babhnipair), *Rájá.* Succeeded the late Rájá Udai Narayan Singh of Babhnipair in 1892. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of the only legitimate family of descendants from the old Kalhans Rájás of Khurása, whose ráj extended from Hisámpur in Bahraich far into the Gorakhpur district. Their an-

cestor, Sahaj Sah, who traced his descent from the great King Jurasindhu of Behar, is said to have come from Rájputána in the 14th century, and to have taken service with his friend, Málik Ain-ud-din, who ruled the south of Oudh from Karra Manikpur. That officer found him and his band of Rájput soldiers useful in suppressing the internal disorders of the province, and assigned him in *jágir* the trans-Gogra district, afterwards known as Khurása, where he settled after expelling the Doms. Tradition says that the Dom Rájá, struck by the beauty of one of the daughters of the Chhattri, demanded her in marriage. The Kalhans Rájá dissembled his rage at the indignity offered him, and pretended to comply, but when the Dom came with his followers to claim his bride, plied them with strong drink till they were insensible and then murdered them. In the 16th century, seventh in succession from Sahaj Sah, was Achal Naráyan Singh, the last of the dynasty, whose fall is related in a well-known legend. He carried off to his fort of Lurhiaghát near Khurása the daughter of Ratan Pánde, a small Brahman zamindár. The outraged father sat for 21 days under a tamarind tree at the door of the ravisher, refusing meat and drink till death put an end to his sufferings. Before his spirit fled, he pronounced a curse of utter extinction on the family of his oppressor, modifying it only in favour of the offspring of the younger Ráni, who alone had endeavoured to make him break his fast, and to whom he promised that her descendants (the present Rájás of Babhnipair) should succeed to a small Ráj, but that as his eyes had fallen out from hunger, so should they also be blind. The curse has only been partially fulfilled, as though there have been one or two blind Rájás of Babhnipair, the majority of them have been unaffected in their eyesight. The avenging ghost of the Bráhman obtained the aid of the river Sarju. A lofty wave rushed up from that river, overthrew the Rájá's fortress of Lurhiaghát, and left not a member of his household alive. The Ráni had fled, on the Bráhman's advice, to her father's home in Rasulpur Ghaus, where the posthumous son of Achal Naráyan Singh, Bhing Singh, the ancestor of the present Rájá, was shortly born. He possessed himself, when he grew up, of a small principality, including Babhnipair and Burhapara in Gonda, and Rasulpur Ghaus in Basti. He was, however, stripped of the Burhapara Parganá by Alawal Khán, the aggressive leader of the Patháns of Atraula, who after a long struggle finally expelled the Kalhans. For five generations the direct lineal descendants of the last Rájá of Khurása held the combined Parganás of Babhnipair and Rasulpur Ghaus. Sixth in descent from Bhing Singh was Madhukar Singh, whose sons, Ráj Singh and Himmat Singh, divided the inheritance, the former taking Rasulpur Ghaus with the title of Rájá, the latter, as Bábu, Babhnipair. The grandson of Ráj Singh, Kesri Singh, was killed in battle by the Rájá of Bansi, who forcibly possessed himself of the Parganá of Rasulpur Ghaus. The murdered man left an infant son, Shúja Singh, who was adopted by his cousin, the childless Bábu Ráni Singh of Babhnipair, and transferred the title of Rájá to the holder of that estate. His son, Abdhút Singh, held the Ráj till 1821, and was succeeded by the blind Rájá Jai Singh, who died only a few years before the annexation. On the reoccupation of Oudh the estate was settled with Ráni Sarfaráz Kumár, widow of Indrajit Singh, who had an infant son, the present Rájá. In 1867 the estates were taken under management of the Court of Wards. Rájá Udhai Naráyan Singh was educated at Canning College, and received possession of the estates in 1873. He has issue, two daughters. *Residence:* Babhnipair, Gonda, Oudh.

LORINDA MAL, *Rai Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

LU NAING, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1896. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Burma.

LUCHMI. *See* Lachhmi.

LUGHASI, Rao Bahadur Khet Singh, *Rao Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 21, 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 3, 1872. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput (Hindu) family of the Orchha House, from which are descended the ruling families of Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand; all tracing their lineage from the same eponymous hero, Bir Singh, who first adopted the clan name of Bundela. His descendant, the Mahárájá Chhatrasal, possessed large territories in Bundelkhand; and is famous for having called in the aid of the Mahrattas against the Mughal Power, and having adopted the Peshwá as one of his sons, who thereby acquired a third of his dominions, and a footing in Bundelkhand. Chhatrasal's eldest son, Hardi Sáh, succeeded him at Panna; and he had two sons, the elder of whom became Rájá of Panna, while the younger, Salim Singh, became Diwán of Lughási. His son, the Diwán Dhiráj Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1808. Three generations have intervened between Dhiráj Singh and the present Chief. In 1857 the Diwán Sardár Singh of Lughási was loyal to the Government during the time of the Mutiny, though half the villages of the State were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of his fidelity. As a reward for these services, the Diwán received the hereditary title of Rao Bahádur at the Cawnpur Darbár of 1859, together with a *khilat*, a valuable *jágir*, and a *sanad* authorizing the privilege of adoption. The present Rao Bahádur is grandson of Sardár Singh. The area of the State is 47 square miles; its population 6519, chiefly Hindus. The Rao Bahádur maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 78 infantry, and 7 guns. *Residence:* Lughási, Bundelkhand, Central India.

LUNAWARA, Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji Dalelsinghji, *K.C.I.E., Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* August 11, 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor October 7, 1867. Belongs to the family of the great Solanki clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from Sidráj Jaisingh, the ruler of Anhalwára Patan and Gujarát. The Mahárána's ancestors are said to have established themselves as Chiefs of Virpur in 1225 A.D.; and in 1434 A.D. Ráná Bhimsinghji removed to Lunáwára across the Máhi. The State was tributary both to Baroda and to Gwalior; but the rights of the latter were transferred to the British Government in 1861. The Mahárána was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and was installed as ruler in August 1880 on attaining his majority. He was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 25, 1889. The area of the State is 388 square miles; its population about 76,000, chiefly Hindus, but including over 3000 Muhammadans. The Mahárána maintains a military force of 201 cavalry, 295 infantry, and 40 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Lunáwára, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

LUTF ALI KHAN, Kunwar Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

LUFT ALI KHAN *walad* **ALADITTA KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

LUFT-ULLA, Maulavi Hafiz Muhammad, *Shams-ul-Ulama. See* Muhammad.

LWE-E, Maung Kyi, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 30 square miles. Its population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Lwe-e, Shan States, Burma.

LWELON, Maung Kan Chok, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier; its area is about 400 square miles. The population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Lwelon, Shan States, Burma.

LWEMAW, Maung Shwe Pyi, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, the area of which is about 25 square miles. The population consists almost

entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Lwemaw, Shan States, Burma.

MADAN GOPAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MADAN MOHAN BAISAK, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the Postal Department. *Residence:* Calcutta.

MADANPUR, *Thákur of. See* Saheb Lal.

MADHAB. *See* Madhav.

MADHAB CHANDAR RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Naihati, Bengal.

MADHAN, *Chief of.* Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States. *Residence:* Madhan, Simla Hills, Punjab.

MADHAV CHANDRA BARDILAI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. *Residence:* Assam.

MADHAVRAO BAJI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. Is Commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's Light Field Battery. *Residence:* Baroda, Bombay.

MADHAVRAO MALHARRAO (of Nagar), *Vishwasrao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

MADHAVRAO SOMAJI MORE, *Rao Bahádur. See* Mahadavrao Somji More.

MADHO PRASAD SINGH (of Adharganj), *Rai; b.* October 11, 1847. The title is hereditary, the Rai being the representative of the great Bachgoti sept of Rájputs, sprung from the ancient and illustrious family of the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*q.v.*). The sept having incurred the excessive wrath of the Emperor Alá-ud-din of Delhi, who vowed its extermination, the survivors emigrated, and for safety's sake adopted the name of Vasishtagoti (contracted into Batasgoti and ultimately Bachgoti), from the saint who called forth their ancestor (the *Agnikula*) from the fire to defend the Munis of Mount Abu against the demons. The Chief, Bariar Singh, descendant of Cháhir Deo, Prithvi Raj's brother, left Sambhalgarh, and wandering eastward, settled about 1248 A.D. in Sultánpur, Oudh. He married the daughter of Rájá Rám Deo, Bhilkaria, Chief of Patti, became chief military officer under the Rájá, and ultimately dispossessed his brother-in-law, and seized the territory. His descendant, Bodh Singh, received the title of Rai from the Hasanpur Rájá of Sultánpur, and aiding the Nawáb Shujá-ud-daulá in his war against the British, was defeated with him at the battle of Baksar in 1775 A.D. His grandson, Rai Mihrban Singh, was driven into exile by the Nawáb, and his fort of Kot Bhilkar was sacked by the latter about the year 1780. His three sons, who in turn succeeded, gradually reacquired much of the family property. The youngest, Rai Sitla Bakhsh, was succeeded by his eldest son, Rai Kálka Bakhsh Singh; and the latter by his brother, the present Rai, on November 23, 1857. He is an Honorary Magistrate and an Assistant Collector. *Residence:* Dalippur, Partábgarh, Oudh.

MADHO RAM, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces.

MADHO SINGH, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1821. The title was conferred on May 24, 1883, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Kshatriya family of the Bais clan, whose ancestors nine generations ago came from Baiswára in Oudh, and settled in the Jaunpur district. The Rai Bahádur rendered valuable service during the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and from the first boldly took the side of the Government. He rendered every assistance to Government, and protected the lives and property of several indigo-planters; for these services he received a *sanad* and a grant of land, and subsequently the title of Rai Bahádur. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

MADHO SINGH (of Bharawan), **Rájá**, *b.* 1852. Succeeded the late Rájá Randhir Singh in 1889, the title being hereditary. Belongs to a Kshatriya family of the Bais clan, this family being an offshoot of the Bais of Daundia Khera. Rájá Mardan Singh

in 1857 gave shelter to some fugitives from Sitápur, and after the recapture of Lucknow made himself useful in restoring order in the Sandila tahsil. He was consequently rewarded with a *khilat*, and a grant of some confiscated estates. He was succeeded by Rájá Randhir Singh, the predecessor of the present Rájá. *Residence:* Bharawan, Hardoi, Oudh.

MADHO SINGH, Thakur, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Kharwa, Central Provinces.

MADHU SUDAN CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899, for eminent services in the Police Department. *Residence:* Bengal.

MADHU SUDAN SMRITIRATNA, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, for eminence in oriental learning, on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Nadiyá, Bengal.

MAGANLAL JAICHAND, *Rao Saheb; b.* December 1, 1848. Received the title on May 26, 1897. *Residence:* Mahuda, Kaira, Bombay.

MAGORI, Thakur Himatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* March 1, 1832; succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on the death of his father, the late Thákur Fatehsinghji, February 2, 1835. The Thákur belongs to the illustrious family of the chiefs of the Ráhtor clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the legendary hero Ráma, and the ancient Ráhtor Emperors of Kanauj of the *Suryavansa* or Solar race, through the House of Idar; the founder of the Magori family, Ratansinghji, having been a younger son of a Ráwal of Malpur (*q.v.*), who was descended from a younger son of one of the ancient Raos of Idar (*q.v.*), who in turn was descended from the second son of the last Ráhtor sovereign of Kanauj. Certain payments called *kichri* are made annually by this State to Idar. The Thákur has two sons, Kunwárs Mokhamsinghji and Daulatsinghji. The area of the State is 75 square miles; its population 3076, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Magori, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MAHA SINGH (of Kharsal), *Sardár; b.* 1849. The title is hereditary. The Sardár Maha Singh belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, claiming descent from Urdhabo Gond, a soldier of fortune who came from Garha-Mandla, and settled in Sambalpur, acquiring a *jágir* for military services from the reigning Rájá of Sambalpur. The head of this family uses the Gond device as a signature. *Residence:* Kharsal, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

MAHABIR PARSHAD NARAYAN SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* The Thákur was granted the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

MAHABIR PRASHAD SAH, *Rái Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on September 10, 1875, for his liberality during the famine of 1873–74, and in recognition of the good services of his family to the Government. *Residence:* Sáran, Bengal.

MAHABIR SINGH DEO, *Bhaya. See* Chang Bhakar.

MAHADAJI BALLAL LAGHATE, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Bombay.

MAHADAVRAO SOMJI MORE, *Rao Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction for good service in the Salt Department, on January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE, *C.I.E., Rao Bahádur.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire February 15, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Bombay.

MAHADEO K. KUMTHEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title of Rao Saheb on May 21, 1898, and that of Rao Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

MAHARAJ.—Generally a prefix.

MAHARAJ NARAYAN, Pandit, Sivapuri, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

MAHARAJ SINGH (of Haldaur), *Rájá Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1878.

Residence: Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

MAHARAJ SINGH (of Patan), *Rao.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, through the Subahdár Ghairát Khán, for good services in capturing the fortress of Dhamoni. Belongs to the same family as that of the Rao Bhopál Singh of Sehora, in Ságar district. The Rao Maháráj Singh is the son of the late Rao Khumán Singh of Patan, whom he succeeded. *Residence:* Patan, Ságar, Central Provinces.

MAHARAJ SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

MAHARAJ THUMMON SINGH HAZARI, *Rao Saheb.* *See* Thummon.

MAHARAM, Kison Singh. *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 15, 1877. The Seim is the Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 7591, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christians. *Residence:* Maharam, Khási Hills, Assam.

MAHDAUNA, *Rájá of.* *See* Partáb Naráyan Singh.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1883. *Residence:* Calcutta.

MAHENDRA MAHENDRA SINGH, Raja (of Bhadáwar), *C.I.E., Mahárájá; b.* September 26, 1835. The title of Mahárájá is personal, and was conferred on July 25, 1881, but the title of Rájá of Bhadáwar is hereditary, and the Mahárájá is the present head and representative of one of the greatest and most powerful historical families of the North-Western Provinces. He is the Chief of the Bhadauriya sept of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs; has married a sister of the Rájá of Mainpuri, who is the Chief of all the Chauháns, and has a son and heir, Mahárájkumár Mahendra Sumrat Singh, born October 11, 1875. The Mahárájá has been exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts, and (together with his retainers) from the operation of certain provisions of the Arms Act. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 30, 1891. Achal Deo was the ancestor of the Bhadáwar family at the time of Timur's invasion, and he appears to have given the name of Bhadauriya to his sept of Rájputs, from the village of Bhadaura, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the Agra district. In the time of the Emperor Akbar, Rajao Ráwut, then the head of the family, slew a famous Meo freebooter named Haitu, and obtained great honours and rewards from the Great Mughal, including the title of "Mahendra," Lord of the Earth. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, the grandson of Rajao Ráwat is entered as a *mansabdár* of 500, with the title of Rájá. At the Court of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, the Rájá Padam Singh, Bhadauriya, was a *mansabdár* of 1500. Azam Shah, the son of Aurangzeb, and the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, granted *sanads* to the family, copies of which are in existence. During the palmy days of the Mughal Empire the Rájá of Bhadáwar was reckoned, with the Rájás of Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bundi, as one of the four Hindu "Pillars of the Empire"; and the history of the family is full and interesting. In the time of Lord Lake's campaigns against the Mahrattas, and subsequently, the Rájás of Bhadáwar rendered valuable aid to the British arms. The late Rájá Samait Singh, who died without issue in 1840, was the son of Rájá Partáb Singh; and the present Mahárájá was the adopted son of Rájá Samait Singh, and succeeded him. The Mahárájá "showed conspicuous zeal and loyalty" during the period of the Mutiny of 1857; his levies barred the way of the mutineers through his territories, and successfully guarded the *ghát*s of the Chambal and Jumna. *Residence:* Naugaon, Agra District, North-Western Provinces.

MAHENDRA NATH CHATTARJI, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Bengal.

MAHENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bengal.

MAHENDRA NATH GUPTA, *Rai Bahádur*. Is an Assistant-Surgeon in the Army Medical Department. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Calcutta.

MAHENDRA NATH GUPTA, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is a Deputy Magistrate. *Residence:* Bengal.

MAHENDRA NATH OHDEDAR, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 21, 1892. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

MAHESH CHANDRA NYAYARATNA, *C.I.E., Mahámahopádhyáya*. The title of Mahámahopádhyáya was conferred as a personal distinction on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. The Mahámahopádhyáya, who is one of the most distinguished Sanskrit scholars in India, belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank, the Bhattácháryya family of Nárit, which has long been distinguished for the zealous cultivation of Sanskrit learning, and the number of learned Pandits it has produced. His father, Harináráyana Tarkasiddhánta, and his two uncles, Guruprasáda Tarkapanchánana and Thákurdása Chúrámani, were eminent Pandits. He married, in the year 1848, the daughter of Pándit Rám Chánd Tarkabágis of Sonágachi, in the Jehanabad subdivision of the district of Hugli. He has a brother, Pandit Mádhabchandra Sárbabhauma, Sabhá Pandit of Maisadal Raj. He has a daughter and three sons — Manmathanáth Vidyáratna, M.A. (of the Financial Department of the Government of India), born April 1863; Munindranáth Bhattácháryya, M.A., B.L. (Vakil of the High Court of Calcutta), born February 1868; and Mahimanáth Bhattácháryya, B.A., born April 1870. He was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 24, 1881; and the estimation in which he is held by Indian scholars is marked by his title of "Nyáyaratna." He succeeded, after an interval, Professor E. B. Cowell (now Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge) as Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta. During the tenure of the Principalship he has taken the initiative in the institution, by the Government of Bengal, of an examination, called the Sanskrit Title Examination, for the conferment of titles on meritorious students of special departments of Sanskrit learning. To this examination are admitted students from indigenous institutions (called Chatuspathis or Tols) as well as from the special classes that have been organized in connection with the Sanskrit College. The Title Examination has been the means of stimulating in some measure, all over Bengal, the rather waning zeal for the cultivation of Sanskrit learning. The titles given—*Nyáyaratna*, *Vidyáratna*, etc.—are those of the ancient Sanskrit Pandits in the Universities of Nadiyá, Benares, and elsewhere. He has edited, with copious Notes, the *Kávya Prakás;* also the *Mimánsá Darsana*, and the *Black Yajur Veda.* He has written many pamphlets, such as *Remarks on Dayánanda Sarasvati's Veda-Bháshya*, *Tulasidhárana Mimánsá*, *The Authorship of Mrichchhakatika*, *Lupta Samvatsara*. He has done much for the general encouragement of Sanskrit learning; and also, by pecuniary help and otherwise, in furtherance of famine-relief, the promotion of education, and the opening out of means of communication. He maintains a secondary school (a High Anglo-Sanskrit School) at his native village of Nárit; and he has not only greatly improved the roads in and near about this village, but has taken a leading part in the opening out of good roads and tramways in his native District. The Mahámahopádhyáya is a Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, the Calcutta University, the Board of Examiners, the Central Text Book Committee of Bengal, the Behar Sanskrit Samáj, and the Anthropological Society of Bombay; and he has lately been elected a Foreign Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at Buda-Pesth. He is also Joint-Secretary of the Hindu Hostel Committee, a Member of the Bethuen (Girls') College Committee, and a Visitor of the Government Engineering College at Sibpur in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. *Residence:*

Calcutta; Narit, Amta, Howrah; and Benares.

MAHESH PARTAB SINGH (of Anaula), *Rájá; b.* January 25, 1824. Succeeded to the Ráj on March 23, 1890, the title being hereditary on the death of his father, the late Rájá Rudr Partab Singh. Belongs to a Sarnet Rájput family, descended from the same ancestors as those of the Thákur of Bánsi. *Residence:* Anaula, Gorákhpur, North-Western Provinces.

MAHESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, *Mahárај-kumár Rao.* Is the brother of the Mahárájá Bahádur of Gidhaur in Bengal. Educated in Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, and English. *Residence:* Gidhaur, Bengal.

MAHIGANJ, *Rájá of. See* Janaki Ballabh Sen.

MAHIMA RANJAN RAI CHAUDHRI, *Rájá; b.* February 3, 1853. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rájá is the son of the late Bábu Sambhu Chandra Rai Chaudhri. Belongs to the Chaudhri family of Kakina, Rangpur, whose ancestors first settled in the district in the reign of Charles I., at which period Ráma Náth Chaki was in the service of the Rájá of Kuch Behar. His son, Raghu Rám, became the *Senápati* or Commander-in-Chief of the Kuch Behar forces. His son, Rám Naráyan, became the first Zamindár of Kakina under the Mughals when they gained possession of Rangpur in 1687, and obtained the title of *Chaudhri;* he died in 1710. His son, Rájá Rai Chaudhri, and his grandson, Rudra Rai Chaudhri, followed in succession; the latter died in 1768, shortly after the passing of Rangpur into British possession. His son, Rasik Rai Chaudhri, died in 1770, leaving a minor son and heir; his widow, Alaknanda Chaudhurani, successfully administered the Zamindári until her son, Rám Rudra Rai Chaudhri, succeeded in 1784. The latter, who was distinguished as a philanthropist and scholar, died in 1820, and was succeeded in turn by his eldest son and grandson; the latter dying without issue in 1850 was followed by his cousin, Sambhu Chandra Rai Chaudhri (son of Rám Rudra's younger son), mentioned above as the father of the present Rájá. He was renowned as a *Vedanta* scholar, and a friend to Sanskrit learning; he founded a Bengali press, and kept a number of Pandits engaged in translating Sanskrit works into Persian, and *vice versá.* His son, the present Rájá, educated at Rangpur School, succeeded to the estate as a minor; attained his majority in 1871. Has founded several schools and charitable institutions; is a poet, author, and speaker on religious and political subjects, and a composer of many national songs. He married in 1868 Man Mohini Rai Chaudhurani, and has issue a son, Kumár Mahendra Ranjan Rai Chaudhri, born September 19, 1874. The family crest is an angel, *volant,* proper; the motto—*Nisi Dominus frustra. Residences:* Rájbari, Kakina; Rangpur, Benares.

MAHLOG, Thakur Raghnath Chand, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 16, 1880. The Thákur was granted the title of Ráná as a personal distinction on January 1, 1898. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the Rájput Chief Ráná Hari Chand, who in early times came on a pilgrimage, conquered the country, and founded the State of Mahlog. The Gurkhas overran the district between 1803 and 1815; and on their expulsion in the latter year by the British Power, the Thákur was confirmed in the possession of his State by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated September 4, 1815. Thirty-four generations of chiefs intervened between Ráná Hari Chand and the late Thákur Dalip Chand, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1849, and died in 1880. Mahlog is one of the Simla Hill States, and its area is 53 square miles; its population about 9169, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 30 men. *Residence:* Mahlog, Simla Hills, Punjab.

MAHMUD ALI KHAN, Muhammad (of Chitari), *Nawáb, Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

MAHMUD HASAN KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Akbarpur, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces.

MAHMUD JILANI, Shaikh, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title is a personal one, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MAHMUD KHAN, Mir (of Kalát), *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1878. *Residence:* Kalát, Baluchistán.

MAHMUDABAD, *Rájá of.* *See* Muhammad Amir Hasan Khán.

MAHOMED. *See* Muhammad.

MAHOMEDBHAI IBRAHIM, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title of Khán Saheb on May 21, 1896, and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MAHOMET. *See* Muhammad.

MAHSUD HASAN KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Karbal, Mainpuri, North-Western Provinces.

MAHTAB KUNWAR (of Katiári), *Ráni.* The title of Rájá was conferred, as a personal distinction, on the late Rájá Tilak Singh of Katiári, in the district of Hardoi, Oudh, on April 23, 1878. The Rájá has recently died, and his widow, the Ráni, has succeeded him. *Residence:* Katiári, Hardoi, Oudh.

MAHTAB SHAH, *Khán Saheb; b.* 1868. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MAHTAB SINGH, Subadar-Major, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred for eminent Police service, on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Upper Burma.

MAHTAB SINGH (of Lidhrán), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being a descendant of Sardár Jai Singh, who joined the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy which opposed Zain Khán, the Governor of Sirhind, who was slain in battle. Sardár Jai Singh obtaiued considerable territories in Lidhrán, Ludhiána, and in Kharar, Ambála, about 1759 A.D. On the invasion of Ahmad Sháh Duráni he fled to the hills, and lost some of his Ambála possessions, which before his return had fallen into the hands of the Mahárájá of Patiála. He was succeeded by his only son, Sardár Charat Singh, who had three wives, by each of whom he had children, who succeeded to his estate in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vanda,* which is the custom of this family. Sardár Mahtáb Singh is the son of the Sardár Budh Singh, who was born in 1812, and rendered excellent service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received a suitable reward. *Residence:* Lidhrán, Ludhiána, Punjab.

MAHTAB SINGH (of Piplod), *Ráná.* Succeeded the late Ráua Amed Singh in 1892. The family claims descent from the famous Chauhán Rájputs of Ajmir. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Piplod, Nimar, Central Provinces.

MAHULI, *Rájá of.* *See* Narendra Bahádur Pál.

MAIHAR, Raja Raghbir Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1852. Belongs to a *Jogi* (mendicant ascetic) family of Hindus; descended from Beni Hazuri, who was in the service of the Bundela Rájá of Panna, and ultimately obtained from his master the *jágir* of Maihar, with the title of Rais. When Baghelkhand became British territory by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802, Durjan Singh, the youngest son of Beni Hazuri, was in possession of Maihar, and he was confirmed by the British Government. The grandfather of the present Rájá was the grandson of Durjan Singh. The Rájá Raghbir Singh obtained the title of Rájá, in place of the older title of Rais, on February 14, 1869; he has a son and heir, named Jadbir Singh. The area of the State is 400 square miles: its population is 71,709, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 10,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 8 cavalry, 227 infantry, and 7 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Maihar, Baghelkhand, Central India.

MAILOG, *Ráná of.* *See* Mahlog.

MAING KAING, Kun Hmon, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population

consisting almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Maing Kaing, Shan States, Burma.

MAING NAUNG, Kun Tun, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 900 square miles, and a population consisting mainly of Shans, with a few Yins. *Residence:* Maing Naung, Shan States, Burma.

MAING PAN, Kun Hlaing, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier. This State has four considerable feudatory States on the other side of the Salwin river, named Maing Han, Maing Sut, Maing Ta, and Maing Tun. Including these its area is about 3000 square miles, and most of the Sawbwa's subjects are Shans. *Residence:* Maing Pan, Shan States, Burma.

MAING PUN, Kun Ti, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population consisting mainly of Shans. *Residence:* Maing Pun, Shan States, Burma.

MAING SEIK, Kun Pwin, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 4000 square miles (more than three-fourths as large as the kingdom of Saxony), and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Maing Seik, Shan States, Burma.

MAING SHU, Kun Maha, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 100 square miles, and a population consisting mainly of Shans, with a good many Yins. *Residence:* Maing Shu, Shan States, Burma.

MAING SIN, Kun Kyaw, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 50 square miles, and a population consisting largely of Shans, with some Yins. *Residence:* Maing Sin, Shan States, Burma.

MAINPURI, *Rájá of. See* Rámpartáb Singh of Mainpuri, *Rájá.*

MAISADAL, *Rájá of. See* Jyoti Prasád Garga.

MAJHAULI, Kausil Kishor Parshad Mall Bahadur, *Rájá of.* The Rájá succeeded the late Rájá Udai Narayan Mall of Majhauli in 1891. He is the Chief of the great Bisen clan of Rájputs in the Gorakhpur district, claiming descent from the famous ascetic Mayar Bhát. The latter, by one of his wives, a Surajbansi Rájputni named Surajprabha, had a son, Biswa or Bisu Sen, who was the great ancestor of the Bisen clan. After him there were 79 generations of Rájás, all of whom were styled Sen. The 80th Rájá, Hardeo Sen, obtained the title of Mall on account of his bravery from one of the Delhi Emperors. Then followed 23 generations, to Bodh Mall, who succeeded in 1564 A.D., and is said to have been arrested for arrears of revenue by order of the Emperor Akbar. When the British Government took the district, the Rájá was Ajit Mall, who was Chief from 1753 to 1806. The late Rájá, Udai Naráyan Mall, succeeded Rájá Tej Mall in 1843, and died in 1891. *Residence:* Majhauli, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

MAJHGAWAN, *Rájá of. See* Har Ratan Singh.

MAJITHIA, *Sardár of. See* Umrao Singh.

MAKAT SINGH, *Rao; b.* 1832. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on the Thákur ancestors of the Rao Makat Singh by the Rájá Gyán Chand, and having long been recognized. The Rao has two grandsons—Lal Singh, born June 28, 1869; and Ladan Singh, born April 2, 1874. *Residence:* Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

MAKHAN KUMARI, Thakurani, *Ráni.* The title was granted on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Lachhmipur, Bhágalpur, Bengal.

MAKHDUM.—A title when followed by two names.

MAKRAI, Raja Bharat Sah, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 5, 1866. Belongs to a very ancient Gond (aboriginal) family, in which the title of "Rájá Hatiyá Rai," originally conferred by the Emperor of Delhi, has been held

from time immemorial. The Rájá is entitled to be attended by a red-coloured flag as a banner, and a *dhanka* or drum. The State has an area of 155 square miles; and a population of 16,764, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Makrai, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

MAKSUDANGARH, Raja Raghunath Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1849. Succeeded to the *yadi* as a minor in November 1865. Belongs to a Khichi Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Rájá Durjan Sal, an ancient Khichi chief of the Rájputs. The State is a feudatory of Gwalior; its population is about 12,000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Maksudangarh, Bhopál, Central India.

MALAISOHMAT, U Lat Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1889. Succeeded to the *yadi* April 10, 1890. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is about 450, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Malaisohmat, Khási Hills, Assam.

MALAK, RAJ, Babu (of Kartarpur, Punjab), *Rai Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Bombay.

MALAUDH, *Sardár of. See* Sundar Singh.

MALEGAON, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Gopál Rao Shivdeo.

MALER KOTLA, His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, *Nawáb Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1858. Succeeded to the *yadi* July 16, 1871. Belongs to an Afghán family, whose ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din, came from Kábul about the end of the 15th century, and obtained in marriage a daughter of the Afghán Emperor of Delhi, with a territory in the province of Sirhind as her dowry. Fifth in descent from him was Bazid Khán, who obtained the title of Nawáb from the Emperor Alamgir, and founded the town of Máler Kotla in 1657 A.D. The State gradually became independent during the decay of the Imperial power of Delhi in the 18th century, but being under Afghán and Muhammadan rulers, it was frequently involved in feuds with its Sikh neighbours, and especially with the powerful Chiefs of Patiála. In 1732 the Nawáb Jamál Khán aided the Imperialist troops against Rájá Alá Singh of Patiála; and again in 1761 the same Nawáb aided the forces of Ahmad Sháh Duráni against the Sikhs. Jamál Khán's son, however, the Nawáb Bhikan Khán, experienced the vengeance of the Sikhs; and being hard pressed by the forces of the Rájá Amar Singh of Patiála, was forced to sign a treaty, under which peace ensued for many years. In 1787 the Rájá of Patiála aided the Nawáb of Máler Kotla against the Sikh Sardár of Bhadaur. In 1794 a combination of Sikh Sardárs attacked Máler Kotla under the Bedi Saheb Singh, a descendant of the great Sikh Guru, Bábá Nának. The Nawáb was besieged in Máler Kotla, and reduced to extremities, when he was saved from destruction by the intervention of the Rájá of Patiála. In General Lake's campaigns against the Mahrattas, the Nawáb of Máler Kotla joined the British army with all his followers, and in 1809 was taken under British protection, and guaranteed against the encroachments of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The late Nawáb, Sikandar Ali Khán, in 1862, obtained the assurance of the British Government that any succession in accordance with Muhammadan law would be respected; and accordingly, when he died without issue in 1871, he was succeeded by the present Nawáb, the heir of a collateral branch of the family. The area of the State is 164 square miles; its population is about 71,000, of whom the Sikhs number about 28,000, the Muhammadans about 24,000, and the Hindus about 16,000. The Nawáb enjoys the title of "His Highness" as a personal distinction. He maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 228 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, including 2 guns which were added to the salute as a personal distinction on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Máler Kotla, Punjab.

MALHAJINI, *Rájá of. See* Parbal Partáb Singh.

MALHAR RAO, Ingli, *Rao; b.* 1827. The title is hereditary, the family having been the rulers of Jabalpur district during the time of the Mahratta Government. The Rao possesses a *sanad* of the time of the Emperor Sháh Alam, which styles his ancestor Rájá Ambaji Bahádur Ingli, and shows that at a Darbár held by the Emperor Sháh Alam a very high position was conferred on this family, and the management of several *tálukas* entrusted to them. Rao Gangádhar Ingli, father of the present Rao, was ruler of Jabalpur under the Mahratta Government. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

MALIA, Thakur Modhji Mulvaji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 1, 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 23, 1875. Belongs to the great Jareja Rájput (Hindu) family which has given ruling Houses to Kutch, Nawanagar, and Morvi; the Malia family being an offshoot of the Morvi branch. The Thákur has a son and heir named Raisinghji. The area of the State is 102 square miles; its population 11,224, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 49 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Malia, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MALIK.—A prefix.

MALIR, *Jám of. See* Murád Ali.

MALKHAN SINGH (of Bharrai), *Rao Saheb; b.* 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the late Rao Saheb Hindupat of Bharrai, on September 9, 1896. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred on Rati Rao by the old Mahratta Government of Deori. *Residence:* Bharrai, Ságar, Central Provinces.

MALKHORDA, *Thákur of. See* Richhpal Singh.

MALLANPUR, *Rájá of. See* Maneshwar Bakhsh Singh.

MALLIEM, Hain Manik, *Seim of.* A ruling chief: *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 16, 1868. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 12,338, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Malliem (or Mylliem), Khási Hills, Assam.

MALPUR, Rawal Dipsinghji Sheosinghji, *Ráwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 12, 1882, on the death of his father, the late Ráwal Sheosinghji Khumánsinghji. The Ráwal belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the Ráhtor clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the legendary hero Ráma and the ancient Ráhtor Emperors of Kanauj of the *Suryavansa* or Solar race, through the ancient Raos of Idar. The Ráwal is the direct descendant of Ráwal Virajmal, the founder of the Malpur State, who was the younger son of Kirathsinghji, eighth Rao of Idar. The area of the State, which is tributary to Baroda, and pays *kichri* to Idar, is 324 square miles; its population is 14,009, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Málpur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MAMDOT, *Nawáb of. See* Ghulam Kutab-ud-din.

MAN, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title (which is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name) is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

MAN SINGH, *C.I.E., Sardár Bahádur.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1886. *Residence:* Punjab.

MAN SINGH (of Mokal), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MAN SINGH (of Sarwan), *Rao Bahádur,* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 31, 1879. *Residence:* Ratlám, Central India.

MAN SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on March 12, 1875, in recognition of the excellent services rendered by the Thákur in the famine of 1873–74. *Residence:* Sukpur, Bhagalpur, Bengal.

MANA SINGH (of Mokal), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the head of the Mokal family of Sindhu Jats, whose ancestors rose to considerable power and importance during the reign of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh. Sardáh Bela Singh (cousin of Sardáh Káhan Singh, Mána Singh's

father), with his son Surjan Singh, fought on the Sikh side at the battles of Mudki, Firuzshahr, and Sobráon; and Bela Singh, severely wounded at Sobráon, was drowned in the Sutlej in the vain attempt to ford the river after the bridge of boats had been broken down. In 1858 Sardár Mána Singh was appointed an officer of the 5th Banda Military Police, and in September he greatly distinguished himself by the gallantry with which he led his troop against very superior numbers of the enemy—when he was wounded in the head, and his horse was wounded under him. On his retirement in 1861 he was made Honorary Police Magistrate of twenty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of his ancestral seat of Mokal, and in 1862 received a considerable grant of land. He has three sons—(1) Naráyan Singh, born 1849; (2) Partáb Singh, born 1852; (3) Lál Singh, born 1855. *Residence:* Mokal, Lahore, Punjab.

MANA VIKRAMA RAJA, *Rájá, The Eralpad; b.* 1832. "The Eralpad" is the courtesy title borne by the heir-apparent to the Zamorin, or First Rájá of Calicut, under the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession goes to the offspring of the female members of the family, amongst whom the eldest male is the heir-apparent. The Eralpad bears also the title of Second Rájá of Calicut (*see* Calicut). *Residence:* Calicut, Malabar District, Madras.

MANASAWAL, *Ráná of. See* Lehna Singh.

MANAWALA, *Sardár of. See* Hira Singh.

MANCHERJI KAWASJI MARZBAN, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur; b.* July 7, 1839. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. A respected member of the Parsi community, the Khán Bahádur was educated at the Elphinstone High School, the Poona College, and the Poona School of Engineering. Has rendered distinguished service in the Public Works Department of Bombay, is a C.E., and the Executive Engineer of the Presidency City of Bombay, in recognition whereof he has been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, as well as Khán Bahádur. Is a J. P. of Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University; an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineering, and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Was elected President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in April 1890. Married Gulbái, daughter of Danaji Kueeoji, Mirza; and has issue a son, named Murzban, born August 15, 1858, and a daughter, Mithibái, married to Jehangir D. Mugasett, Esq., of Calicut. *Residence:* Bombay.

MANCHERJI MEHRWANJI BHAUNAGRI, Sir, *K.C.I.E., M.P.* Is Member of Parliament for the North-East Division of Bethnal Green, London. Has acted as the representative of His Highness the Mahárájá of Bhaunagar on many important occasions in England; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, June 28, 1886, for his distinguished services both to the State of Bhaunagar and to the Indian Empire, and a K.C.I.E. on June 22, 1897. Is a Member of Council of the National Indian Association and of other public bodies. *Residence:* 3 Cromwell Crescent, London, S.W.; Bhaunagar, Káthiáwár, Bombay; and Carlton Club, London.

MANCHERJI RUSTAMJI DHOLU, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. Created a C.I.E. on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Aden.

MANDA, *Rájá of. See* Rámpartáb Singh.

MANDAWAL, Rawat Kesri Singh, *Ráwat of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1858. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1861. Belongs to a Doria Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 2000. *Residence:* Mandáwal, Western Málwá, Central India.

MANDAYAM ANANTAMPILLAI SINGARACHARIYAR, *Rao Bahádur. See* Anantampillai.

MANDHATA, *Rao of. See* Yashwant Singh.

MANDHATA, Thakur Piar Singh, *Thákur of; b.* 1883. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of the late Thákur Moti Singh on May 13, 1895. The founder

of the family was the Thákur Chhatar Singh. *Residence:* Mandháta, Nimár, Central Provinces.

MANDI, His Highness Raja Bije Sain Bahadur, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor January 26, 1851. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family of the *Chandravansi* or Lunar race, whose successive Rájás ruled from the earliest ages over the combined States of Suket and Mandi, until the year 1200 A.D. About that time the reigning Chief of Suket, named Sahu Sain, quarrelled with his younger brother; the latter left Suket to seek his fortunes elsewhere, and his descendant, Ajbar Sain, founded the town of Mandi, and was the first Rájá of this State. At the time of the Gurkha invasion in 1803, Isri Sain was the Rájá of Mandi; he submitted to the invaders on condition of being left unmolested. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas by the British Power in 1815, Mandi came under the control of the Superintendent of the Hill States appointed by the Sikh Government of Lahore, and it suffered greatly from the turbulence of the Sikh army after the death of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in 1839. General Ventura, the Sikh commander, invaded the State, and reduced the celebrated fort of Kamlagarh, and the Rájá in vain besought the aid of the British. But at last, about the time of the first Sikh war, the British Government consented to intervene. In February 1846 the Rájá Balbir Sain formally tendered his allegiance. By the treaty of March 1846 with the Sikhs, Mandi with the whole of the Jálandhar Doáb was ceded to the British Government; and Rájá Balbir Sain in October of the same year received a *sanad*, confirming him in his possessions under conditions of feudal service. Balbir Sain died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, then a minor. According to the traditions of the country there were at one time no fewer than 300 fortresses in this State; but of these only about ten now exist in any preservation—the most famous being the hill-fort of Kamlagarh mentioned above. The area of the State is 1125 square miles; its population is about 140,000, chiefly Hindus, but including more than 2000 Muhammadans. The Rájá Bahádur maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 1600 infantry, and 10 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Mandi, Punjab.

MANDVA, Rana Jitsinghji, *Ráná of* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor September 13, 1890. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 7 square miles. *Residence:* Mandva, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

MANEKCHAND KAPURCHAND, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MANEKJI JAMSETJI CHANDANA, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MANEKJI KAVASJI DOTIVALA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 3, 1893. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

MANEKJI KHARSIDJI NARIMAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Bombay.

MANEPANDA MUTANNAH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

MANESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH (of Mallanpur), *Rájá; b.* 1850. The title of the family having been originally Rao, that of Rájá was recognized as hereditary in 1864, when the present Rájá succeeded to it as a minor. Belongs to a Raikwár family, descended from the Raikwárs of Baundi (*see* Sarabjit Singh, Rájá). The founder of this branch of the family was Ratan Singh. About the year 1580 A.D. the family acquired considerable possessions in the Sitápur district, and subsequently extended their territory into the districts of Kheri and Bahraich. Rájá Maneshwar Bakhsh Singh, Raikwár, was educated at Benares and Lucknow under the Court of Wards, by whom his estates were managed for many years. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has a son and heir, Kunwár Debi Bakhsh Singh. *Residence:* Mallanpur, Kheri, Oudh.

MANGAL KHAN, Rana Jit Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1830. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 9, 1844. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu)

family. The State was anciently a feudatory of Kahlur (*q.v.*); but after the expulsion of the Gurkhas, who had overrun it from 1803 to 1815, by the British Power, the latter declared Mangal to be dependent only on the British Government. The *sanad* of the latter is dated December 20, 1815. The Ráná has a son and heir, named Tilok Singh. The area of the State, which is one of the Simla Hill States, is 13 square miles; its population is 1060, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 25 men. *Residence:* Mangal, Simla Hills, Punjab.

MANGAL KHAN, *alias* **AHMAD NUR KHAN,** *Khán Bahádur*. *See* Ahmad Nur Khán.

MANGAL SAIN, Babu, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

MANGAL SINGH, *C.I.E.* **(of Bhinai),** *Rájá Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Ajmir.

MANGAL SINGH, Thakur (of Garhi), *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur*. The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Thákur was created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Alwar, Rájputána.

MANGALGARH, *Thákur of*. *See* Chhatar Sal, Thákur.

MANGESH ANAJI, *Rao Saheb; b.* September 30, 1853. Received the title November 22, 1897. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

MANGESH ANNAJI, *Rao Saheb*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

MANGI LAL, Seth, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Mathura, North-Western Provinces.

MANI LAL BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

MANI LAL NAHAR, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.

MANIBHAI JASBHAI, *Diwán Bahádur, His Excellency*. Prime Minister of Baroda; *b.* 1844. The title of Diwán Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on October 30, 1884. His Excellency has rendered valuable service to His Highness the Gaekwár, to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, and in other States of Western India. Belongs to a Vadnagra Nagar Bráhman family of Nariad in Gujarát. In 1870 he was invited by His Highness the Nawáb of Junágadh to a seat in his Council; and becoming Chief Justice of that State, he introduced important reforms in the Judicial and Police Department. Between 1872 and 1876 he rendered admirable service as native assistant to the Resident, first at Pálanpur, and then at Baroda, and on September 25, 1875, at a public Darbár held at Baroda, the title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on him, together with a valuable *khilat*. In May 1876 Mr. Manibhai was appointed Diwán of Kutch, at the express desire of his late Highness the Mahárájá Pragmalji, then Rao of Kutch. Here he introduced great and most beneficial reforms in all departments, especially in the collection of the revenue, and in education and sanitation; and his tact and judgment largely contributed to the settlement of a long-standing dispute as to jurisdiction between the Rao and his feudatories of the Royal House, the *Bhayad*. In 1884 he obtained the title of Diwán Bahádur, with a valuable *khilat*. With a short interval, during which he returned to the Baroda Service, he administered the government of Kutch until the close of 1885, and on again returning to Baroda, he received very substantial recognition of the value of his services from His Highness the present Rao of Kutch. For more than four years he was at the head of various departments in Baroda, and in May 1890 the Mahárájá Gaekwár appointed him Diwán or Prime Minister of that great State. In Baroda his administration has been thoroughly successful, and he has also published some important works in Gujaráti and English. He has issue, three daughters and two sons—Motibhai (of the University of Bombay), aged about twenty-nine; and Hirabhai, aged about twenty. *Residence:* Petlad, Baroda State.

MANIKCHARI, *Rájá of.* *See* Niephrodsyne.

MANIKJI KAWASJI DOTIVALA, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Manekji.

MANIPUR, Raja Chura Chand, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1886. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 18, 1891. Belongs to a Kshátriya (Hindu) family, descended from Rájá Churai Romba, who obtained the Ráj about the beginning of the 18th century. His adopted son (formerly named Pamheiba) was the Rájá Gharib Nawáz, who made several successful invasions of Burma. In the time of his grandson, the Rájá Jai Singh (*alias* Ching Tung Romba), the Burmese invaded Manipur; the Rájá was compelled to seek British aid, and a treaty was concluded in 1762. Again in 1824, in the reign of the Rájá Gambhir Singh, the State was overrun by the Burmese, but the latter were at length expelled by the aid of British levies, and when peace was concluded in 1826 Gambhir Singh was able to extend his boundaries by the inclusion of the Kubo valley. The latter territory was, however, restored to Burma in 1834. In that year the Rájá Gambhir Singh died, and the State subsequently has suffered much from internal dissensions and frequent changes of rulers. These disorders at length became unendurable, and in 1890 the Government of India resolved to put an end to them. The first attempt to intervene was disastrous, as it was attended by the massacre of a considerable British force, including some high officers of State. The outrage was immediately followed by condign punishment, and all those who were responsible for the massacre were either hanged or otherwise rigorously dealt with. In this State the Prince next in succession to the *gadi* has the courtesy title of *Yuvaráj* or *Jubaráj*, and the next in dignity to him is called the *Senápati* (sometimes spelt "Senaputty"). On the deposition of the late Rájá—who had enjoyed the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction—these persons were found to have been implicated in the recent outrages, and were punished accordingly. The State had technically lapsed, on account of the rebellion, but it was resolved to select a youthful Rájá from among the descendants of the ruling family, and to continue the political existence of Manipur as a feudatory State, and thereupon the present Rájá was placed on the *gadi.* The State has an area of about 8000 square miles, and a population estimated at about 220,000, chiefly Hindus, but including about 4881 Muhammadans, and 85,288 belonging to various Hill tribes. *Residence:* Manipur, Assam.

MANIWARA, *Rao Saheb of.* *See* Dharup Singh; *see also* Sarup Singh.

MANMATHA NATH MITRA, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1868. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Calcutta.

MANNU LAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1836. Granted the title for meritorious services on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Delhi.

MANOHAR SINGH (of Pathrála), *Sardár; b.* 1839. The title is hereditary. Sardár Diwán Singh, grandfather of the present Sardár, and son of Sardár Sohel Singh, about the year 1759 A.D. conquered certain territory in the Jálandhar district. His brother-in-law, Sardár Baghel Singh, was also a celebrated Sikh leader of those days. When the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh conquered the Jálandhar Doáb, he deprived the family of much of their possessions. One of the sons of Sardár Diwán Singh was the late Sardár Fateh Singh, father of the present Sardár. Sardár Manohar Singh has two sons—Sardár Sundar Singh and Sardár Dasaundha Singh. *Residence:* Pathrála, Jálandhar, Punjab.

MANSA, Rawal Shri Takhtsinghji, *Ráwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor May 18, 1889. Belongs to a Chaura Rájput (Hindu) family, whose founder, Ráwal Sursinghji, a scion of the ancient Chaura Rájput dynasty that reigned at Anhilwára Patan, 746 to 942 A.D., appears to have obtained an assignment of territory at Mansa on the downfall of the Anhilwára Patan dynasty. The late Ráwal of Mansa, Rájsinghji Bhimsinghji, was fourteenth in descent from Sursinghji. The area of the State is 73 square miles; its population is 13,299, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Mánsa, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MANSHARAM *walad* **WATANMAL,** *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 14, 1888. *Residence:* Sehwan, Sind.

MANSUKH RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Berar.

MANUJI RAGHUJI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MAOIONG, Jit Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1842. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 27, 1867. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 1646, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Maoiong, Khási Hills, Assam.

MAOSANRAM, Sam Burai, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 28, 1890. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 1104, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Maosanram, Khási Hills, Assam.

MARDAN SINGH (of Pindárna), *Thákur; b.* 1854. The title is hereditary, having been originally granted by the Rájá Mardán Singh of Garha-Mandha to an ancestor of this family named the Ráwat Parshád, who had saved his (the Rájá's) life from the Rájá of Tehri. Belongs to the same family as that of the Thákur Gaya Parshád of Ságar. *Residence:* Pindárna, Ságar, Central Provinces.

MARH PIPARIA, *Rao of. See* Sultán Singh.

MARIAO, Burom, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 5, 1888. The Seim is Chief of one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, under the Chief Commissioner of Assam; its population is 3669, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Mariao, Khási Hills, Assam.

MAROTIRAO BHUJANGRAO, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

MARTAND WAMAN SHOTRYA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Baroda, Bombay.

MARWAR, *His Highness the Mahárájá of. See* Jodhpur.

MARZBAN, Mancherji Kawasji, *C.I.E. See* Mancherji.

MASUD ALI MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The Prince is the twelfth son of the late King of Oudh, and bears the title as the courtesy title of his high rank. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MASUDA, Rao Saheb Singh Saheb, *C.I.E., Thákur of.* The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Thákur was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Masuda, Ajmir, Rájputána.

MASUKHRAM MULJI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Ahmedabad, Bombay.

MATA DIN, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. The Rai Bahádur has rendered long and meritorious services to Government in the Judicial Department, and was for some time Subordinate Judge of Muzaffarpur. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

MATANPUR (Belkhera), *Thákur of. See* Purandhar Singh.

MATHOJI SHELKE, Dada, *Rao Saheb. See* Dada.

MATHURA DAS, *Rai Saheb.* Granted the title May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Military Works Department, Simla.

MATHURA MOHAN MUKHARJI, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

MATHUSAMI AIYAR NATARAJAIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Is District Registrar, Tanjore. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Tanjore, Madras.

MATHWAR, Rana Ranjit Singh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1865. Belongs to a Bhilala family. The area of the State is about 140 square miles; its population is about 2630, chiefly

Hindus. *Residence:* Mathwár, Bhopáwar, Central India.

MAUKME, Kun Hmon, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 2500 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans, but with some Yins. *Residence:* Maukme, Shan States, Burma.

MAULA BAKHSH, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Khorasan.

MAULADAD KHAN *walad* **WALIDAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MAULAVI.—A prefix (Muhammadan).

MAULVI. *See* Maulavi.

MAUNG.—A (Burmese) prefix.

MAUNG MAN, Kun Wa, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of 25 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans, but with some Yins. *Residence:* Maung Man, Shan States, Burma.

MAYA DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; and that of Rai Bahádur on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Firozpur, Punjab.

MAYA DAS, Lala, Salmi, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Ráwal Pindi, Punjab.

MAYARAM SHAMBHUNATH, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 28, 1878. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

MAZHAR ALI KHAN, Mian, *Khán Bahádur.* The Mián received the title of Khán Bahádur on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Kurwai, Central India.

MEDAM SUBBANNA CHETTIAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Is Councillor of Karnul, Madras. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Karnul, Madras.

MEDINI PARSHAD, Babu, *Rai Bahádur.* The Bábu received the title of Rai Bahádur on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Monghyr, Bengal.

MEGHRAJ KOTHARI, *alias* **MEGHRAJ OSWAL (of Murshidabad, Bengal),** *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1867, for services rendered to Government during the Bhután war. *Residences:* Goálpára, Assam; and Azamganj, Murshidabad.

MEHDI ALI, *Nawáb Mohsin-ul-Mulk.* The Nawáb was formerly Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan. For distinguished services to that Government His Highness was pleased to confer on him the title of Nawáb Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The Nawáb has occupied some of the most responsible posts in the State of Hyderabad, in whose service also he has visited Europe, with his colleague the Nawáb Mehdi Hasan, Fateh Nawáz Jang Bahádur, and received the high acknowledgments both of His Highness the Nizám and of the British Government. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MEHDI ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the son of Nawáb Jafar Ali Khán, who was the grandson of a daughter of Saádat Khán, Burhán-ul-Mulk, King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate in Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MEHDI ALI KHAN, Muhammad (of Hasanpur), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the head of the Musalmán branch of the great Bachgoti clan, and one of the most important Chiefs in Southern Oudh. For an account of the Hindu branch of this clan, see the articles on Madho Parshad Singh, Rai of Adharganj, and Partáb Bahádur Singh, Rájá of Kurwár. Júra Rae, great-grandson of Bariar Singh, had three sons, of whom Pirthipat Singh founded the Kurwar branch and Jai Chand was the ancestor of the great Hasanpur branch. Tilok Chand, son of Jai Chand, according to tradition, fell a prisoner into the Emperor Bábar's hands, and to regain his liberty adopted the Musalmán faith, his name being changed to Tátar Khán; with the name he received the title of Khán Bahádur or Khán-i-Ázam, from which his sons adopted the name of Khanza-

das. The most famous of his descendants is his grandson, Hasan Khán, the founder of the village of Hasanpur and the favourite courtier of King Sher Sháh, who visited Hasanpur, or Narwál as it was then called. Sher Sháh delegated to Hasan Khán the power of conferring the title of Rájá on whom he pleased within the limits of Banouhda: no assumption of a *talúqa* in Eastern Oudh was complete without investiture by homage to him. He collected allies and a large army to settle with the Chief of Rewa a question of precedence, but the latter shirked the conflict and failed to appear at the rendezvous. Hasan Khán died at Hasanpur and was buried in the family mausoleum to the west of that town. Ismail Khán, fourth in descent from Hasan Khán, is noted for his feud with his half-brother, Hyat Khán of Maniarpur, whom he eventually killed. His grandson continued the feud and seized from the Maniarpur family the Kanait estate, comprising twelve villages, the names of which he changed to Sháhpur. The sons of Hyat Khán determined to avenge their father's death, and stealing into Zabardast Khán's fort at night found him sleeping alone. Instead of killing him, they took up his turban, sword and slippers, and left their own instead to show how far he had been in their power. This incident led to a reconciliation and the recognition by Zabardast Khán of the separate Maniarpur estate. Roshan Ali Khán succeeded his father, Zabardast Khán, and rashly opposed the Nawáb (Safdar Jang), by whom he was killed in battle. The estates were held in direct management until 1809, when Ashraf Ali obtained possession of them. He was succeeded ten years later by his son, Husain Ali, who took an active part against the English during the Mutiny: he commanded the infantry of the rebel army at the battle of Sultánpur (March 22, 1858), in which his son was killed. Under the terms of the general amnesty he was maintained in possession of his estates on the reoccupation of Oudh, and died in November 1860, being succeeded by his brother, Khairat Ali. Rájá Muhammad Ali succeeded his father, Khairat Ali, in 1869. He was an Honorary Magistrate of the third class. He was succeeded by the present Rájá in 1896.

MEHDI HASAN, *Nawáb Fateh Nawáz Jang Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur was formerly Home Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan, having been promoted to that office from the high and responsible post of Chief Justice of Hyderabad. For distinguished services to that Government His Highness was pleased to confer on him the title of Nawáb Fateh Nawáz Jang Bahádur. The Nawáb is well known as a powerful writer in the *Times* and other organs of public opinion, and in the service of the State of Hyderabad he visited Europe, with his colleague the Nawáb Mehdi Ali Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and received the high acknowledgments both of His Highness the Nizám and of the British Government. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MEHDI HASAN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the son of Ikhtiár-ud-daulá, grandson of Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Sultánpur, Oudh.

MEHDI HASAN KHAN, Mirza, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur having married the daughter of a daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of Mirza Ali Jáh Bahádur. *Residence:* Sultánpur, Oudh.

MEHDI HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of Mirza Wála Jáh Bahádur, and holds this courtesy title as a descendant of one of the Kings of Oudh. The Mirza Wála Jáh Bahádur's grandfather was the grandson of the son of one of the daughters of Saádat Khán, Burhán-ul-Mulk, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Sultánpur, Oudh.

MEHER HOSHANG DASTUR, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title of Khán Saheb on May 21, 1898; and that of Khán Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

MEHR NAJAF KHAN, Muhammad, *Mir.* *See* Muhammad Najaf Khán.

MEHR SINGH, Chhachi, *Sardár; b.* 1857. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of a Kohli

Kshatriya family, whose ancestor, Sardár Tehil Singh, came long ago from Bhatneo, settled at Salárgarh in Chhach in the Ráwal Pindi district of the Punjab, and made considerable conquests. A descendant of Sardár Tehil Singh, named Sardár Jiwan Singh, entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore; served with credit at Bannu, Tank, Mitha Tiwána, and elsewhere; and for eight years was stationed at Dera Ismail Khán. During the rebellion of 1848 Sardár Jiwan Sing, with his son Sardár Gurdit Singh (father of the present Sardár), rendered excellent service to the Government; they joined Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, and served under him to the end of the war. Sardár Jiwan Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son Sardár Gurdit Singh, who again rendered admirable service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sardár. *Residence:* Jhelum, Punjab.

MEHR-ULLA KHAN, Sardar, *Nawáb.* The title of Nawáb is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

MEHRAN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Thal, Sind.

MEHRBAN-I-DOSTAN SRI HARI HARA MARDARAJA DEVU GARU, Saheb (of Kallikota and Attagada), *Rájá.* Received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Gánjám, Madras.

MEHRJIBHAI KUVARJI TARAPURWALA (of Kolhápur), *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 24, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

MEHTA, Phirozshah Merwanji, *C.I.E.* *See* Phirozshah.

MEHTA, Rustamji Dhanjibhai, *C.I.E.* *See* Rustamji.

MEHTA PANNA LALJI, *Rai, C.I.E.* Was created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1887. *Residence:* Rájputána.

MEHTAB SINGH, Subadar-Major (of Ludhiána), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on July 27, 1896. *Residence:* Burma.

MENGNI, Jareja Madhavasinghji Mansinghji, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 12, 1864. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 34 square miles; its population is 3454, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 22 infantry and 3 guns. *Residence:* Mengni, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

METHARAM HARI SINGH, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sind.

MEWAR, *His Highness the Mahárána of.* *See* Udaipur.

MIAN.—A prefix.

MIHAN SINGH, Bhai, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MIHAR CHAND, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

MIR.—Generally a prefix.

MIR BANIYAD HASAN (of Kadirpur), *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1861. Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bara Banki, Oudh.

MIR DURRA KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* *See* Durra.

MIR NASIR ALI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Northern India Salt Department.

MIR ROSHAN ALI ASAD ALI, *Khán Saheb.* *See* Raushan.

MIR SHAMS SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Kalát, Baluchistán.

MIR WAZIR ALI, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate of Lucknow; and for his public services received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MIRA BAKHSH, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:*

MIRAJ (Senior Branch), Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, *alias* **BALA SAHEB PATWARDHAN,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor June 6, 1875. Belongs to the Patwardhan (Bráhman) family, to whose ancestor, Govind Hari Patwardhan, the grant of the Miráj State,

with the title of Sardár, was made by the Peshwá Mádhava Rao in 1764 A.D. In 1820 the State was divided into four shares, of which two lapsed in 1842 and 1845 respectively. Of the two that remain as feudatory States, the present Chief of the senior branch was educated at the Rájkumár College, Indore, and ranks as a First-Class Sardár in the Southern Mahratta country. The area of the State is 320 square miles; its population is 69,732, chiefly Hindus, but including 7473 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 51 cavalry, 494 infantry, and 7 guns. *Residence:* Miráj, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

MIRAJ (Junior Branch), **Lakshman Rao Harihar,** *alias* **ANNA SAHEB PATWARDHAN,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief. Is the son of the late Harihar Rao Dádá Saheb, who was born in 1833, and succeeded to the *gadi* February 5, 1876. Belongs to the Patwardhan (Bráhman) family, to whose ancestor, Govind Hari Patwardhan, the Peshwá Mádhava Rao in 1764 A.D. granted the Miráj State with the title of Sardár. In 1820 the State was divided into four shares, of which two lapsed in 1842 and 1845 respectively. Of the two that remain as feudatory States, the present Chief of the junior branch is the grandson of the late Lakshman Rao Anna Saheb, who was the grandson of Gangádhar Rao Govind, son of the above-mentioned Govind Hari Patwardhan, founder of the State. The family banner is known as *bhagwajhenda*, and is an ensign of a red colour; and the Chief is entitled to be attended by *danka* (kettledrums), *pálki* (State palanquin), *lagi* (flags), and other marks of dignity. The area of the State is 207 square miles; its population is 30,541, chiefly Hindus, but including 1667 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 253 infantry, and 5 guns. *Residence:* Miráj, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

MIRZA.—Generally a prefix or affix.

MIRZA ASHRAF ALI, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Presidency College, Calcutta.

MISR.—A prefix.

MIT SINGH (of **Dhandwal**), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being descended from a Jat leader, Sardár Mán Singh, who conquered the territory of Dhandwal, in the district of Hoshiárpur, about the year 1759 A.D. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

MITRA, A., *Rai Bahádur. See* Ashutosh.

MITRA, Surendra Nath, *Rai Bahádur. See* Surendra.

MITTAR, Abhai Charan, *Rai Bahádur.* The Rai Bahádur is a descendant of the Mittar (*Mitra* or *Mitter*) family of Charimandel in Vikrámpur, Dacca; *b.* May 12, 1839. Has done good service in the various Lushai expeditions, and was rewarded with the title on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Chittagong Hill Tract.

MOBYE, Kun Yan, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States on the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 1000 square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Mobye, Shan States, Burma.

MOHAMEDGARH. *See* Muhammadgarh.

MOHAN LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

MOHAN LAL, *Rai Saheb; b.* March 31, 1853. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

MOHAN LAL, Sah, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1841. The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, and of his eminent services on the local and District Boards. He belongs to an important Bráhman family long settled in the district of Agra. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

MOHAN LAL, Seth (of **Renda**), *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

MOHAN SINGH (of **Mohli**), *Thákur.* Succeeded his father, the late Thákur Hamir Singh, 1894. *See* Khalak Singh. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

MOHANPUR, Thakur Himmatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1876. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor October 6, 1882. Belongs to a Puár Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu in Rájpátána. Jaspál, the founder of this branch of the family, moved from Chandrawati to Hárol in Máhi Kántha in 1226 A.D. Thirteen generations later Thákur Prithwi Ráj moved to Ghorwáro. The late Thákur, Umedsinghji Daulatsinghji, was born in 1854, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1875, and died in 1882. The area of the State is 560 square miles; its population is 14,677, chiefly Hindus. It is tributary to Baroda, and pays *kichri* to Idar. *Residence:* Mohanpur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MOHARBHANJ, Raja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor May 29, 1882. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Adhi Bhanj, said to have been a Kachhwáha Rájput, and a connection of the then Rájá of Jaipur. Adhi Bhanj is believed to have come from Rájputána into Orissa about 2000 years ago, and gradually to have established his authority over the country between the Subarnarekha river and the borders of Dhenkanal. Subsequently a member of the Moharbhanj family named Joti Bhanj established himself in the southern part of this territory as Rájá of Keunjhar, and Adhi Bhanj retained the country between the Subarnarekha and Baitarani rivers, which is Moharbhanj proper. Thirty-nine generations of Rájás intervened between Adhi Bhanj and the late Rájá, Krishna Chandra Bhanj Deo, who was granted the title of Mahárájá, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India—as also his grandfather, the Rájá Jadunáth Bhanj Deo, had many years before been granted the same personal distinction for his services in quelling a rebellion in the Kolhan. The eldest son and heir-apparent of the Rájá in this State is entitled to the courtesy title of "Tikait Bábu"; and the family cognizance is the sacred peacock with tail spread. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 4243 square miles; its population is 385,737, nearly equally divided between Hindus and aboriginal tribesmen. The Rájá maintains a military force of 512 infantry and 11 guns. *Residence:* Moharbhanj, Orissa, Bengal.

MOHENDRA. *See* Mahendra.

MOHINI MOHAN BARDHAN, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Tippera, Bengal.

MOHLI, *Thákur of. See* Khalak Singh; *see also* Mohan Singh.

MOHSIN ALI KHAN *walad* **TURAB ALI KHAN,** *Mir.* The title of Mir has been continued for life, the Mir representing one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN BAHADUR, the Nawab, *Sahebzádá; b.* 1890. Is the son and heir of the late Nawáb Bahádur His Excellency Sir Asmán Jah, for some years Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizám. Is the head of one branch of the great Shamsiya family, the Premier Nobles of Hyderabad (*see* Vikar-ul-Umra; and *see also* Khurshid Jah). *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MOKAL, *Sardár of. See* Man Singh.

MOMEIK, Kun Maung, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1883. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, on the Burma frontier. Succeeded recently to the chiefship as a minor, and during his minority the State is administered by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. The area of the State is about 2100 square miles; its population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Momeik, Shan States, Burma.

MONE, Kun Kyi, *K.S.M.*, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa has received from the Viceroy, as representing Her Majesty the Empress, the honour of K.S.M. (*Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour"), for the good services rendered by him to the Imperial officers, and his good administration. He is the Chief of one of the most important of the Shan States of Burma, which, with its feudatory Kyaing Ton, has an area of about 3000

square miles, and a population consisting almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Mone, Shan States, Burmah.

MONEY. *See* Mani.

MONG RAJA. *See* Niephrodsyne.

MOOS, A.S., *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MORADABAD, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Jaikishan.

MORAR RAO KSHIRSAGAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Bombay.

MORESHWAR RAO, *Rao Saheb.* The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being the descendant and representative of Rao Vinayek Rao, who was the Prime Minister of the old Mahratta Government of Ságar. He had originally come from the Deccan, and having been appointed a Mámlatdár by the Mahratta Government, ultimately rose to be Prime Minister. The family also held the title of Subadár under the Mahrattas. The late Rao Saheb Kishan Rao was born in 1824, and was an Honorary Magistrate. He died recently, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rao Saheb. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

MORO GOPAL PANDHARI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

MORO KRISHNA DABHOLKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1882. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

MOROBA KESHRI NATH SENJIT, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

MORVI, His Highness Thakur Saheb Sir Waghji Ravaji, *G.C.I.E., Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 17, 1858. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 17, 1870. Belongs to the illustrious Jareja Rájput (Hindu) family, that has also given ruling Houses to Kutch, Nawanagar, Malia, and other States; the Thákur Saheb of Morvi is also Jágirdár of Amerdi, in Kutch, which possesses a port named Jangi. He was educated at the Rájkumár College, has visited Europe, and administers the affairs of his State in person. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh, has an area of 821 miles; and a population of 89,964, chiefly Hindus, but including 11,942 Muhammadans. His Highness, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on July 31, 1897, maintains a military force of 121 cavalry, 1155 infantry, and 7 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Morvi, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MORWARA, *Thákur of. See* Tharad and Morwára.

MOTA BARKHERA, Bhumia Bharat Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1835. Belongs to a Bhilala family; the Bhilalas are generally accounted aboriginal, but according to some accounts are the descendants of intermarriages between Rájputs (Hindu) and Bhils (aboriginal). The population of the State is about 4000. *Residence:* Mota Barkhera, Bhopáwar, Central India.

MOTA KOTHARNA, Thakur Parbatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 1, 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the late Thákur Hiraji, November 6, 1864. The Thákur claims to be descended from the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs. The State has a population of 595, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Motá Kotharna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

MOTIRAM RAJARAM VAKIL, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

MRA U. MAUNG, *Ahmúdan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1893. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." The Maung is Extra Assistant Commissioner and *Akunwan* of Akyab, Burma. *Residence:* Akyab, Burma.

MUAZZIM HUSAIN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Barisál, Bengal.

MUBARAK KHAN *walad* **GHULAM SHAH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being the repre-

sentative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

MUDALIYAR, Sir S. Savalai Ramaswami, *Knight, C.I.E., Rájá. See* Rámaswámi.

MUDHOL, Vyankat Rao Balwant Rao Raje Ghorpare, *alias* **BALA SAHEB,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 9, 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 27, 1862. Belongs to the Bhonsle-Ghorpare family, which, though Mahratta, claims descent from Chob Rao, said to have been a son of the Maháráná of Udaipur, who came to the Deccan in very early times, and obtained from the King of Bijápur the territory of Mudhol with the title of Rájá. The family is also said to have a common ancestor with Sivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. The second family name of Ghorpare is said to have been given because one its ancestors managed to scale a fort previously deemed impregnable, by attaching a cord to the body of a *ghorpad* or iguana, and thereby drawing himself up. The family banner is called the "Bahuta," and is a triangular flag or ensign of three colours—white, black, and green. The Chiefs of Mudhol fought against Sivaji, but ultimately took military service under the Peshwás. Vyankat Rao I., the grandfather of the present Chief, became a feudatory of the British Power. He died in 1854, and was succeeded by his son, Balwant Rao, who died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. He holds the rank of a First Class Sardár of the Southern Mahratta Country. His State has an area of 362 square miles, and a population of 52,163, chiefly Hindus, but including 3710 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 20 cavalry, 387 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Mudhol, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

MUHABBAT KHAN (of Toru), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD. A very general prenomen among Muhammadans. *See* under the name that follows it, when there is no entry under "Muhammad."

MUHAMMAD ABBAS, Mirza, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal. The Nawáb Bahádur enjoys it as the husband of a grand-daughter of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. He is the son of the Nawáb Sharik-ud-daulá. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ABBAS, Mufti Mir, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. *Residence:* Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ABBAS HUSAIN KASRA BAKHT MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The title is personal, and is the courtesy title of the Prince, as twenty-fourth son of the late King of Oudh. *See also* Abbas. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL ALI, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1858. The title is personal, and was conferred on March 30, 1876, the Khán Bahádur being a son of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of his late Highness Azim Jáh, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL BARI, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1858. The title is personal, and was conferred on March 30, 1876, the Khán Bahádur being a grandson of Rashid-ud-daula, half-brother of his late Highness Azim Jáh, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama. See* Abdul.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL (ABDUR) RAHIM, *Khán Bahádur. See* Abdul (Abdur) Rahim.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL WAHAB SAHEB, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN BAHADUR, Isakhel, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bannu, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN, *Khán Bahádur. See* Abdur Rahman.

MUHAMMAD ABU TALIB KHAN, *Majid-ud-daulá Mumtáz-ul-Mulk Ba-*

hádur, *Rustam Jang*. The title is personal; it was originally conferred in 1838 by the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh, and has been recognized by Government. Has married the grand-daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh; and is the son of the Nawáb Hashmat-ud-daulá. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, Sardar, *Nawáb*. *See* Afzal.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Wazirzada, *C.S.I.*, *Nawáb*. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1886. The Nawáb had received the title of Khán Bahádur on August 3, 1874, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, May 24, 1881. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AHFAZ-UR-RAHIM, *Khán Saheb*. *See* Ahfaz.

MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI, *Nawáb Bahádur*. The title is personal, the Nawáb Bahádur being the son of Mirza Jalil-us-Shan, grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, Jogizai, *Sardár Bahádur*. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Zhob, Baluchistán.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, Orakzai, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1881. The Khán Bahádur belongs to an Afghán family of the Orakzai clan. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN (of Jammu), Wazir-i-Wazarat, *Khán Bahádur*. Received the title of Khán Saheb on June 22, 1897; and that of Khán Bahádur on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Gilgit.

MUHAMMAD AKRAM HUSAIN AFSAR-UL-MULK MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince*. *See* Akram.

MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN, Sir, *K.C.S.I.* (of Amb), *Nawáb Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on September 25, 1868. The Nawáb Bahádur is Chief of Amb, on the right bank of the Indus, where he and his ancestors have long been independent. He also holds Western Tánawál, in the Hazára district, from the British Government. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family; and his father, Jahándád Khán, son of Painde Khán, was a loyal Chief, who rendered good service in the time of the Mutiny in 1857. The Nawáb Bahádur Sir Muhammad Akrám Khán showed active and gallant conduct in the field, fighting on the side of the British Government, and rendered effective aid during the disturbances in Agror on the Hazára frontier. In recognition of these services he was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and given the title of Nawáb in 1868; and subsequently he has received the higher title of Nawáb Bahádur, and been promoted to be a Knight Commander of the same Most Exalted Order. *Residence:* Hazára, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ALI, *Khán Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

MUHAMMAD ALI, *Mirza Bahádur*. The title is personal, the Mirza Bahádur being a son of Rafi-us-Shán Mirza Muhammad Naki Ali Bahádur, and grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI, Mirza, *Bedar Bakht Bahádur*. The title is personal, the Mirza being a descendant of the Oudh family. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI, T., *Khán Bahádur*. Granted the title of Khán Bahádur, in promotion from that of Khán Saheb, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ALI BEG, Nawab Afsar-i-Jang, Afsar-ud-Daula, *C.I.E.*, *Major*. Is Commandant of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, *Nawáb*. The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Sehwan, Sind.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur bears this courtesy title as the grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur's father was the Nizám-ud-daulá, who married the daughter of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN (of Kunjpurá), *Nawáb.* The title is hereditary, the Nawáb being the descendant of a Pathán family founded by the Nawáb Nijábat Khán about the close of the last century. He came from Kándahár with a following of free-lances, and ultimately established himself at Kunjpurá. He aided the invader Nádir Sháh, and obtained from that Emperor the title of Nawáb. In 1808–9 the Chief of Kunjpurá, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, came under British protection. In the rearrangements after the second Sikh war, in 1849, Kunjpurá became British territory, and its Chief was invested with Magisterial power. The Nawáb Muhammad Rahmat Khán, great-grandson of the Nawáb Muhammad Nijábat Khán, left four sons, of whom the eldest died without issue; and the second, the Nawáb Gholám Ali Khán, who succeeded him, was the father of the present Nawáb. The latter has a son and heir named Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khán. *Residence:* Kunjpurá, Karnál, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN (of Jahángirabad), *Khán Bahádur, Nawáb.* The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1891; and that of Nawáb on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN (of Chitari). *See* Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khán.

MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Mirza, *Khán Saheb. See* Ali.

MUHAMMAD ALI MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title held by the Prince as the eleventh son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ALI NAKI KHAN, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, the Mirza Bahádur being the son of the Nawáb Imám Ali Khán, who was the grandson of the late Shujá-ud-daulá, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ALI NAWAB CHAUDHRI, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1858. Received the title on June 22, 1897.

MUHAMMAD AMIN, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. Is Extra-Assistant Commissioner. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN, Khan Kel, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 27, 1880. *Residence:* Kohát, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AMIR, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Karnál, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AMIR HASAN KHAN, Sir, *K.C.I.E.* **(of Mahmudabad),** *Rájá, Khán Bahádur; b.* 1849. Succeeded his father, the Rájá Nawáb Ali Khán, in 1858. These titles are hereditary, and were conferred by the British Government on December 4, 1877, May 24, 1883, and March 5, 1884, having been originally derived, with other honours, from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi and from the Kings of Oudh. The Rájá of Mahmudabad is also entitled to be addressed as "Amir-ud-daulá, Sayyid-ul-Mulk, Mumtaz Jang," a distinction proposed for him by Sir Henry Davies when Chief Commissioner of Oudh, as a special mark of recognition of his public services. The Rájá is the first cousin of the Rájá of Paintepur, and though belonging by birth to the younger branch of the family, is the head of the elder branch by adoption. The family is Shaikh Sidiki; but they are usually called Khánzádas, because at some remote period the title of Khán was bestowed on one of their ancestors. The founder of the family was Shaikh Náthu, who about 1360 A.D. was employed by the King of Delhi against the Bhars, and was rewarded for his services by the grant of large estates in Fatehpur. His descendant, Daud Khán, being a General in the Delhi army, was created a Nawáb, and Daud's grandson, the Nawáb Bazid Khán, obtained the additional titles of Bahádur, Muzaffar Jang, and some others. The Nawáb Daud Khán's son, Mahmud, founded the town of Mahmudabad about 1677, and it has ever since remained the seat of the family. He was Imperial

Governor of Jaunpur, and died at that place. A descendant, the Nawáb Muhammad Imám Khán, divided his estates between his two sons; the elder, the Nawáb Muhammad Ikrám Khán, retained Mahmudabad, while the younger, Maghar Ali Khán, obtained Belahra, and became the ancestor of the Rájás of Paintepur and Belahra. Muhammad Ikrám Khán's two sons, Safaráz Ali Khán and Musahib Ali Khan, both died without issue; the widow of the latter, who succeeded him in 1810, was at the head of the Mahmudabad estate till 1838, when she died, having adopted a cousin from the Belahra side, named Nawáb Ali. The latter was an able man, who greatly increased the estate; he was also a distinguished scholar and poet. He died in 1858, and was succeeded by his only son, the present Rájá, who was a minor under the Court of Wards till 1867. Educated at Sitápur School, Benares College, and Canning College, Lucknow. In 1871 he was elected Vice-President of the British Indian Association, and has since been President of that important body. At the great Darbár held by the late Lord Lawrence in Lucknow, he was presented with a Sword of Honour, and on January 2, 1893, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has the powers of an Assistant Collector. He has a son and heir, named Ali Muhammad Khán, born 1881. *Residence:* Mahmudabad, Sitápur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ANWAR, *Khán Bahádur.* Is son of the Prince of Arcot. Granted the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ANWAR-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1849. The title is personal, and was conferred on March 30, 1876, the Khán Bahádur being one of the sons of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of his late Highness Azim Jáh, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ANWAR-UL-HAK, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Abu, Rájputána.

MUHAMMAD ASGHAR ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, the Mirza Bahádur being the son of the Mirza Khurram Bakht, and grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ASGHAR HUMAYUN JAH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the sons of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. The Prince is the sixteenth son. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ASHIK ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* Is an Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Port Blair, Andaman Isles.

MUHAMMAD ASKARI, *Mirza Bahádur.* The Mirza Bahádur enjoys this title as a personal distinction, as being the son of Prince Rafi-uz-Shán Mirza Muhammad Naki Ali Bahádur, and grandson of his late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD ASKARI BULAND JAH MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title enjoyed by this nobleman as seventh son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, *C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel, Sardár Bahádur, Nawáb.* The title of Sardár Bahádur is personal, and was conferred on October 22, 1881; that of Nawáb on January 1, 1899. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 15th February, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, Kazi, *C.M.G.* Has been created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MUHAMMAD AZIM (of Kakrali), *Chaudhri; b.* 1853. Succeeded his father, the late Rájá Khaslat Husain, in 1882. The title of Chaudhri is hereditary, having been so under the old Government of Oudh, and so recognized by the British Government in 1877. The head of the family was,

before the annexation of Oudh, *Chakladár* or Chaudhri of Sandila. The present Chaudhri's grandfather, Chaudhri Hashmat Ali, was well spoken of by Sir William Sleeman in his account of Oudh. He at first took part against the Government in the Mutiny of 1857, and was a noted and active rebel leader, frequently engaged with the British troops, and acting as Názim of Hardoi and the neighbouring districts. He had, however, the reputation of being an honourable enemy, never guilty of any cruelties; and early in 1858 he tendered his submission, and became as active on the side of the Government, being engaged in many actions against the rebels. For these services he received a *khilat* and a grant of land. He was succeeded by his son, Chaudhri Khaslat Husain, who was an Honorary Magistrate and Assistant Collector, Secretary to the Aujumán-i-Hind of Oudh, and, shortly before his death, was given the rank of Rájá as a personal distinction. The present Chaudhri is an Honorary Magistrate; he has a son and heir, named Muhammad Jan, born 1867. *Residence:* Hardoi, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD AZIM, Munshi, *Khán Saheb.* Is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AZIM KHAN, Arbab, *Khán Saheb.* The Arbab was created a Khán Saheb on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Kotla, Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD AZMAT ALI KHAN. *See* Azmat Ali Khán.

MUHAMMAD BABAR MIRZA BAHADUR, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title enjoyed by the Prince as the sixth son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD BADR-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur. See* Badr-ud-din.

MUHAMMAD BAKAR *walad* **AHMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD BAKAR ALI (of Kotaha), *Mir.* The title is hereditary; the Mir belonging to a Sayyid (Muhammadan) family, claiming descent from Kásim Ali Khán, who was the Physician to the Imperial Court at Delhi, and acquired the Kotaha territory in the last century in the following circumstances. The ruler of Kotaha was a Rájput Rájá named Dup Chand, a feudatory of the Rájá of Sirmur. Being expelled by the Sirmur Rájá, he repaired to Delhi to get assistance from the Emperor, and having given one of his daughters to the Imperial *zanána*, and forced his son to embrace Islám, he obtained some troops to reinstate him. The force was accompanied by the Imperial Physician, Kásim Ali Khán, as Political Agent. Both the Rájá Dup Chand and his son, Fil Murád, died without issue, so Kásim Ali Khán then established himself in their place at Kotaha. His grandson, Mir Muhammad Jáfár Ali Khán, obtained from General Ochterlony, after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815, the grant of the *jágir* of Kotaha. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Mir Muhammad Akbar Ali Khán was suspected of sympathizing with the rebels, and his fort at Kotaha was destroyed. Again, in 1864, the fort was rebuilt, contrary to the orders of Government; it was again destroyed, and the Mir banished. He died in exile, and his grandson, the present Mir, was reinstated in his estates. He has two sons—Sayyid Muhammad and Muhammad Jáfar Ali. *Residence:* Kotaha, Ambála, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD BAKAR ALI KHAN (of Kunwa Khera), *Nawáb; b.* 1851. Succeeded his father, the late Nawáb Amjad Ali Khán, in 1875. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the King of Oudh, Muhammad Ali Sháh, on an ancestor of the present Nawáb, and recognized by the British Government in 1877. The Nawáb is descended from Khwája Safi, a Kashmiri noble who took service with Asaf-ud-daulá, fifth King of Oudh. Khwája Safi's son, Hákim Mehndi, was Názim of Muhamdi and Khairabad from 1799 to 1819; Prime Minister to Nasir-ud-din Haidar from 1830 to 1832, and to Muhammad Ali Sháh in 1837. As *Chakladár* he made the district a garden, constructed numerous public works, and gained the

universal respect and affection of the people. He died December 24, 1837, and left a portion of his vast property to his brother's son, Ahmad Ali, Nawáb Munáwar-ud-daulá, who was the Prime Minister of the King Muhammad Ali Sháh, and himself connected by marriage with the King's family. The latter was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Ashraf-ud-daulá, Amjad Ali Khán, who was a General in the army of the King of Oudh. He was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb, in 1875. *Residence:* Kunwa Khera, Sitápur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD BAKHTIYAR SHAH, *Sahebzáda, C.I.E.* *See* Bakhtiyar.

MUHAMMAD BARKAT ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 29, 1868, for distinguished military and police services. Belongs to a Pathán family, descended from Muhammad Sahab Khán, who followed the Nawáb Bahádur Khán from Pesháwar into India. The Khán Bahádur's father, Muhammad Arif Khán, was the son of Abdulla Khán, *alias* Buddu Khán; he entered the service of the British Government, and on retirement on pension received a grant of land. The Khán Bahádur entered the service of the British Government in 1847, and rendered good service as a police officer in the Hoshiárpur district. In 1848 he was severely wounded in the fight at the Amb Bágh in the Jashwan Dan; where, under the orders of Lord Lawrence, then Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, he gallantly showed the way up the hill to attack the insurgents posted on the top. Subsequently he became Risaldár of the Mounted Police at Amritsar, and assisted in the capture of the 26th Native Infantry mutineers. In 1860 he was appointed Tahsildár of Lahore, and distinguished himself by his exertions in the cholera epidemic at Lahore in 1867; and subsequently in raising mules and muleteers for service in Abyssinia. Appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lahore; and has received the thanks of the Government of India and of the Punjab for his valuable political services. He is a Member of the Senate of the Punjab University, and has a son and heir, named Bashir Ali Khán. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD DAYEM HAKIM ABDULLA SHAH, Hakim, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MUHAMMAD FARID-UD-DIN, *Khán Saheb.* *See* Farid.

MUHAMMAD FATEHYAB KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Fatehyáb.

MUHAMMAD FAYYAZ ALI KHAN (of Pahásu), *Mumtaz-ud-daulá, Nawáb; b.* 1856. The titles are hereditary, and were conferred on September 9, 1870, and July 12, 1881. Succeeded his father, the late Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán, K.C.S.I., in 1894; the latter had been created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 28, 1876. Belongs to an ancient Musalmán Rájput family, whose ancestors were Badgujars who settled in the Bulandshahr district about 1185 A.D. Partáb Singh was invited by Prithviráj, the last Chauhán Emperor of Delhi, to assist him against the Chandels; and he subsequently settled at Pahásu, where the family have ever since been seated. He received a large territory as the dowry of his wife, the daughter of the Dor Rájá of Kol. Eleventh in descent from him was Lál Singh, a favourite of the Emperor Akbar, who received from the Emperor the title of Lál Khán; hence this branch of the family is called Lálkháni. During the reign of Aurangzeb, the family became Musalmáns, and in 1774 the Emperor Sháh Alam granted a large estate to Nahar Ali Khán. He and his nephew, Dundi Khán, opposed the British in the Mahratta war in 1803, and lost their estates. Dundi Khán was pardoned, but again rebelling, his estates were given to Mardán Ali Khán, another nephew of Nahar Ali Khán, who had been faithful to the British cause. His large territories were divided among his five sons; one of them, the late Murád Ali Khán, was the grandfather of the present Nawáb of Pahásu. Murád Ali and his son, Sir Faiz Ali, behaved with conspicuous loyalty and bravery throughout the Mutiny of 1857. The latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Jaipur troops, and rendered most valuable services, and was rewarded with a *khilat*, an extensive grant of lands, and the various honours already noted. He

had distinguished himself as the Prime Minister of the State of Jaipur, and also as the Superintendent of the State of Kotah; he was also a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and was exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts. *Residence:* Pahásu, Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD FAZL-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1868. The title was conferred on October 8, 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD GHAUS, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD GHAUS, Haji, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. Is also styled Intizam Khán Bahádur. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD GHAYAS-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Simla.

MUHAMMAD HAMID, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1850. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 20, 1883, in recognition of his position as the son of the Nawáb Ahmad-un-Nisa Begam, daughter of the Nawáb Azim-un-Nisa Begam, and grand-daughter of his late Highness Nawáb Azim-ud-daulá, penultimate Nawáb of the Carnatic. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD HAMID BAKHSH, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Budaun, North Western-Provinces.

MUHAMMAD HAMID-ULLA, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MUHAMMAD HASAN, Haji, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 23, 1888. *Residence:* Kermanshah, Persia.

MUHAMMAD HASAN, Sardar Mir, Gitchki (of Sami), *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Sami.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Mirza Bahádur, Sulaimán Kadr.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the Mirza Bahádur as a son of the late Amjad Ali Khán, fourth King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Khurram Bakht. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Azim-us-Shán. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI KHAN *walad* **MUHAMMAD NASIR KHAN** *C.I.E., His Highness Mir; b.* August 14, 1824. Is the son of his late Highness Mir Násir Khán, Talpur, of Sind, who was born in 1802; became one of the ruling Mirs or Princes of Sind in 1833, and died in 1845, two years after the annexation of that Province. He was succeeded by His Highness the present Mir, who was born in the Fort of Hyderabad, and is now a political pensioner, living in his own village, about three miles from Hyderabad, the ancient capital of the Amirs of Sind. Before the annexation the Sindi title of the Mir Násir Khán was "Sarkár Faiz Asar"; and that of the present Mir was "Sarkár Rafiatmadár." His Highness was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 24, 1894. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

MUHAMMAD HASAN AZAD, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a son-in-law of the son of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Muhammad Jáfar Khán. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of a great-grandson of the late Shujá-ud-daulá, King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was the Nawáb Hasan Ali Khán, grandson of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN BAHADUR, Khalifa Sayyid, *C.I.E., Wazir-ud-daulá Mudabbir-ul-Mulk.* The title was conferred on January 20, 1883, as a personal distinction, for eminent services rendered to the State of Patiála, and to the Empire. His Excellency is the Prime Minister of the State of Patiála; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1886. *Residence:* Patiála, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HASHIM AKHTAR JAH, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the twenty-first son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD HASHIM KHAN, Mir, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1821. The title was conferred on May 1, 1880. The Sardár Bahádur is a Risaldár-Major in Her Majesty's Army. *Residence:* Sitapur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bengal.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, Khalifa Sayyid, *Mushir-ud-daulá, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on May 24, 1889, as a personal distinction, for good services rendered to the State of Patiála and to the Empire; and the other titles were similarly conferred, January 20, 1883. Is the Foreign Minister of the State of Patiála. *Residence:* Patiála, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896, for good services as Diwán of the Khairagarh State. *Residence:* Khairagarh, Central Provinces.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Allahabad.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, Maulavi, *Khán Saheb; b.* 1859. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Rohtak, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, Shaikh, Assistant-Surgeon, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Jeddah. *Residence:* Jeddah, Arabia.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN ALI KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 5, 1868. The Sardár Bahádur is a Risaldár-Major in Her Majesty's Army. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN BAKR KAMYA, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the nineteenth son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1886, for good services rendered in the Army Medical Department as Assistant Surgeon. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, Subahdar, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of good military services as an officer of the Second Sikhs. *Residence:* 2nd Sikh Infantry.

MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN, *Khan C.S.I., Nawáb.* Received the title of Nawáb, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. Is a Divisional Judge. *Residence:* Punjab.

MUHAMMAD IBAD-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1839. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1875, in recognition of his position as son

of His Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD IBAD-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1837. The title is personal, and was conferred on March 30, 1876, in recognition of his position as son of Rashid-ud-daulá, half-brother of his late Highness Azim Jah, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1856. The title was conferred on June 1, 1888, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Muhammadan family, whose ancestor, Kazi Fakhr-ud-din, settled in Jaunpur in the time of the Mughals. For important services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, Háji Imám Bakhsh, grandfather of the Khán Bahádur, received a *khilat* and a considerable grant of land. The Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI AWALI MARTABAT, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the eighth son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on August 3, 1874. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSAIN KHADIM-UL-AIMA, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of the twenty-third son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD IKRAM-ULLA KHAN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Ikram.

MUHAMMAD ILAHI BAKHSH, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Iláhi.

MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHEB, Mirza, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD JAFAR ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur is the son of the late Muazzam-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of that monarch. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD JALAL, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the fifth son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD JAM JAH ALI KARA AHMAD, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the third son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD JOGI, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the fourth son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD KADIR NAWAZ KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Kadir Nawaz Khán.

MUHAMMAD KAMR-UD-DIN HAIDAR, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was Mirza Mustafa Ali Haidar, son of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD KARAMAT-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1870. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1875, in recognition of his position as a son of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD KASIM ALI, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur is the son of Rafi-u-Shán Mirza Muhammad Naki Ali Bahádur, one of the surviving sons of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD KAZIM HUSAIN, Khurshed Jah, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the eighteenth son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD KAZIM HUSAIN KHAN (of Paintipur), *Rájá; b.* 1852. Succeeded his father, Rájá Ibad Ali Khán,

in 1870. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on Ibad Ali Khán in 1853 by the King of Oudh, and subsequently recognized by the British Government in 1877. Belongs to the Shaikh Sadiki family known as Khánzádas, and is the first cousin of the Rájá of Mahmudabad. For the family history down to the time of Muhammad Imám Khán, see the account given of this family under the heading "Muhammad Amir Hasan Khán, Rájá of Mahmudabad." When Muhammad Imám Khán divided his estates, the younger son, Mazhar Ali Khán, received Belahra in Bara Banki as his portion; and his grandson, the late Rájá Ibad Ali Khán (father of the present Rájá of Paintipur), also acquired Paintipur, and became Rájá of Paintipur as well as Belahra. The Rájá has a son and heir, born in 1889. *Residence:* Paintipur, Sitápur, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD KHAN (of Kot Sarang), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the head of the Janjoah Rájput family of Kot Sarang. The Janjoah tribe of Rájputs were in early ages very powerful. They were settled near the Salt Range, but having become divided among themselves, they were dispossessed of much of their territory by the Gakkars (*see* Karamdád Khán Gakkar, Rájá of Pharwála), and by the Awans. Rájá Sarang was the founder of the Kot Sarang family. He built the fort called Kot Sarang after his name, and was celebrated for his valour, and was ultimately slain in a fight with the Afgháns near Makhad. The sixth in descent from him was Rájá Fateh Khán, father of the present Rájá, who was also a distinguished Chief. The family were dispossessed by the Awans, but were subsequently granted some land by the Sardár Dhanna Singh Malwai, a General of the Mahájárá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Rájá Muhammad Khán has three sons—Ahmad Khán, Sardár Khán, and Aziz Khán. *Residence:* Jhelum, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred in 1857, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services during the Mutiny campaigns, and his conspicuous bravery as an officer of the distinguished Corps of Guides. He retired as a Risaldár-Major on a special pension in 1871, and received a grant of land in the district of Peshávar. He is an Honorary Magistrate of Peshávar. The Sardár Bahádur has three sons—Yusaf Ali, Sabz Ali, and a third (still a minor). *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN (SIKANDAR KHAN), Dehlvi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Thána, Bombay.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, Haji, *Nawáb.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Dera Gházi Khan, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, Khwaja (of Hoti), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, Malik, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Tiwána, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Merwára, Rájputána.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, Wali, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Wali.

MUHAMMAD KUDRAT AZIZ, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1875, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD LATIF, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur, Shams-ul-Ulama.* Received the title of Khán Bahádur on May 25, 1892, and that of Shams-ul-Ulama on June 22, 1897, in recognition of eminent public services rendered as Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD LUTF ALI KHAN, Kunwar, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Lutf.

MUHAMMAD LUTF-ULLA, MAULAVI HAFIZ, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* This title is personal, and was conferred on

February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD MAHMUD, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1845. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 20, 1883, in recognition of his position as son of the Nawáb Ahmad-un-Nisá Begam, the daughter of Nawáb Azim-un-Nisá Begam, and grand-daughter of his late Highness Nawáb Azim-ud-daulá, penultimate Nawáb of the Carnatic. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD MAHMUD ALI KHAN (of Chitari), *Nawáb, Khán Bahádur; b.* October 9, 1826. The Nawáb belongs to the same Musalmán Rájput family as the Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán, K.C.S.I., of Pahásu, who is his nephew; and the family history down to the time of the Nawáb Mardán Ali Khán, father of this Nawáb, is given under that heading. When the estates of the Nawáb Mardán Ali Khán were divided among his sons, Chitari came to Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khán. He rendered good services during the Mutiny of 1857, and as a reward, on September 16, 1859, he received the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction, with a *khilat* and a grant of lands in Bulandshahr district. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the title of Nawáb was conferred on him, as a personal distinction for life, and declared hereditary, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD MAJID MIRZA, *Mirza.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of the late Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza is the son of the Mirza Muhammad Hasan Ali, Sulaimán Kadr (*q.v.*), who is the surviving son of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD MEHDI ALI KHAN (of Hasanpur), *Rájá. See* Mehdi Ali Khán, Muhammad.

MUHAMMAD MOHSIN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur, Zul-Kadr; b.* 1832. The title is hereditary, and was conferred on September 10, 1861, on the father of the present Khán Bahádur, the Sayyid Muhammad Násir Ali Khán. He was the Deputy Collector of Allahabad at the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and rendered loyal services to the Government. He separated himself from the rebels, and assisted the garrison in the Allahabad Fort by communicating information, furnishing supplies, and offering money. In recognition of these services he received a *khilat*, the grant of some confiscated estates, and the hereditary title of Khán Bahádur, Zul-Kadr. His son, the present Khán Bahádur, Zul-Kadr, succeeded on the death of Násir Ali Khán, and has been appointed a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces. He has a son and heir, the Sayyid Muhammad Ahsan, born August 22, 1869. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD MUHSIN. *See* Muhammad Mohsin.

MUHAMMAD MUNAWAR ALI, *Sir, Khán Bahádur, Prince of Arcot; b.* 1859. Succeeded the late Amir-i-Arcot (Prince of Arcot) in 1889, and ranks as the first noble of the Carnatic. Is the representative of the former Musalmán dynasty of the Nawábs of the Carnatic, descendants of the famous Anwár-ud-din, who was created Nawáb of the Carnatic by the Nizám of the Deccan. His son was the Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, Wáláját Nawáb of the Carnatic, who was supported on the *masnad* of Arcot by the exploits of Clive against the French under Dupleix. His grandson was the Nawáb Azim-ud-daulá, titular Nawáb of the Carnatic, whose son was his late Highness Prince Azim Jah, first Prince of Arcot, who was granted the latter title by Her Majesty's letters patent, dated August 2, 1870. He was succeeded by his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, second Prince of Arcot, whose full titles, according to local usage, may here be recited—His Highness Azim Jah Umdat-ul-Umara, Amir-ul-Umara, Siráj-ul-Umara, Madar-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Azim-ud-daulá, Asad-ud-daulá-al-Ingliz Zahir-ud-daulá, Muhammad Ali Khán, Muhammad Badi-ullah Khán Bahádur, Zulfikar Jang, Fitrat Jang, Sipahsalar, Prince

of Arcot. The present Prince of Arcot is the son of Muazzaz-ud daulá Khán Bahádur, and grandson of his late Highness Azim Jah, first Prince of Arcot. He was granted the title of Khán Bahádur, March 3, 1876, and succeeded as Prince of Arcot in 1889. Created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. And on the same occasion, four sons of the Prince, Ghulám Muhammad, Abdul Majid, Muhammad Anwar, and Ghulám Muhi-ud-din (*q.v.*) were granted the title of Khán Bahádur. *Residence:* Amir-Mahál, Madras.

MUHAMMAD MUNIR SAHEB, *Khán Saheb. See* Munir.

MUHAMMAD MURGAY, Kazi, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MUHAMMAD MURID *walad* **MUHAMMAD WARIS,** *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Deputy-Collector of Allahabad. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD NABI, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Calcutta.

MUHAMMAD NAIYIM, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama; b.* November 20, 1834. This title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. Belongs to the family of Khwája Abu Ismail Abdulla, Anseri, known as the Khwája Pir of Herat. The family was held in great esteem and respect by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD NAJAF KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being a representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MUHAMMAD NAKI ALI DILAWAR JAH, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the seventeenth son of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD NIZAM-UD-DIN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1840. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1875, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD RABNAWAZ KHAN, Alizai, *Nawáb.* The title is hereditary. The father of the present Nawáb was the Nawáb Faujdár Khán, who rendered good services during the Multán campaign of 1848 under Lieutenant (subsequently Sir Herbert) Edwardes. For these services he received the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, and a valuable *jágir.* He also rendered good service during the Sheoráni and Kasráni expeditions. In 1854 he was deputed as Envoy to the Court of Kábul; and in 1856, after the conclusion of the treaty with the Amir of Kábul, Lord Dalhousie conferred on him the personal title of Nawáb. In 1857 the Nawáb went to Kábul again, where he remained till March 1859. He received various further honours and rewards for his remarkable services; and in 1875 the title of Nawáb was made hereditary, and all his *jágirs* were made perpetual *jágirs.* He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb. The Nawáb Muhammad Rabnawáz Khán has three sons—Mahmud Khán, born 1857; Aladád Khán, born 1862; Hakdád Khán, born 1876. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD RAHMAT-ULLA, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1862. The title is personal, and was conferred on October 8, 1875, in recognition of his position as son of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD RAHMAT-ULLA BEG, Mirza, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD RASHID-UD-DIN KHAN (of Delhi), *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Karauli, Rájputána.

MUHAMMAD RAUSHAN ALI, *Khán Bahádur, Firoz Jang.* The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD REZA ALI SULTAN, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of the thirteenth son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD SADIK, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* July 13, 1833. Belongs to a Kamboh (Musalmán) family, claiming descent from the Nawáb Asad Khán, who settled at Meerut three centuries ago, and was Wazir in the time of the Mughal Emperors. His father, Háji Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khán, served the Government as a Tahsildár and Honorary Magistrate. He has been a Deputy Magistrate in the Irrigation Department. Received a *sanad* in Darbár from Lord Canning, and a *khilat* for loyal services during the Mutiny in 1857; also a Certificate of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and the title of Khán Bahádur on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Meerut, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD SADIK ALI KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of his late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. The Nawáb Bahádur's father was the Nawáb Muazzam-ud-daulá, who married a daughter of that monarch. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MUHAMMAD SAIYAD. *See* Muhammad Sayyid.

MUHAMMAD SAKHAWAT HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Sakháwat.

MUHAMMAD SALAMAT KHAN, *Rájá; b.* 1835. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from Chandra Singh, Gautam, of Mehnagar in Nizámabad. He had two sons, Ságar and Abhiman. The latter became a Muhammadan and an eunuch; took the name of Daulat, entered the Imperial service of Delhi, rose to be Wazir of the Household, and in 1612 A.D. was appointed Faujdar of Jaunpur. His nephew Harbans, son of Ságar, assumed the title of Rájá. The grandson of Harbans, named Bikramajit, married a Muhammadan wife, and had two sons, named Azam and Azmat. Azam founded the town of Azamgarh in 1665, and built the fort there, which became the residence of the family. Azmat was killed by the Imperial troops about 1688 for failure to pay revenue, and was succeeded by his two sons in turn, Ikrám and Mahábat. The latter was imprisoned by the Nawáb Vazir for refusing to pay revenue, and died in confinement about the year 1731. His son Irádat, *alias* Akbar Sháh, was succeeded in 1756 by his son, Jahán Khán, who was slain in 1761 in a quarrel with the Nawáb Vazir's agent. After the defeat of the Nawáb Vazir by the British forces at Baksar, a cousin of Jahán Khán, named Azam Khán, established himself in the Ráj, and retained it till his death in 1771. His widow adopted a son named Nádir Khán, who appears to have been a claimant of the Ráj. He died in 1826, and was succeeded as claimant by his eldest son, Mubárak. The latter died in 1858, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, whose claim to the Ráj was at last allowed by the Government in 1866. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate. His heir-presumptive is his brother, Bábu Muhammad Khalik Khán, born in February 1849. *Residence:* Azamgarh, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD SALAM-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur, Nawáb; b.* February 9, 1859. The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred on June 1, 1888, and that of

Nawáb on May 29, 1891, as personal distinctions, in recognition of his services and those of his family to the Government. Belongs to a Shirani Pathán family of Dewálghát, Buldána district, Berar. His grandfather, Muhammad Rahim Khán, received a *jágir* for his services rendered to General Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) in the campaign of Assai (Assaye), 1803 A.D. Muhammad Rahim Khán's son was Muhammad Bismillah Khán, father of the present Nawáb, who is the *jágirdár* and Magistrate of Dewálghát. The Nawáb has two sons—Muhammad Nurulla Khán and Muhammad Aziz-ulla Khán; and three daughters, Mohr-un-Nisá, Budr-un-Nisá, and Shams-un-Nisá. *Residence:* Dewálghát, Buldána, Berar.

MUHAMMAD SALEH JAFAR, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Aden.

MUHAMMAD SAMI-ULLAH KHAN, *C.M.G.* Has been created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. *Residence:*

MUHAMMAD SAYYID BAKHT, *alias* **PIYARI SAHEB,** *Mirza.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of one of the great-grandsons of the Prince Mirza Jahándár Sháh, the heir-apparent of the Emperor Sháh Alam, the last independent Mughal Emperor of Delhi. The Prince, having incurred the displeasure of his father the Emperor, fled from Delhi to Lucknow. Subsequently, in 1788 A.D., he removed to Benares, to reside under the protection of the British Government. There the Palace on the river-side, called the Shiwála, was given by Mr. Duncan, the British Resident, as a residence for the Prince, and the family have lived there ever since as political pensioners. One of the Prince's grandsons, Mirza Mahmud Jan, was the father of Mirza Muhammad Sayyid Bakht. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD SHAH SAYYID, Subahdar, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for distinguished services as an officer of the 20th Bengal Infantry. *Residence:* 20th Bengal Infantry.

MUHAMMAD SHAMS-UD-DIN HAIDAR, *Mirza Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of his late Majesty Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza Bahádur's father was the Mirza Mustafa Ali Haidar, son of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD SHARIF, Vellore, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN (Khán of Dir), *Nawáb.* The Khán of Dir received the title of Nawáb on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Dir, Punjab Frontier.

MUHAMMAD SIBGHAT-ULLA, *Nigarish Khán Bahádur Ihtisham Jang Ihtisham-ud-daula.* The title is personal; it was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD SULTAN SAHEB, *Khán Saheb.* *See* Sultán.

MUHAMMAD SURAJA JAH, *Mirza.* *See* Suraya Jah.

MUHAMMAD TAKI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Harda, Central Provinces.

MUHAMMAD TAKI ALI, *Mirza.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of his late Majesty Amjad Ali Sháh, fourth King of Oudh. The Mirza's father is the Mirza Muhammad Hasan Ali Bahádur, Sulaiman Kadr (*q.v.*), the only surviving son of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

MUHAMMAD TAKI KHAN, Mirza, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Kandahar.

MUHAMMAD UBEIDULLA, Maulavi, Kazi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* *See* Ubaidullah.

MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár Bahádur is a Subahdár-Major in Her Majesty's Army,

attached to the Body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras; and has been appointed A.D.C. to His Excellency. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMAD USMAN KHAN, Khan Khel, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on March 9, 1881, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Kohat, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD WAZIR-UD-DIN, Haji Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

MUHAMMAD YUSUF, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 6, 1885, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Bar of the Calcutta High Court. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

MUHAMMAD YUSUF ALI KHAN, Maulavi, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title, for eminent services in the Educational Department, on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Punjab.

MUHAMMAD ZAKAR ALI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal; it was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. The Khán Bahádur is also styled Mutamid Khán Bahádur. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHAMMADBHAI. *See* Mahomedbhai.

MUHAMMADGARH, Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 1897. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Dalel Khán, founder of the State of Kurwai (*q.v.*), of which the Muhammadgarh State is an offshoot. The Nawáb's eldest son bears the title of Mián. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its population is about 5300, chiefly Hindus, but including about 900 Muhammadans. *Residence:* Muhammadgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

MUHI-UD-DIN SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1878. *Residence:* Madras.

MUHLUJI NARSUJI, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MUKERIAN, *Sardár of.* *See* Prem Singh.

MUKTAGACHI, *Rájá of.* *See* Surja Kant Achárji.

MUKUND BALKRISHAN BUTI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

MUKUND DEB (of Khurdah), *Rájá.* The title is personal, and was conferred on March 29, 1884. The Rájá is the present representative of the ancient *Gangavansa* dynasty of Kings of Orissa. *Residence:* Puri, Bengal.

MUKUND LAL BURMAN, Babu, *Rai Bahádur.* Is Zamindár of Saidabad in Murshidabad, Bengal. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Saidabad, Murshidabad, Bengal.

MUKUNDRAI MANIRAI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 9, 1884. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

MULCHAND SONI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 20, 1882. *Residence:* Ajmir.

MULI, Parmar Sartansinghji Ramabhai, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 12, 1834. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 29, 1870. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the great Pramara (Parmar) clan of Rájputs, the Thákur being, it is said, the only Pramara Chief in Western India, and almost the only surviving Chief of that great clan. The Pramaras were one of the four divisions of the Agnikulas, or "Sons of Fire," of the heroic ages in India—the other three being the Solanki, the Chauhán, and the Purihara. Tod says of them in his learned *Annals of Rájásthán:* "Though the Pramara family never equalled in wealth the famed Solanki princes of Anhilwára, or shone with such lustre as the Chauhán [of Ajmir and Delhi], it attained a wider range and an earlier consolidation of power than either." The great Chandragupta, the Sandracottus of the Greeks, was probably a Pramara Rájput, and the last Pramara King of Chitor was conquered by the Gehlots, probably in 714 A.D. The Thákur is known in Káthiáwár by the title of "Parmar Shri." The area of

his State is 133 square miles; its population is 19,832, chiefly Hindus. He maintains a military force of 79 cavalry and 230 infantry. *Residence:* Muli, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

MULJI NARAYAN, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

MULTHAN, Thakur Dalpat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1849. The Thákur belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of his State is about 9000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Multhán, Bhopáwar, Central India.

MUMTAZ ALI KHAN (of Bilaspur, Atraula), *Rájá; b.* October 6, 1865. The title is hereditary; the original title of Málik was exchanged for that of Rájá by Adam Khán about the year 1650, and the latter title was recognized by the British Government as hereditary in 1879. Belongs to a very ancient Pathán family, claiming descent from Khálid, son of Wálid, the uncle of the Prophet. Its founder in Atraula was Ali Khán of Manota, in the district of Muzaffarnagar. He accompanied the Emperor Humáyun in his expedition to Gujarát, where he incurred the Emperor's displeasure by conniving at the escape of the Rájá of Bikanir from a beleaguered fort. Threatened with death, he openly rebelled, and joined the old Afghán party of Sher Sháh, by whom Humáyun was for a time driven into exile. Ali Khán then seized the Ráj of Nagar in Basti; from which, after ten years, he was driven by a rising of the Hindus under the son of the former Rájá. He then encamped before Atraula; and after two years' siege he slew the Rájput Prince of that place, and in the year 1552 established the Ráj, which is still held by his descendants. He refused to submit to the restored Emperor Humáyun, or to his son, Akbar the Great. But in 1571 his only son, Shekhan Khán, tendered his submission to Akbar's Viceroy in Oudh, and promised to bring in his father's head if he were furnished with a sufficient number of troops. The unnatural battle was fought at Sarai in *Parganá* Saadullanagar; the son was victorious, and kept his word by having his father's head cut off and embalmed, and he presented it in person at Delhi, where it was placed as a trophy on the Ajmir Gate. As his reward he received the title of Shri Khán Azam Masnad Ali, which is still used in their signatures by the chieftains of this family. Shekhan Khán was allowed to return to Atraula with his father's head and a grant of the *Zamindári;* he raised a handsome tomb over the remains of his parent, and ruled in Atraula for twenty years. His son, Daud Khán, engaged in a feud with the Janwar Rájá of Bhinga (*q.v.*); and it is said that he was such a powerful archer that an arrow shot by him into the gateway of the Bhinga fort was so deeply buried that it was never extracted till the time of the Mutiny of 1857, when it was dug out by Mendu Khán, a General of the rebellious Begam of Oudh. Daud Khán's son, Adam Khán, was the first Chief of the family to exchange the title of Málik for that of Rájá. His descendants in later generations have been engaged in frequent bloody feuds with their neighbours, the Rájás of Balrámpur (*q.v.*) and Bánsi. The late Rájá, Umrao Khán, who died in 1858, had been engaged for many years in a desultory border warfare with the Chief of Balrámpur, before the establishment of the British rule in Oudh. His son, who succeeded as a minor, was induced to join the rebels, and the rebel Begam of Oudh promised him a share of the possessions of the loyal Chief of Balrámpur. He died, however, in 1865, leaving no male issue; but the present Rájá was born as a posthumous son on October 6th of that year. The Government decided that he should succeed to his father's estates, which were under the management of the Court of Wards from 1865 to 1866. The Rájá has married a daughter of the Rájá Jang Bahádur Khán of Nanpara (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Atraula, Gonda, Oudh.

MUMTAZ ALI KHAN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Gonda, Oudh.

MUNAWAR ALI, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur, Prince of Arcot. See* Muhammad Munawar Ali.

MUNIR SAHEB, Muhammad, *Khán Saheb.* Is secretary to the Anjumán-i-Mafid-i-ahla-i-Islam. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

MUNISWAMI MUDALIYAR, Arkadu, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Chengalpat, Madras.

MUNISWAMY PILLAI, Peter, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

MUNNA LAL, *Rai.* The title is personal, and was recognized in 1886. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

MUNNA LAL DUBE, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

MUNRAM SINGH, *Rai Bahádur; b.* December 18, 1842. Received the title for distinguished military service on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Muradabad, Rohilkhand.

MUNSHI.—A prefix.

MURAD ALI (of Malir), *Jám; b.* October 1857. The title is hereditary; the present Jám succeeded as a minor in September 1866. The Jám is the Chief of the Jokia clan of Baluchis. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

MURALI. *See* Murli.

MURARMAU, *Rájá of. See* Sheopál Singh.

MURDHAN SAH (of Barha), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

MURID AHMAD KHAN *walad* **NASIR KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MURID ALI, Kazi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* January 7, 1830. The title is personal, and was conferred on April 16, 1869. His great-grandfather, Muhammad Harun, came from Herat and settled in Hala, Sind, at the time when Jám Sams was ruler of Sind. His father was Muhammad Hayat. The Khán Bahádur has a son, named Muhammad Arif. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

MURID HAIDAR KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MURID KHAN, *Mulk* or *Málik; b.* about the year 1851. The title is hereditary; the Málik has *sanads* of the Emperors Aurangzeb and Muhammad Sháh in which this title is used. Is the Chief of the Kalmati clan, which is a branch of the Rind Baluchis. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

MURLI DHAR, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

MURLI MANOHAR, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1821. The title is personal, and was conferred on August 16, 1882, for services rendered to Government during the Mutiny and in the Bhután war. Belongs to a Kshatriya family. Is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

MURSAN, *Rájá of. See* Ghansham Singh.

MURSHIDABAD, Nawab Sir Sayyid Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, Muhabat Jang, *G.C.I.E., Nawáb Bahádur of; b.* August 25, 1846. The Nawáb Bahádur's full titles are—Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Daulá, Amir-ul-Umará, Nawáb Sir Sayyid Hasan Ali Khán Bahádur, Muhábat Jang, G.C.I.E., Nawáb Bahádur of Murshidabad. Is the eldest son of the late Muntazim-ul-Mulk, Mohsin-ud-Daulá, Faridun Jáh, Nawáb Sayyid Mansur Ali Khán Bahádur, Nussat Jang, last titular Nawáb Názim and Subahdár of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The late Nawáb Názim resigned his position and titles on November 1, 1880. His eldest son, the present Nawáb, received the hereditary title of Nawáb Bahádur of Murshidabad by a *sanad*, dated February 17, 1882. In February 1887 he received the dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and was promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Most Eminent Order in May 1890. In May 1887 he was granted the *khilat* or style of Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Daulá, Amir-ul-Umará, Nawáb Sir Sayyid Hasan Ali Khán Ba-

hádur, Muhábat Jang. On March 12, 1891, by an Indenture entered into between the Secretary of State for India in Council and himself, the Nawáb Bahádur confirmed the act of his father of November 1, 1880; and received in return a fixed hereditary position, with a settled income, and with the family estates in the districts of Murshidabad, Calcutta, Midnapur, Dacca, Maldah, Purneah, Patna, Rangpur, Hughli, Rájsháhi, Birbhum, and the Santál-Parganás attached to the title of Nawáb Bahádur in tail male. This arrangement was confirmed and validated by the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, by Act XV. of 1891, passed on March 21, 1891. This arrangement confirmed to the Nawáb Bahádur the rank and dignity of Premier Noble of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the hereditary title, in addition to that of Nawáb Bahádur of Murshidabad, of Amir-ul-Umará. The Nawáb Bahádur has five sons—(1) Asaf Kadr Sayyid Wasif Ali Mirza, born January 7, 1875; (2) Iskandar Kadr Sayyid Nasir Ali Mirza, born March 15, 1876; (3) Sayyid Asaf Ali Mirza, born April 26, 1881; (4) Sayyid Yákub Ali Mirza, born June 9, 1883; (5) Sayyid Mohsin Ali Mirza, born November 18, 1885. The family arms adopted by the Nawáb are—*argent*, a dolphin proper above a cheval regardant, also proper. Below the shield the monogram N.B.M. The supporters are the lion and the unicorn. The crest is a *Zulfikár* (sword of the Khálif Ali) proper. The motto is "Nil Desperandum." The Nawáb Bahádur is descended both from the Prophet and also from Ali, the cousin and successor of the Prophet, who was married to Fatima, the Prophet's daughter. Hasan, eldest son of Ali, left a son, Hasan Massanna, who married Fatima Soghra, daughter of Hussain Ali's youngest son. One branch of the descendants of this marriage has held for several centuries, and still holds, the office of Grand Sharif of Mecca. A grandson of Hasan Massanna and Fatima Soghra was called Ibrahim Taha-Tahaie ("the pure," "the unsullied"); and from this Ibrahim are derived the Murshidabad family. His descendants were for some time rulers of the province of Yemen in Arabia. Subsequently a descendant, Sayyid Husain Najafi, was key-holder to the tomb of Ali at Najaf; and his grandson was Mir Jáfar, who became, on the fall of Nawáb Suráj-ud-Daulá, Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The grandfather of Mir Jáfar had married a niece of the Emperor Aurangzeb. One of his uncles, Najafi Khán, was Governor of the fortress of Gwalior; and another, Najaf Khán, was Subahdár of Cuttack. Mir Jáfar himself was at first Commander-in-Chief to the Nawáb Názim Ali Vardi Khán, whose sister, the Nawáb Sháh Khánum, he married. The Nawáb Ali Vardi Khán became Subahdár in 1740, and was succeeded by his grandson Nawáb Suraj-ud-Daulá in 1756. He was succeeded by Mir Jáfar, brother-in-law of Ali Vardi Khán, after the victory at Plassey in 1757. In 1760 he was set aside for a short time in favour of his son-in-law, Mir Kasim, but again came into power after a few months, and continued on the Masnad till 1765, when he was succeeded by his son, Najm-ud-Daulá. Mir Najm was succeeded in 1766 by his brother, Nawáb Saif-ud-Daulá, and he by another brother, Mubárak-ud-Daulá, a minor son of Mir Jáfar, in 1770. Mubárak-ud-Daulá was succeeded by his son, Nasir-ul-Mulk, in 1793, and this Nawáb by his son, Ali Jáh, in 1810. Ali Jáh was followed by his brother, Wálá Jáh, in 1821; and Wálá Jáh by his son, Humáyun Jáh, in 1825. This Prince was succeeded in 1838 by his son, the late Faridun Jáh Sayyid Mansur Ali, the father of the present Nawáb, who was the last Nawáb Názim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The grandfather of the present Nawáb Bahádur received from His Majesty King William IV. a full-length portrait of His Majesty, and the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order with the Insignia. The portrait of His Majesty is one of the chief ornaments at the Palace at Murshidabad. *Residence:* The Palace, Murshidabad, Bengal.

MURTAZA HUSAIN (of Bhilwal). *See* Mustafa Husain.

MURWARA, *Thákur of*. *See* Ram Datt.

MUSA, Ali Raja, Sultan (of Cannanore), *Rájá; b.* 1830. The title is hereditary, the Rájá of Cannanore being the representative of the old Moplah Ali Rájás or Sea-Kings of Malabar and the adjacent islands. Belongs to a Moplah (Muhammadan) family, said to have been founded by Mamali Kidavi, a Musalmán Minister of the Kolathiri Rájá of Malabar, who was appointed the "Ali Rájá"—or Sea-King of the Laccadives and adjacent islands—by the Cherakal Rájá, who assigned him a residence at Cannanore. It is remarkable that the family, though Muhammadans, follow the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance general among the Hindu Rájás of Malabar, under which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent. The present Sultán Ali Rájá succeeded his predecessor under this law on November 15, 1870. The agreement of 1796, by which the family came under British control, was signed by the Bibi, a female member of the family. *Residence:* Malabar, Madras.

MUSSAMAT.—A prefix.

MUSTAFA HUSAIN (of Bhilwal), *Chaudhri; b.* October 31, 1849. The title is hereditary, having been so since the time of the Emperor Sháh Jahán in 1616 A.D., and recognized by the British Government in 1877. Belongs to a Musalmán family whose ancestors, Khwája Bahrám and Khwája Nizám, accompanied the Sayyid Sálár to Oudh, and settled at Subeha. In 1616 A.D. Shaikh Násir was appointed Chaudhri of Subeha by the Empress Sháh Jahám. In 1792 Chaudhri Imám Bakhsh largely increased the possessions of the family. In 1860, Chaudhri Sarfaráz Ahmad, who had succeeded his father-in-law Chaudhri Lutf-ulla, was invested with the special powers of an Assistant Collector. On his death there was protracted litigation as to the succession; ultimately the estates were divided between the widow of Sarafáz Ahmad, Mussamat Bichan-un-Nisá, and the present Chaudhri, who is the nephew of the late Chaudhri. He has a son and heir named Mujtaba Husain, born in 1874. *Residence:* Subeha, Bara Banki, Oudh.

MUSTAFABAD, *Sardár of. See* Tilak Singh.

MUSTAMID KHAN BAHADUR. *See* Muhammad Zakar Ali.

MUTHUSWAMI AIYAR, T., *C.I.E.; b.* 1832. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1878, in recognition of his distinguished services in the Judicial Service. Was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1859; Principal Sadr Amin, 1865; Police Magistrate, 1868; Judge of the Court of Small Causes, 1871; Fellow of the Madras University, 1872; Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court of Judicature, 1883. Is a B.L. of Madras University. *Residence:* Madras.

MUTHUSWAMI PILLAI, C., *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

MUTLUR. *See* Adinarayana.

MUZAFFAR BAKHT, *Mirza.* The title is personal, as the courtesy title of one of the great-grandsons of the Prince Mirza Jahándár Sháh, the heir-apparent of the Emperor Sháh Alam, the last independent Mughal Emperor of Delhi. For the family history, see the account under the heading "Muhammad Sayyid Bakht, Mirza." The Mirza Muzaffar Bakht is a first cousin of Mirza Muhammad Sayyid Bakht, being the elder son of Zafar Bakht, who was the brother of Mahmud Jan. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

MUZAFFAR HUSAIN KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur, C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for distinguished military services on June 1, 1888. Holds the rank of Risaldár-Major in Her Majesty's Army. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, Kazi, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Lower Zhob.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, Waliwal, Marwal (Malik of Wali), *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Wali, Bannu, Punjab.

MUZHAR ALI, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for good service in the Customs Department. *Residence:* Berbera.

MYAT PU, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Tharrawadi, Burma.

MYAT SAN, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1891. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

MYAT THA, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1892. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Myingyan, Burma.

MYAT THA GYAW, Maung, Myook, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title (see above) was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Mogaung, Myitkyina, Burma.

MYAT TUN AUNG, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Chindwin, Burma.

MYLLIEM, *Seim of.* *See* Malliem.

MYO, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. It means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

MYSORE, His Highness Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiar Bahadur, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief, and one of the Premier Princes of the Empire; *b.* June 4, 1884. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor on the decease of his late distinguished father, the Mahárájá Sir Chamarajendra Wadiar Bahádur, G.C.S.I. Belongs to a Rájput (Kshatriya Hindu) family, whose ancestors came to the south in very early times from Dwárka in Káthiáwár. Of these, two brothers, named Vijayaráj and Krishnaráj, appear to have settled in the Ashtagrám division of the Mysore dominions towards the close of the 14th century; and one of them married the daughter of the local *palegár* or Baron of the village of Hadanáru, and by this means established his rule in those parts. One of his descendants, named Yedu Raya, ruled over Mysore from 1399 A.D. to 1422, and was then succeeded by his son, Here Bettud Chamraj. The grandson of the latter was a Rájá named Here (or Arberal) Chamraj — *arberal* meaning *six-fingered*, in allusion to a physical peculiarity; and the six-fingered Rájá's son was Here Bettud Chamraj II., in whose time the fort of Mysore was built on the site of a village formerly called Puragere, and was given the name of *Mahesh-uru*, Buffalo-town, from *Mahesh-asura*, the buffalo-headed demon destroyed by the goddess Káli. These Rájás were called *Wadiárs* or *Wodeyárs* of Mysore—*Wodeyár* being a plural or honorific form of *Odeya*, Kánarese for "lord."

Here Bettud Chamraj was succeeded by his two sons in turn. The younger, Bolé Chamraj, is said to have been named *Bolé*, or *The Bald*, because he had been made bald by a stroke of lightning. His grandson, Ráj Wadiár, ninth Rájá of Mysore, was the greatest and most successful of all these early Wadiárs. He reigned from 1578 to 1616; and in the year 1609–10 he seized the strong fortress of Seringapatam, formerly held by a lieutenant of the Kings of Vijayanagar. The great Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar on the Tungabhadra had previously, in 1588, been subverted by the alliance of the Muhammadan Chiefs of the Deccan, and the descendants of the Vijayanagar dynasty had taken refuge at Penuakonda, where the family ultimately became extinct; so that Ráj Wadiár of Mysore and his descendants, having obtained possession of the important strategical position of Seringapatam, rapidly increased their power and

extended their dominions. This process of aggrandizement continued down to the time of the Rájá Dodda Krishnaráj, who reigned from 1713 to 1730. His adopted son was Hadinente Tingal Chamraj, who died in 1733, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Chikka Krishnaráj—*Chikka* means "Junior," or "The Less." The long reign of Chikka Krishnaráj, from 1734 to 1765, was hardly more than nominal, for during this period the famous Muhammadan Haidar Ali rose to power, and ultimately became the sovereign of Mysore, retaining the Mahárájá as a puppet-prince. Haidar's splendid military powers, and those of his even more famous son, Tippu Sultán, immensely increased the Mysore dominions, and made the State the greatest in Southern India, and its rulers the most formidable potentates in the whole country. Of the Mahárájá Chikka Krishnaráj's two sons, who nominally succeeded him, one was strangled by orders of the Sultán, and the other died childless. Haidar then, in order to retain the shadow of a Hindu dynasty, permitted the third wife of Chikka Krishnaráj to adopt a young kinsman named Chamraj. Not long before the fall of Tippu and the conquest of Seringapatam by the British in 1799, Chamraj had died in captivity; and when the British Government resolved that Mysore should revert to the control of the family of its ancient rulers, an infant son of Chamraj, by name Krishnaráj, was placed on the *gadi*. During the minority of the Mahárájá Krishnaráj, from 1799 to 1810, the State was successfully administered by a Diwán or Prime Minister, the famous Purnaiya, a Bráhman statesman of great ability. The affairs of the State, however, fell into disorder after the retirement of Purnaiya; and the misgovernment of the Maháj árá Krishnaráj terminated by the British Government assuming the direct administration of the country in 1831, retaining the Mahárájá as the titular sovereign. On June 18, 1865, the late Mahárájá adopted as a son and successor the young prince, the late Mahárájá Cháma Rajendra Wadiár, who was the third son of Chikka Krishna Araso, a scion of the Bettada Kote branch of the royal house. The adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1867; and on the death of the Mahárájá Krishnaráj in 1868 the late Mahárájá was duly installed in his place as titular sovereign. The young Mahárája proved himself in every way so deserving of the position that in 1881 it was resolved that the sovereign power should be restored to the sovereign title, and on March 25 in that year the "Rendition"—the term has become historical—was carried out by the installation of the Mahárájá as a Ruling Chief, when the British Chief Commissioner handed over his office to the Diwán or Prime Minister of His Highness.

The subsequent history of the Mahárájá's rule—and since His Highness's lamented death, that of Her Highness the Maharáni-Regent, C.I., acting for the youthful Mahárájá, and aided by the able Prime Minister, His Excellency Sir Sheshadri Iyar, K.C.S.I., who had so long possessed the confidence of the late Mahárájá—abundantly justified the "Rendition." The good administration of the country, which had been firmly established under the rule of Sir Mark Cubbon and his successors as Chief Commissioners of Mysore, has been maintained and improved. Notwithstanding that the State has been devastated by one of the most terrible famines ever known—that of 1877-78—and by several very serious droughts, its general advance in prosperity under the Mahárájá's rule has been marvellous. His Highness had the advantage of being assisted by several Indian statesmen of the first rank and the highest abilities; the place of the late Diwán, Mr. Rangacharlu—who was himself an administrator of no mean power—having been taken, very fortunately, by His Excellency the present Prime Minister, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyar, K.C.S.I. (*q.v.*), by whose aid the Mahárájá attained an administrative success not surpassed in any part of the Indian Empire, British as well as feudatory.

In all the ordinary duties of an Indian Government—in the administration of justice, in the collection and expenditure of the revenue, in the protection afforded to life and property, in public instruction, in sanitation, in public works—it is admitted that the Government of Mysore can compare not unfavourably with that of the Provinces under direct British rule. In some highly important respects—in the development of communications, in female education, in precautions against famine, in the encouragement of mining and other in-

dustries, and in the fostering of habits of local self-government among the people—it is held by many (and apparently with some reason) that the State of Mysore is ahead of most of the rest of India. The famous school at Mysore city that is known as "Her Highness the Mahárâni's High-Caste Girls' School"—in which 400 girls belonging to the families of highest caste in Mysore receive a liberal education, largely from Professors of their own sex and rank in life—undoubtedly represents by far the most successful attempt that India has seen to put the ladies of India on the same intellectual level with their husbands and brothers. The success of the gold-mining of Kolár is perhaps due as much to the wise and liberal laws which regulate it as to the richness of the district in the precious metal; while the Principality is being opened out in every direction by railways under State control or with State encouragement. The expenditure on railways in this State in the year 1891 was nearly 3,000,000 rupees. In regard to local self-government, the "Representative Assembly of Mysore," with which the Diwán every year takes counsel, which was instituted some years ago as a body nominated by the Mahárájá, was in 1890 made elective, and the Prime Minister in his Address to the Assembly in 1891, thus commented on the results of the change:—

"By command of His Highness the Mahárájá, I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this Assembly, which meets here to-day for the first time under the election system sanctioned last year. You come here as the duly elected Representatives of the Agricultural, the Industrial, and the Commercial interests of the State. Last year, when His Highness was pleased to grant the valued privilege of election, he was not without some misgiving as to how the experiment would succeed; but it is most gratifying to His Highness that, though unused to the system, the electoral body has been able, in the very first year of its existence, to exercise the privilege with so much judgment and sense of responsibility as to send to this Assembly men in every way qualified to speak on their behalf. That men representing the capital, the industry, and the intellect of the country should have already taken so much interest in the working of the scheme augurs well for the future of the Institution. His Highness asks me to take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge the expressions of warm gratitude which have reached him from all sides for the privilege of election granted last year."

But it is in measures for the prevention and the relief of famines that the Government of Mysore has earned its best and most enduring laurels, in a reputation for prudent and far-sighted philanthropy. Those measures were described fairly and minutely by the Prime Minister in his Address to the Representative Assembly on October 4, 1892, in the following words:—

"Before I proceed to take up the various departments of the State, you will naturally expect me to say a few words regarding the severe drought through which the whole of the Province, with the small exception of our Malnad Taluks, has recently passed. In the Maidan parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts the south-west monsoon was so scanty and precarious that the early dry crops were completely lost, except in a few scattered favourable situations. The northern and eastern districts did not get any of the early rains, and had in consequence to defer the preparation of land for cultivation much beyond the usual season. A few showers which came later on permitted of the sowing of the ordinary dry crops in most taluks. These soon began to fade from insufficient moisture. The rain which fell towards the end of September raised hopes of a favourable change in the season. But by November it was evident that the north-east monsoon too had failed, and that the general out-turn of dry crops would not be much above a four-anna average in most taluks. The tanks had received no water, and wet cultivation under them could not be attempted. The failure of fodder was widespread, and altogether there was every indication of an impending distress of a very aggravated type, and towards the end of November the price of food grains began to rise rapidly, owing both to the local failure of crops and to large exports to neighbouring Madras districts. In the beginning of December, by command of His Highness the Mahárájá, I started on a tour through the worst taluks of the districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Kolár, and Bangalore. My immediate object was not only to ascertain by personal observation the actual condition of the country and the requirements of the people, but also to organize the relief measures required for the different tracts, and chiefly to inspire the people with confidence alike in the famine policy of the Government and in the method proposed for carrying it out. One of the first things to attract my attention was the insufficient supply of food grains at the various local markets. It was evident that owners were holding back their stocks, partly in expectation of a further rise in price and partly from fear of thefts and robberies,—so fruitful a source of waste and loss during the previous famine. I accordingly lost no time in arranging for due police protection of grain in transit and at places of storage, and for their safe and ready consignment by the railway. Local merchants were duly apprised of the preparedness of the Government to meet

any local insufficiency by import of grain from outside the Province, while at the same time the prices of food grains obtaining at the several weekly santés or markets in the interior were ascertained and regularly published as a stimulus to local trade. These measures tended to make prices more uniform and steady throughout the Province, and there was heard afterwards no complaint of insufficient supply at any local market. Another matter which I found necessary to impress upon local officers early in my tour was the need of the greatest economy in the use of the available supply of water in tanks. With the object of raising quick-growing dry crops likely to yield an early supply of food and fodder, tank-beds which were fast becoming dry were ordered to be leased for cultivation on very favourable terms. About 10,500 acres of tank-bed were thus brought under cultivation. The crops raised were generally Bengal-gram and jolam. In the Tumkur district, where the cultivation was timely and extensive, the aggregate value of the crops thus raised is estimated at over Rs.90,000. In the other districts this class of cultivation was not nearly so successful. To meet the serious want of fodder which was apprehended, all State forests and plantations, as well as a large number of Amrut Mahal Kávals, were thrown open for the free use of the raiyats' cattle, without any restrictions as to the taluks or districts from which they might come. The total area of grazing land thus made available to the public was 1600 square miles, and it is reported to have been used for grazing nearly 519,000 head of cattle. Raiyats were also further permitted to cut and remove tender date-leaves for use as fodder, a privilege which was eagerly availed of in most taluks of Tumkur and Chitaldroog. In devising our scheme of Relief Works my chief aim was to afford the poorer agriculturists, the landless field labourers, the Holiyars, the Mádigars, etc., the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their own homes. It was believed they and their families could live upon comparatively small wages if these could be earned near their own villages, for in such a case they would be able to return to their homes at the end of each day's work, take care of the infirm and young dependent upon them, look after their cattle and other property, and receive from their neighbours any additional help they might require. With this object in view, every affected taluk was divided into a number of small circles, and for execution within each such circle some suitable work or works were selected, so as to leave no inhabited village without the means of earning fair wages, within a radius of three or four miles. The works thus selected were 'minor tanks,' whether yielding revenue or not. The improvement of such tanks was of such vital importance to the villagers as a body that there was every guarantee that the grants given for it would be properly applied, and some good return shown for the money spent. To meet the rare cases in which such minor tanks were not available, as also to provide work near villages after completion of the tanks taken up, a programme of works of a supplementary character was got ready. These works were also of special local utility, such as improvement of village sanitation, planting of topes in villages and round the fringe of the waterspread of the bigger tanks, etc. Such, in brief outline, was the scheme of relief upon which His Highness's Government chiefly relied. Its execution was entrusted to the hereditary village Patel, for it was deemed safer to rely upon the autonomy of the village than upon paid agency from outside. A system of periodical inspection and general control by the Shekdar and Amildar was established, and wide discretion given to district officers as regards the details of execution, with due regard to local circumstances. I am able to bear testimony to the fact that the entire Executive, from the Patel to the District Officer, showed themselves fully equal to the high responsibility thus placed upon them, and that the scheme of relief planned was carried out with complete success in every affected part. Besides the regular relief works, but under the same agency and serving the same object as those works, were the drinking-water wells, for which a total grant of Rs.138,000 (chiefly from local funds) had been sanctioned. There were in hand 850 such wells, principally new wells undertaken wherever most needed, besides a number of old wells which required deepening. They were all works of permanent utility, but were of special immediate value, owing to the scarcity of good drinking water which existed in most places. In addition to works under direct Government agency, the employment of local labour on private works on a large scale was established by the grant of Government loans to landholders for special permanent improvement of their lands. The most important of this class of works were the irrigation wells under the scheme I described to you last year. The working of the scheme in each of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, and Bangalore was entrusted to a special officer in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, and the distrust which raiyats at first evinced towards a new measure of this kind soon gave place to an eager desire to secure the loans. The number of applications received was so numerous that the grants had to be confined to localities where provision for employment of labour was most needed. The loans sanctioned aggregated Rs.280,000 for 917 kapile and 530 yatam wells, calculated to irrigate 5252 acres. Another important class of works for which Government loans were given was the construction and repair of Saguvali kattes. The restriction placed upon the construction and improvement of these kattes by an order of 1873 was felt as a great hardship, especially in the Chitaldroog district, where much of the dry cultivation depends upon the retention of moisture under these kattes. That order was accordingly withdrawn, and special encouragement afforded for the construction and improvement of these most useful private works by a system of Government loans. During

the past season loans to the extent of Rs.21,175 were sanctioned for 251 such works, which when completed will benefit 5069 acres. A few loans were granted also to enable Inamdars to repair their tanks. Of works referred to above, both Government and private, about 2900 were in actual execution in the affected tracts. They had the effect of keeping the people employed near their own homes, and their sufficiency for purposes of relief is proved by the fact that nearly 2400 of them could not be completed during the past season. We have found them far more effective for real relief than large central works under professional agency. Our main anxiety was to avoid the necessity for concentrating large numbers upon distant works, for previous experience had shown that in the earlier stages of famine the people can never be induced to leave their homes in quest of employment on distant works, not because they are not in need of employment, but because they are bound to their homes by ties they are unable to sever. It is well known that before their cattle are lost, and the weaker members have died, and themselves reduced to a famished condition, the people do not quit their homes, and when eventually compelled to take this step they are so demoralized that they are more likely to wander about aimlessly than to settle down on distant works under a strange agency. We had, however, ready at hand a programme of D.P.W. Relief Works for possible resort in the event of the distress being unusually prolonged. But happily we had no occasion to do more in this direction than expand the ordinary Public Works in some of the affected tracts. Besides placing the means of earning wages within the ready reach of the general population, we adopted several measures for the relief of special classes. The most important among them were the weavers, the demand for whose manufactures had all but disappeared owing to the high prices of grain which prevailed. After much consideration of alternative measures, the Government eventually adopted the system of purchase proposed by Mr. Madhava Rao for the Bangalore district. Under this system the Government made advances of money to local Sahukars of standing for purchasing on behalf of Government the entire produce of the looms at the market value, to be resold when the demand became re-established. The Sahukars were paid a small commission, and in return they guaranteed the full recoupment of the advances made. This system was the means of affording efficient relief to the industrious weaving class, always the first to suffer on every occasion of widespread scarcity and high prices. It was in operation at Bangalore, Dodballapur, Anekal, Kolar, Melkote, Molkalmuru, and other weaving centres. The advances made amounted to Rs,85,300, including commission and other charges. A sum of Rs.34,580 has already been recovered by the resale of cloths purchased, and the balance is under process of realization. The final net expenditure is expected to be trifling compared with the large numbers relieved. In Bangalore city alone the relief thus given extended to 4000 looms with 10,000 weavers. Another class for whom special relief was found necessary were the minor village servants—the Mádiga, the Toti, the Talavar, etc. The contributions from villagers on which they generally subsist cease during every season of a general failure of crops. Eight hundred and fifty-one of them, employed in watching Ukkads or Police outposts and doing *quasi* Police duties, were paid a monthly salary of Rs.3 each as a temporary measure, which has to be continued till the next harvest. Others not so employed were paid wages as work-overseers, gangmen, etc., on relief works under execution. A number of Holéyars and Madigars were given employment in the collection of Tangadi bark in the Kolar district, and of bamboos for the Government depôts in that and the Mysore district. Compensation for dearness of gram had to be given to the Silledars, amounting up to the end of June to over Rs.8000. It will probably have to be continued till the next gram harvest. A moiety of the Potgi allowances of village officers was ordered to be paid on application before the date on which they are payable. With the arrangements made for the relief of general and special classes, gratuitous relief was found to be unnecessary, except to a very insignificant extent. Further relief was given by the remission of one-half of the assessment on all wet lands under tanks which lay waste or could only be culivated with dry crops, and one-half of the quit-rent on all Service Inam lands of the minor village servants, and the Mohatarfa house-tax of the poorer landless classes. The total of remissions thus given amounts to about four lakhs. Besides this, six lakhs of revenue had to be postponed, and much of this will have to be remitted eventually."

The area of the State is 24,709 square miles, which is more than double the combined area of Switzerland and Saxony. Its population is 4,186,188, chiefly Hindus, but including 200,484 Muhammadans and 29,249 Christians, which is more than double the population of Norway, and about equal to that of Portugal. His Highness the Mahárájá maintains a military force of 1173 cavalry, 3425 infantry, and 10 guns, besides an Imperial Service Corps for the special service of frontier defence. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

The arms displayed on the banner of the Mahárájá of Mysore, which was unfurled at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, were—*Arms.—Murrey* (the Indian *Bhagwá*), a *garur berunda* (sacred double-headed eagle) displayed *argent*, beaked and

armed *or*. *Crest.*—A lion passant, carrying an antelope's head, all proper. *Supporters.*—*Satvas* (*yali*), elephant-headed tigers, *sable*, armed and unguled *or*. *Residences:* The Palace, Mysore; The Palace, Bangalore; Utakamand, etc.

NABA. *See* Nava.

NABHA, His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja Sir Hira Singh, Maiwandar Bahadur, *G.C.S.I., Rájá of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 9, 1871. Belongs to the great Sidhu Jat family, known as the Phulkian family, from its founder Phul; which has given ruling families to Patiála, Jind, Nábha Bhadaur, and other Punjab States. The Rájá of Nábha is descended from Tiloka, the eldest son of Phul; whose great-grandson, Hamir Singh, founded the town of Nábha in 1755 A.D. He joined the Sikh Chiefs in the great battle of Sirhind, when Zain Khán, the Muhammadan Viceroy, was slain, and established a mint at Nábha, as a mark of independence. In 1808-9 the State came under British control, in the time of Rájá Jaswant Singh; but his son, Rájá Devendra Singh, neglected to furnish supplies to the British troops during the first Sikh war in 1845, and was consequently deposed, pensioned, and his son, Rájá Bharpur Singh, installed in his place. During the Mutiny of 1857 Rájá Bharpur Singh rendered most valuable services, and was rewarded with a large increase of territories. He was succeeded by his brother, Rájá Bhagwán Singh, who died without issue in 1871. By the *sanad* of May 5, 1860, it had been provided that if either of the three great Phulkian Princes (Patiála, Jind, Nábha) died without heirs, a successor to his Ráj should be chosen by the other two Chiefs from among the descendants of Phul; consequently, on the death of Rájá Bhagwán Singh in 1871, the present Rájá, Hira Singh (then a *jágirdár* of Jind, but a scion of the family of Tiloka), was selected and placed on the *gadi*. He has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and granted the privilege of adoption. On the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India in 1877, he was granted an addition to his titles, and an increase of his salute from 11 to 13 guns, as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 928 square miles; its population 261,824, chiefly Hindus, but including 77,682 Sikhs and 50,178 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 366 cavalry, 1253 infantry, and 18 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns (including 4 personal guns). *Residence:* Nábha, Punjab.

NABHULAL NANHALAL, *Rao Saheb*. The title is personal, and was conferred on June 9, 1883. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NABI BAKHSH KHAN *walad* **SHER MUHAMMAD (of Nurpur),** *Mir*. The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

NADADUR. *See* Nadathur.

NADATHUR SALAGOPACHARIAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya*. The title was conferred for eminence in Oriental learning on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Kumbhakonam, Madras.

NADATHUR SRIMAT SUNDRA RAJACHARIAR, *Mahámahopádhyáya*. The title was conferred for eminence in Oriental learning, on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Srirangam, Trichinopoly, Madras.

NADATHUR SRIRANGACHARYA SWAMI, *Mahámahopádhyáya*. Received the title for eminence in oriental learning, on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

NADAUN, *Rájá of*. *See* Narindar Chand.

NADAUN, *Mián of*. *See* Ishri Singh; *see also* Pirthi Singh, and also Sher Singh.

NADIR BAKHT, *Mirza*. The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a descendant of Prince Mirza Jahándár Sháh, heir-apparent to Sháh Alam, the last independent Mughal Emperor of Delhi. The Mirza is a brother of the Mirza Muzaffar Bakht (*q.v.*), and they are both first cousins of Mirza Muhammad Sayyid Bakht, under the

heading of whose name will be found an account of the descent of this family, who have lived peacefully at Benares under the protection of the British Power since 1788. The Mirza is one of the sons of the late Mirza Zafar Bakht. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

NADIYA, *Mahárájá Bahádur of.* *See* Khitish.

NAGOD, Raja Jadubind Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 30, 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 12, 1874. Belongs to a Pharihar Rájput family, which has, through many vicissitudes, ruled at Nagod for the last 900 years. The State was at one time feudatory to Panna; but in 1809 the Rájá Lál Sheoráj Singh obtained a *sanad* direct from the British Government. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son, Rájá Balbhadra Singh, who was deposed in 1831, his son, Raghubind, succeeding as a minor. Rájá Raghubind Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded by the grant of extended territories, the right of adoption, and the honour of a salute. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The State has an area of 450 square miles, and a population of 79,629, chiefly Hindus, but including 7965 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 116 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The banner of the family is yellow, bearing a *trisul* or sacred trident on the field; with a Hindi motto, meaning "Faithful in perilous times." *Residence:* Nagod, Baghelkhand, Central India.

NAGOJI RAO, Kunathamakor, *Rao Bahádur.* *See* Kunathamakor.

NAHAN, *His Highness the Rájá of.* *See* Sirmur.

NAHIL, *Rao of.* *See* Dal Singh.

NAIGAON, *Rájá of.* *See* Umrao Singh.

NAIGAON RIBAI, Thakurain Larai Dulaya, *Jágirdárin of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of her late husband, Kunwár Jagat Singh, October 28, 1867. Belongs to a Dawa Ahir family. Lachman Singh, father of the late Thákur, was originally a Sardár of Jaitpur, but having possessed himself of the territory of Naigaon Ribai, he received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807, confirming him in the possession. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son, the late Kunwár Jagat Singh. The area of the State is about 8 square miles; its population 3365, chiefly Hindus. The Thákurain maintains a military force of 6 cavalry, 51 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Naigaon Ribai, Bundelkhand, Central India.

NAIGAWAN. *See* Naigaon.

NAJAF ALI KHAN *walad* **ALI AKBAR KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

NAJAF KHAN, Muhammad, *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* *See* Muhammad.

NAJM-UD-DIN HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1852. The title was conferred on October 8, 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of his late Highness Zahir-ud-daulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Conjeveram, Madras.

NAJM-UD-DIN HUSAIN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Rai Bareli, Oudh.

NAKI ALI, Muhammad Dilawar, Jah, Mirza Bahadur, *Prince.* *See* Muhammad.

NAKI ALI KHAN, *Majid-ud-daulá.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a son of a grand-daughter of the late Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

NALAGARH, *Rájá of.* *See* Hindur.

NALDANGA, Raja Pramada Bhusan Deb Rai, *Rájá of; b.* December 22, 1858. Succeeded his father, Rájá Indu Bhusan Deb Rai, ninth Rájá of Naldanga, in 1871, as a minor. Belongs to a family claiming descent from Vishnu Das Hazra, who was settled in Jessore district, Bengal, in the beginning of the 16th century. His son, Srimanta Rai, is said to have distinguished himself by slaying a

rebel Pathán Chief, and to have obtained for this service from the Subahdár of Bengal a *jágir* and the title of "Ranabir Khán." Three generations later Chandi Charan Deb Rai, who died in 1656 A.D., slew the Rájá Kedareswar, and consequently obtained the title of Rájá from the Emperor Sháh Jahán. His successor, Indra Naráyan, second Rájá, built a great many Hindu temples, which are still in existence. The third Rájá, Surya Naráyan Deb Rai, died in 1698 A.D.; the fourth, Rain Deb Rai, in 1746 A.D.; and the fifth, Krishna Deb Rai, in 1788 A.D. The late Rájá, Indu Bhusan Deb Rai, was born in 1836, and enjoyed the estate as ninth Rájá from 1854 to 1871. The present Rájá came of age in December 1879, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on June 26, 1885. He has established scholarships for Sanskrit learning, and medals for female education, for which he has received the thanks of Government. He also founded and maintained a "Higher Class English School," and a Dispensary. Has been appointed Member of the District Board, Jessore; and elected a Member of the British Indian Association. Has two sons—Pannaga Bhusan Deb Rai, born 1882; Mriganka Bhusan Deb Rai, born 1889. The family arms are—*argent*, a crescent moon proper, in chief a trident between two cross-swords proper. *Residence:* "Hazra Asrama," Naldanga, Jessore, Bengal.

NALE, Lashkari Kanha Padvi, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1872. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, is 30 square miles; its population about 300, chiefly Bhils (aborigines), to which tribe also the Chief belongs. *Residence:* Nále, Khándesh, Bombay.

NALINAKSHA BASU (BOSE), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1890, as a personal distinction, in recognition of eminent services as an Honorary Magistrate, and as Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality. *Residence:* Burdwan, Bengal.

NAM NARAYAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Rájá.* The title was conferred on May 24, 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of the Rájá's position as the present representative of the Rámgarh Rájás. *Residence:* Rámgarh, Hazáribagh, Bengal.

NANA BHAYA SAHEB (*alias* **RAM KRISHNA ABAJI**), *Rao Bahádur. See* Ram Krishna.

NANA MOROBA, *Rao.* The title is personal, and was conferred on November 1, 1859. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NANABHAI KAVASJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Bombay.

NANABHAI MOROBA, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

NANAK BAKHSH, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1836; is Motamid of the Patiála State. *Residence:* Patiála, Punjab.

NANAK BAKHSH, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

NANAK CHAND, Chaudhri, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Sahâranpur, North-Western Provinces.

NANAK CHAND, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Ráj-putána.

NAND KISHOR, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

NAND LAL, Pandit, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

NAND LAL KAUL, Pandit, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Kashmir.

NAND RAM, *Rái Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Punjab.

NAND SINGH (of Khiva), *Sardár. See* Kehar Singh.

NANDA GOPAL BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Mánbhum, Bengal.

NANDGAON, Raja Balram Das, *Mahant of.* A ruling chief. Title of Rájá Bahádur conferred, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893; *b.* 1866,

Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 4, 1883. Belongs to a Bairági (Hindu of the Ascetic Mendicant caste, but of an order that is allowed by its rules to marry) family, and has received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. The feudal tenure of this State was originally conferred by the Mahratta Rájá of Nágpur on his family priest, and the title of Mahant has been recognized by the British Government. The late Chief, Mahant Ghazi Dás, was an able and energetic ruler, and was succeeded in 1883 by his son, the present Mahant. The area of the State is 155 square miles; its population is 16,764, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Nandgaon, Raipur, Central Provinces.

NANDSHANKAR TULJASHANKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

NANGAON, Thakur, Zalim Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1815. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1833. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Nangaon, Western Málwá, Central India.

NANKE, Maung Kun Kye, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States of the Burma frontier, which has an area of about 80 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Nanke, Shan States, Burma.

NANKOK, Kun Lon, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma, having an area of about 40 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Nankok, Shan States, Burma.

NANKON, Maung Pyan, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is the Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma, with an area of about 12 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Nankon, Shan States, Burma.

NANPARA, *Rájá of.* *See* Jang Bahádur, C.I.E. (of Nanpara), *Rájá.*

NANTOK, Maung Kun Pu, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma; which has an area of about 30 square miles, and a population consisting chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Nantok, Shan States, Burma.

NANU AIYAR BALAKRISHNA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Pudukotta, Madras.

NAOROJI MANIKJI WADIA, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Bombay.

NAOROJI NASIRWANJI WADIA, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 25, 1889. Has received from Her Majesty, through the Garter King of Arms, a grant of arms. *Arms.*—*Azure*, on a fesse *or*, in chief an anvil of the last encircled by two branches of the cotton-tree, slipped, and in base a ship under sail at sea, all proper; a rose, gules barbed and seeded between two bees volant of the third. *Crest.*—In front of a sun rising a cubit-arm erect, proper, vested above the elbow, *argent*, holding a double-headed hammer, also proper. *Residence:* Bombay.

NAOROJI PESTANJI, Vakil, *Khán Bahádur, C.I.E.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. The Khán Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NAOROZ KHAN, Sardar, Sir (of Kharan), *K.C.I.E.* Was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, May 24, 1888. *Residence:* Kharan.

NARAIN. *See* Narayan.

NARAJOL, *Rájá of.* *See* Narendra Lál Khán.

NARAND SINGH (of Hardoi), *Rájá; b.* December 7, 1858. The title is hereditary, and very ancient. The present Rájá inherited it on May 1, 1890. *Residence:* Hardoi, Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

NARASIM AIYANGAR, A., *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee

of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a distinguished Bráhman family, and is famous for the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of Indian education. Under the sanction and encouragement of His Highness the late Mahárájá, and of Her Highness the Mahárání Regent of Mysore, the Rai Bahádur has elaborated a plan for the higher education of the women of the upper classes of Mysore which has been remarkably successful, and in accordance with this plan Her Highness the Mahárání's High Caste Girls' School of Mysore is effecting almost a revolution in the standard of education among the ladies of that province. *Residence:* Mysore.

NARAYAN BALI (of **Rámpur**), *Rai* and *Rai Bahádur*. *See* Rámpur, *Rai of*.

NARAYAN BALWANT BHISE, *Rao Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 10, 1882. *Residence:* Bombay.

NARAYAN BHAI DUNDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Berar.

NARAYAN DAS, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur; b.* August 22, 1836. The title was conferred on January 1, 1886, as a personal distinction, for long and meritorious services rendered to Government, dating from 1855. Belongs to an Agarwála family that originally came from Alwar in Rájputána, and settled at Agra. The Rai Bahádur is Judge of the Small Cause Court of Lucknow. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

NARAYAN DHANAJIRAO THORAT, *Dinkar Rao*. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family claiming descent from Mahá Saji Rao. His descendant, Krishna Rao, received the title of Dinkar Rao from the Bábá Saheb, Mahárájá of Sátára. The family cognizance or crest is a *talvár* or Indian sword, point to the left, edge upward. The father of the present Dinkar Rao was named Dhanaji Thorat, Dinkar Rao. *Residence:* Sátára, Bombay.

NARAYAN KRISHNA (or **Narayanrao Krishnarao**), *Rao Saheb*. The title is personal and was conferred on May 24, 1883. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

NARAYAN MEGHAJI LOKHANDE, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bombay.

NARAYAN PANDURANG BANAVALKAR, *Rao Bahádur*. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 10, 1884. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

NARAYAN RAGHUNATH GORAKSHAKAR, *Rao Saheb*. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

NARAYAN RAJARAM MULE, *Rao Saheb*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Barsi, Sholapur, Bombay.

NARAYAN RAO, *Rao Saheb*. The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being descended from the old Mahratta rulers of Ságar. Ganpat Rao was the founder of this branch of the family. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

NARAYAN RAO, R., *Rao Saheb*. The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Wardha, Central Provinces.

NARAYAN RAO URF NANA SAHEB GHORPADE (of **Datwad**), *Amir-ul-Umara Ghorpade Malanmat Madar, Senápati*. The title is hereditary, the Ghorpade being the descendant and representative of Maloji Rao Ghorpade, who obtained these titles, including that of "Senápati," or Commander-in-Chief, from the Mahárájá of Kolhápur. At the time of the Mahratta war the Ghorpade aided the British against the Peshwá, and consequently his honours were declared hereditary by the British Government. Naráyan Rao is the son of the late Amir-ul-Umara Ghorpade, Ram Chandra Rao. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

NARAYAN (RAGHUNATH) SHASTRI GOKHLE, *Mahámahopádhyáya*. This title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental languages. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Kolhápur, Bombay.

NARAYAN SINGH, *Kunwár.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a son of the late Mahárájá Sher Singh. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár is Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Kapurthala State; and received the title of Sardár Bahádur on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Kapurthalá, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH (of Kang), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is descended from Sardár Gaur Singh, who, with his two brothers, the Sardárs Dargaha Singh and Dharm Singh, took possession of Kang and the surrounding territory on the decline of the Mughal Empire in the last century. Sardár Gaur Singh's son was Sardár Hari Singh, whose grandson, Sardár Bhup Singh, was the father of the present Sardár. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH, Mian, *Rai Bahádur.* The Mian has rendered good service in the Police of the Punjab, and received the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Rohtak, Punjab.

NARAYAN SINGH, Thakur, *Rao Bahádur, Rájá. See* Thákur.

NARAYAN SWAMI MUDALIYAR, Arcot, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

NARAYAN TRIMBAK WAIDYA, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title of Rao Saheb on May 21, 1898, and that of Rao Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

NARAYAN VASUDEO BARVE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 24, 1885. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

NARAYAN VISHNU BAPAT, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Bombay.

NARAYANA AIYAR, K. *Rao Bahádur. See* Kannanur.

NARAYANAMURTHI PANTULU, B. *Rao Bahádur. See* Buddhavarapu.

NARAYANASWAMI MUDALIYAR, Arcot, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a family of Arcot, Madras. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI, Tiruvalur (of Madras), *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

NARAYANRAO APPAJI VAD, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal and was conferred on June 29, 1886. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

NARAYANRAO BHIKAJI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Jhabua, Central India.

NARAYANRAO RAMNAVA UDEAVAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* North Kanara, Bombay.

NARAYANRAO TRIMBAK, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

NARAYANRAOJI NISAL, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 19, 1885. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

NARBHERAM RAGHUNATH DAS, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

NARENDRA BAHADUR PAL (of Mahuli), *Rájá; b.* June 30, 1867. The title is ancient and hereditary, the Rájá being the head of the important Surájbans family of Mahuli. *Residence:* Mahuli, Basti, North-Western Provinces.

NARENDRA BAHADUR SINGH (of Haraha), *Rájá; b.* April 27, 1851. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Surajbans family that came from Kumaun about 350 years ago and settled first at Faizábad. Bisram Singh was the founder of the family; eighth in descent from him was Rájá Lachmi Naráyan Singh of Haraha. Eight generations later was Rájá Chattarpat

Singh, who died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Rahuráj Singh, born 1877. *Residence:* Ranikatra, Parganá Daryabad, Bará Banki, Oudh.

NARENDRA KRISHNA (DEB), Sir, *K.C.I.E., Mahárájá Bahádur; b.* October 10, 1822. Belongs to the Sobha Bazár family of Calcutta, whose ancestors are said to have enjoyed honours conferred by the Mughal Emperors and the Nawábs of Bengal, Behár, and Orissa. The founder of the family was the Mahárájá Nava Krishna, who obtained a medal from Lord Clive, and the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, for his services during the war with the Nawáb Suráj-ud-daulá and the establishment of the British Power in Bengal after the battle of Plassey. He was famous for his munificence. Amongst other works of benefit to the public he constructed a good road from Diamond Harbour to Kalpi, a distance of eight miles. Despairing of having any male issue, he adopted one of his nephews, the Rájá Gopi Mohan Deb (*see* Rájendra Naráyan Deb, Rájá Bahádur), but subsequently a son was born to him, the Rájá Ráj Krishna Deb Bahadur (father of the present Mahárájá), and he consequently divided his estates between his own son and his adopted son. Rájá Ráj Krishna Deb Bahádur died at the age of forty-two, leaving eight sons, of whom the Mahárájá Sir Narendra is the only surviving one. Sir Narendra was educated at the Hindu College; served the Government as a Deputy Magistrate for about nine years, from 1844 to 1853, in which capacity he earned a solid reputation, and on his retirement began his public life as a Municipal Commissioner, a Justice of the Peace, and a leading Member of the British Indian Association—of which important body he has been thrice unanimously elected President. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook he was formally gazetted a Rájá, having long held that title by courtesy; and he was also appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, in which he attained a distinguished position. On the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India he was invited to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and then was granted the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction. Subsequently he has been created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and has occupied a great many posts of dignity and public usefulness. He has a son and heir, Kumár Gopendra Krishna Bahádur, M.A., B.L., a Member of the Statutory Civil Service of Bengal, and Joint-Magistrate of Sealdah, and several other sons. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

NARENDRA LAL KHAN (of Narajol), *Rájá.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Midnapur, Bengal.

NARHAT, *Rao of. See* Pahar Singh.

NARINDAR CHAND (of Nadaun), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The Rájá succeeded his father, the late Rájá Amar Chand of Nadaun, in 1890. The family is of Rájput (Katoch) origin. The grandfather of the Rájá was Sir Jodhbir Singh, brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. *Residence:* Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

NARINDAR NATH, *Diwán.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

NARINDAR SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title of Sardár is hereditary, and the personal title of Sardár Bahádur was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

NARINJAN NATH, *Kunwár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

NAROTAM SINGH (of Eka), *Rájá; b.* 1835. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, being an offshoot of the Partápner House, and consequently a descendant of Prithvi Rájá, last Chauhán Emperor of Delhi and Ajmir. The father of the present Rájá, Hira Singh, succeeded to the Ráj in 1862 A.D.; he died in 1876, and was succeeded by the present Rájá. The latter has a son named Lál Singh. *Residence:* Eka, Mainpuri, North-Western Provinces.

NARPAT SINGH (of Asothar), *Rájá; b.* June 10, 1869. The title is hereditary,

the Rájá of Asothar being a descendant of Deogaj Singh, who came from Khichhidára or Raghugarh in Central India in 1543, and married the daughter of the Rájá of Aijhi, to whose possessions he succeeded. The late Rájá Lachhman Prasád Singh was an Honorary Magistrate; on his death in 1891 he was succeeded by Rájá Narpat Singh. *Residence:* Asothar, Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

NARSILAL REVADAS, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Ahmadábád, Bombay.

NARSINGH DAS LALA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Jammu.

NARSINGH DATT, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Howrah, Bengal.

NARSINGHGARH, His Highness Raja Mahtab Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 28, 1890. Belongs to an Umat Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Ajab Singh, who was Minister to the Ráwat of Rájgarh. His son, Parása Rám, succeeded him as Minister in 1660 A.D., and ultimately compelled the Ráwat, in 1681, to share his dominions with him—thereby founding the State of Narsinghgarh, which is at present tributary to Indore. Rájá Partáb Singh, father of the present Rájá, succeeded in 1875, his father in 1872 having received from the British Government that hereditary title. The family banner is white with a scarlet bordure, bearing in the centre the effigy of Hanumán, the monkey-god. The area of the State is 623 square miles; its population 112,427, chiefly Hindus, but including about 5000 Muhammadans, and 6000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. His Highness maintains a military force of 318 cavalry, 450 infantry, and 16 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Narsinghgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

NARSINGHPUR, Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan, *Raja of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1883. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 4, 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, of whom there have been twenty-three generations of Rájás in Narsinghpur since the time when its founder, Dharma Rájá, ousted the aboriginal headmen and assumed the government. For the last nine generations son has succeeded father, each bearing the styles and titles of "Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahápatra," in addition to the hereditary title of Rájá, which was formally confirmed by the British Government in 1874. The family cognizance is a scorpion. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 199 square miles; its population is 32,583, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 184 infantry. *Residence:* Kilá Narsinghpur, Orissa, Bengal.

NARSIRAM VAJERAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Kaira, Bombay.

NARSU RAM CHANDRA GODBOLE, *Rao Saheb; b.* May 16, 1842. The title is personal, and was conferred on August 11, 1881. The Rao Saheb was educated at Sátára, and at the Science College, Poona; and thence was appointed to the Public Works Department of Bombay in 1861. From 1857 to 1887 he was Secretary and Engineer to the Poona City Municipal Corporation; and from 1887 to 1889 Executive Officer to the Poona Cantonment Fund. He is now Member of the Poona Municipal Corporation, and an Honorary Magistrate, as well as member of many local Committees. He has two sons—Ananta, born 1864; and Krishna, born 1874. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

NARUKOT, Dipsingh Jagatsingh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1841. Belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. The area of the State is 143 square miles; its population is 6440, chiefly Hindus. It is tributary to Baroda. *Residence:* Jhotwár, Gujarát, Bombay.

NARWAR, Rao Raghunath Singh, *Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 12, 1882. Belongs to a Jhálá Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of this State is about 2000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Nárwár, Western Málwá, Central India.

NASARVANJI HORMASJI CHOKSY, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

NASARVANJI KHARSEDJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

NASARVANJI SHERIADJI GINVALA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Broach, Bombay.

NASHIPUR, *Rájá Bahádur of. See* Ranajit Sinha.

NASIR ALI, Mir, *Khán Bahádur. See* Mir Nasir Ali.

NASIR ALI KHAN, Mir, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1848. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Delhi.

NASIR-UD-DIN AHMAD, Maulavi Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bihar, Bengal.

NASIR-UD-DIN KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Medical Department, India.

NASIR-UD-DIN MIRZA, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a great-grandson of his late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, King of Oudh. He is a son of Sulaimán Mirza, grandson of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

NASRAT ALI, Chaudhri, *Khán Bahádur; b.* August 18, 1849. The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. Belongs to a family claiming descent from the first Khalif. His ancestors held high offices under the former Governments of Oudh. He is a nephew of Muhammad Azim (*q.v.*), hereditary Chaudhri of Kakrali in Hardoi district, Oudh. Chaudhri Nasrat Ali, Khán Bahádur, rendered valuable service to Government in connection with the preparation of the Oudh Rent Act. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and Assistant Secretary of the British Indian Association. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

NASRAT ALI KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

NASWADI, Thakur Mansinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1880. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of about 8 square miles. The Thákur is still a minor. *Residence:* Naswádi, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

NATHAN SINGH, Chaudhri, *Rai Saheb.* The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on the Chaudhri as a personal distinction on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Sonepat, Punjab.

NATHI MAL. *See* Náthu Mall.

NATHU BAPUJI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on August 13, 1881. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

NATHU MALL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Khurja, North-Western Provinces.

NATHU RAM, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* North-Western Provinces.

NATHU RAM, Seth, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Harda, Central Provinces.

NATHU SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.* The Sardár is Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Alwar State, and received the title of Sardár Bahádur on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Alwar, Rájputána.

NATOR, *Kumár of. See* Jogindra Náth Rai.

NAULANA, Thakur Pirthi Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 407, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Naulana, Western Málwá, Central India.

NAURANG KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on March 11, 1859, as a personal distinction, for very distinguished services during the Multán rebellion and the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to the Gandapur (Afghán) family of Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khán district of the

Punjab. He raised 50 horse and 100 foot for service in the Multán campaign, and was desperately wounded at that time. At the close of the campaign he joined the Police, retiring on a pension after three years, but continued to volunteer for service on the frontier, and his son, Muhammad Zamán Khán, was killed in this service. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 he raised 600 men, and leaving 200 foot with the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán, he joined Sir Herbert Edwardes with the residue at Pesháwar, and marched at the head of these followers into Hindustan. He was engaged in the actions against the rebels at Jhelum, Delhi, Najafgarh, and elsewhere, and on one occasion saved Lieutenant Lind's life by killing a Sepoy who was about to bayonet that officer when dismounted. For these services he received a *jágir* in perpetuity, and the title of Khán Bahádur. His son, Muhammad Zamán Khán, mentioned above, left a son named Bakhtiyar Khán. Another son, Mehardil Khán, has three sons—Faiz Muhammad Khán, born 1862; Sayyid Muhammad Khán, born 1864; Abdulla Khán, born 1866. A third son, Sarfaráz Khán, Risaldár, has two sons—Gulzár Khán and Kunidád Khán. A fourth son, Sikandar Khán, has a son named Samandar Khán. *Residence:* Kuláchi, Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

NAUROZ. *See* Naoroz.

NAVA GOPAL SARKAR, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

NAVA KISHOR SEN, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction, on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Surma Valley, Assam.

NAVA KRISHNA RAI, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Bengal.

NAVALPUR, Phulsingh Lashkari Padvi, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1867. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1876 as a minor. The State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, has an area of 20 square miles, and a population of 180, chiefly Bhils (aborigines); to which tribe also the Chief belongs. *Residence:* Navalpur, Khándesh, Bombay.

NAVIN. *See* Nobin.

NAVROJI BEHRAMJI SANTUK, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

NAWAB ALI SHAH, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Nimar, Central Provinces.

NAWAB-I-AMB, Shaikh Baha-ud-din, *C.I.E.* *See* Bahá-ud-din.

NAWAB JAN, Maulavi, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on July 6, 1887, as a personal distinction, for valuable services rendered to Government in the Foreign Department. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

NAWAB MIRZA, *Bahádur.* The title is personal, being the courtesy title of a grandson of his late Majesty Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. Is the son of Mirza Humáyun Bakht, who was a son of that monarch. *Residence:* Oudh.

NAWANAGAR, His Highness Jam Shri Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, *K.C.S.I., Jám Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 8, 1827. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 22, 1852. Belongs to the illustrious Jareja Rájput family that has given ruling families to Kutch, Dhrol, Rájkot, and other States of Western India. Jám Ráwal, said to have been the elder brother of the then Jám of Kutch, emigrated from Kutch and established himself at Nawánagar in 1535. In 1788 the great fort of Nawánagar was constructed under the orders of one of Jám Ráwal's descendants, the Jám Jasaji. The latter died in 1814 without male heirs; and his widow, the Rani Achuba, adopted Ranmalji, who became the Jám Ranmalji, and was the father of the present Jám. The Jám Ranmalji was a popular ruler, and distinguished himself by the ability with which he saved his people from the horrors of the famines of 1834, 1839, and 1846. He was also a famous sportsman and lion-killer. The present Jám is equally distinguished as a sportsman, but he has also earned a great reputation as an administrator, especially in the departments of education and public works. He has also

greatly improved the system of revenue-collection, and the administration of justice within his State. On the occasion of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Jám went to Bombay to take part in his reception. Similarly, in 1875, His Highness had the honour of being one of those Princes of Western India who first received His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his memorable visit to India in the winter of 1875-76. In 1877 the Jám was an invited and honoured guest at the Imperial assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India ; and he then had the honour of receiving an addition of four guns to his salute, as a personal distinction. On January 1, 1878, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He has a son and heir, born about the year 1884. The State has an area of 3791 square miles, and a population of 316,147, chiefly Hindus, but including about 50,000 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 191 cavalry, 3060 infantry, and 117 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, including a personal salute of 4 guns. *Residence:* Nawánagar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

NAWAZISH ALI KHAN, Sir, *K.C.I.E.* **(of Nawabganj), Aliabad,** *Nawáb ; b.* 1828. The title was conferred on May 21, 1866, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position, and of the great public services of his distinguished father, the Nawáb Ali Raza Khán Bahádur, and of himself. Belongs to a Quazilbash or Kazilbash family of high rank in Afghánistán ; descended from Sardár Ali Khán, who came from the province of Sherwan on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, with Nádir Sháh, when the latter invaded India. On his return Sardár Ali Khán was appointed Governor of Kandahár. He obtained the district of Hazára, north of Kandahár, on the accession of Ahmad Sháh Duráni, whom he accompanied in his last invasion of India, and by whose instigation he was assassinated. His son, Hidáyat Khán, accompanied Sháh Zamán to Lahore in 1797. When the British army brought back Sháh Shujá to Kábul in 1839, Hidáyat Khán's son, Ali Raza Khán, who was living on his estate, was appointed Chief Agent of the Commissariat Department. During the disasters that followed he remained faithful to British interests ; and it was mainly by his aid that the British prisoners were ultimately enabled to make their escape and join the relieving army of General Pollock. He accompanied the British forces to India on the evacution of Afghánistán ; and his estate was confiscated by Muhammad Akbar Khán, in consequence of which he received a British pension. During the Sutlej campaign he joined the British camp with his brothers and 60 horsemen of his tribe ; and during the rebellion of 1848-49 furnished 100 horsemen for active service. In 1857 Ali Raza Khán voluntarily raised a troop of horse and sent it to Delhi at his own expense, mortgaging for the purpose his house and property at Lahore ; this troop formed part of Hodson's Horse, and served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the Mutiny campaigns. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Daly, when commandant of Hodson's Horse, wrote of him in February 1859 : "He has served throughout the war, and on all occasions has been conspicuous for chivalric valour. . . . His gallantry has won for him the First Class of the Order of Merit. . . . A braver soldier never took the field." As a reward he received a large grant of lands in Oudh, with the title of Nawáb conferred in 1864 ; and this, on his death in 1866, was continued to his son, the Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán. The family have also received a grant of lands in Lahore district in the Punjab. The Nawáb was made an Honorary Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, and he was for some time a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India. On June 1, 1888, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He has taken a prominent part in the foundation of the Punjab University, and in all important works of public utility or benevolence in that Province. *Residences:* Bahraich, Oudh; and Lahore, Punjab.

NAYAGARH, Raja Raghunath Singh Mandhata, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 2, 1890. Belongs to the Rájput (Hindu) family, of whom there have been twenty-two generations of Rájás in Nayágarh since the time when its founder, Surjya Mani Singh, a scion of the family of the Rájás of Rewah, established himself there. The family obtained at various times from the Rájás of Puri the titles of "Champati Singh Mangráj" and "Mandhata." The late Rájá, Ladhu Kishor Singh Mandhata, was born about 1843, and succeeded to the *gadi* September 20, 1851. The family cognizance or crest is a tiger's head. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 588 square miles; its population is 114,622, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 741 men and 9 guns. *Residence:* Kilá Nayágarh, Orissa, Bengal.

NAZAR MUHAMMAD KHAN, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Deputy-Collector of Banda. *Residence:* Banda, North-Western Provinces.

NAZIM NAU NAHAL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Ajaigarh, Central India.

NAZIR AHMAD, Maulavi Shaikh, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

NAZIR ALI, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1842. The title was conferred on October 8, 1875, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of his late Highness Zahir-uddaulá, the second of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence*: Madras.

NAZIR HUSAIN, Maulavi, Sayyid, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Delhi.

NAZIR HUSAIN KHAN, Hakim, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

NE DUN, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

NEPAL, His Highness Maharaj-Adhiraj Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Sah Saheb Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor May 17, 1881. The ruling race of Nepál is the Gurkha, which also furnishes some of the best officers of the Indian army. The family of the Mahárája is said to be of Sisodiya Rájput descent, claiming descent from the Rájá Prithvi Naráyan, who died in the year 1771 A.D., about three years after the complete conquest of Nepál by his Gurkha troops. One of his descendants, in the time of Warren Hastings, about the year 1790, invaded Tibet on two occasions, and brought back great booty, but the Emperor of China, as Suzerain of Tibet, sent a large army into Nepál in 1792, that advanced within 26 miles of the capital, Khatmandu, and forced the Nepalese to conclude a treaty of submission. Subsequently, between the years 1803 and 1815, the Gurkhas of Nepál, notwithstanding great internal dissensions, overran the Cis-Sutlej territory of the Punjab and the Simla Hill States, but in 1814 the British intervened, expelled the Gurkhas from the Punjab territories in 1815, and in 1816 a treaty was signed, which transferred the control both of those territories and of Kumáun, the Dehra Dun, and the other outlying districts, to the British Power. The late Prime Minister of Nepál, Sir Jang Bahádur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was well known in England, and was the virtual ruler of Nepál from 1846 to the time of his death in 1877. He rendered good services in the Mutiny of 1857 by sending Gurkha troops, who gave material help in the reduction of the rebellious province of Oudh. The State has an area of 54,000 square miles, consisting of sub-Himalayan valleys and mountain-ranges. Its population is estimated at 2,000,000 and upwards. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 48,200 infantry, and 920 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. *Residence:* Khatmandu, Nepál.

NI, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1890. It is

indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

NIAMAT KHAN. *See* Ghulam Muhammad.

NIAMAT-ULLA KHAN (of Rehlu), *Rája.* The title was conferred on August 1, 1879, as a personal distinction. Belongs to a Rájput family, who for many generations were Rájás of Rájauri, in the territory now called Jammu, and belonging to His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir. The late Rájá, Hamid-ulla Khán, was driven out of the Ráj of Rájauri by the late Chief of Jammu; and he subsequently settled at Rehlu in the Kángra district, receiving an annual allowance from the Jammu Government in compensation for the loss of his estate. Though no longer Rájá of Rájauri, the personal title of Rájá was conferred upon him by the British Government for his services during the time of the Mutiny in 1857, and he was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Rehlu, Kángra, Punjab.

NIEPHRODSYNE (of Manikchari), *Mong Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The present Mong Rájá has recently succeeded to the *gadi.* His predecessor was the Mong Rájá Narabadi, who was born about the year 1848, and succeeded his father, the Mong Rájá Keojosine, in 1869. The family are the hereditary Chief of the Palangtha clan of Hill Burmese, sometimes called Maghs (Mugs) or Arakanese—who occupy the northern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The founder of the family was named Khedu, and he was originally the *Dabaing* or Sardár of a number of villages. His descendant was Konjai, the grandfather of the late Mong Rájá Narabadi. The latter did good service to the Government in the first Lushai war, by supplying coolies, boats, etc., and the hereditary title of Mong Rájá has been confirmed to the family. *Residence:* Manikchari, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

NIHAL CHAND, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:*

NIHAL CHAND, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1846. The title is personal, and was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

NIHAL SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur, General.* Is Adjutant-General of the forces of H.H. the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Srinagar, Kashmir.

NIHAL SINGH (of Hirapur), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Hirapur, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

NIHAL SINGH (of Sháhkot), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the younger brother of the late Sardár Bakhsh Singh, father of Sardár Amar Singh of Sháhkot, under whose name has been given some account of this family. Their ancestor, Sardár Sujan Singh, son of Amrika, took possession of Sháhkot and the neighbouring territory in 1759 A.D., on the decline of the Mughal Power. The family subsequently came under the power of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The Sardár is the son of the late Sardár Kharak Singh, who was one of the grandsons of Sardár Sujan Singh. He has a son and heir, named Sundar Singh. *Residence:* Sháhkot, Jálandhar, Punjab.

NIHAL SINGH, Bhai, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Ambála, Punjab.

NIJABAT HUSAIN, Maulavi Sayyid, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Deogarh, Bengal.

NILGIRI, Raja Krishna Chandra Mardraj Hari Chandan, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1827. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 22, 1832. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Naráyan Singh Bhujang Mandhata Birat Basant Hari Chandan, a scion of the reigning House of Chota Nágpur, who married a daughter of Rájá Pratáp Rudra Deb, Rájá of Orissa, about the commencement of the fifteenth century, and founded the Nilgiri Ráj. From him the present Rájá is twenty-fifth in descent; nearly every successive Rájá bearing the style and titles of Mardráj

Hari Chandan, as well as that of Rájá, which was formally recognized by the British Government in 1874. The family cognizance is a *karaila* flower. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 278 square miles; its population is 50,972, chiefly Hindus, but including 6366 members of various aboriginal tribes, mostly Bhumij. The Rájá maintains a military force of 177 infantry. *Residence:* Nilgiri, Orissa, Bengal.

NILKANTH GOVIND GOKHALE, *Rao Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Miraj, Bombay.

NILKANTH JANARDAN KIRTANE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on October 31, 1879. *Residence:* Dewas, Central India.

NILMANI MUKERJI, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898, for eminence in Oriental learning. Is Principal of Sanskrit College. *Residence:* Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

NILMANI SINGH DEO (of Pachete), *Rájá; b.* about 1807. The title is personal, and was conferred on November 22, 1861. The Rájás of Pachete in Mánbhum, Chota Nágpur, Bengal, belong to a family descended from a Rájput foundling, who is said to have been suckled by a cow on the Kapila Hill near Jhalda, on the western boundary of the district of Mánbhum. The present Rájá is fifty-ninth in descent, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, the late Rájá Garur Naráyan Singh. He has several sons, of whom the eldest and heir-apparent is the Kumár Hari Naráyan Singh, born about 1849. *Residence:* Mánbhum, Bengal.

NIMKHERA, Bhumia Dariyao Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1861. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1864. Belongs to a Bhilala family. The population of the State is about 4600, chiefly Hindus. The Bhumia maintains a military force of 2 cavalry and 28 infantry. The State is tributary to Dhár; and the Bhumia is responsible for the police of the road between Dhár and Sultánpur. *Residence:* Tirla, Bhopáwar, Central India.

NIRBHE SINGH MANDLOI (of Shohpur), *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

NIRPAT SINGH DANGE (of Rehli), *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

NISAR HUSAIN, Sayyid, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

NITAI CHAND CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

NIZAM-UD-DIN. *See* Muhammad Nizám-ud-din.

NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD, *Khán Bahádur, Munfiz Jang.* The title is personal, and was conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. The Khán Bahádur was one of the Chief Officers of the last Nawáb of the Carnatic. *Residence:* Madras.

NOBIN CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer in the Medical College of Agra. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

NOBO. *See* Nava.

NOBO SOPHOH, U. Kson, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 30, 1870. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is about 840, consisting of Khásis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Nobo Sophoh, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONGKHLAO, Kine Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 16, 1876. Belongs to a Khási (Christian) family. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is about 7368, consisting chiefly of Khásis and Christians. *Residence:* Nongkhlao, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONGSPUNG, U. Parba, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 11, 1885. Belongs to a Khási (Christian) family. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is about 1506, consisting of Khásis

and Christians. *Residence:* Nongspung, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONGSTOIN, M. Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1844. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 15, 1860. Belongs to a Khási family. The population of the State, which is one of the Khási and Jaintia Hill States, is 8472, consisting of Khásis and Christians. *Residence:* Nongstoin, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONITRAM, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Punjab.

NRITYA GOPAL BOSE, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Calcutta.

NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN, Mir, *walad* **MUHAMMAD HUSAIN ALI KHAN,** *His Highness.* The title is personal, and was conferred on December 24, 1878, in recognition of His Highness's position as the representative of one of the ruling Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

NURPUR, *Rájá of. See* Jaswant Singh.

NURPUR CHITPALGARH, *Rájá of. See* Chitpal Singh.

NUSRAT ALI, Chaudhri, *Khán Bahádur. See* Nasrat.

NUSSERWANJEE. *See* Nasarvanji.

NYAUNGYWE, Saw On, *K.S.M., Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is the Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma, and has received the honour of K.S.M. (*Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, see Introduction; meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour") from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress. The State of Nyaungywe has four feudatories—Inleywa, Kyanktal, Letthet, and Thigyit; and, including these dependencies, its area is about 2500 square miles. The population consists chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Nyaungywe, Shan States, Burma.

NYAYARATNA, Mahesh Chandra, *C.I.E. See* Mahesh.

OBAIDULLAH, Kazi Muhammad, *Shams-ul-Ulama. See* Ubaidulla.

OBHOY. *See* Abhai.

OEL, *Rájá of. See* Kishan Datt Singh.

OKHIL. *See* Akhil.

OKHOY. *See* Akhai.

OMRITA. *See* Amrita.

ON GAING, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 25, 1892. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "The Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

ON TUE, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* Is Township Officer. The title (see above) was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Mahlaing, Meiktila, Burma.

ONKAR DAS, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Seoni, Central Provinces.

OOMER. *See* Umar.

ORCHHA, His Highness Saramad-I-Rajaha-I-Bundel-Khand, Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, *K.C.I.E., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1854. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 15, 1874. Is the head of the great Bundela family of Garhwar Rájputs, which has given ruling families to Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughasi, and other Chiefships of Bundelkhand. In legendary times the Garhwar Rájputs were ruling at Benares; and on the subversion of that throne by the Musalmáns, Hem Kurn, surnamed Pancham, migrated westward. His son, Bir Singh, took the clan name of Bundela, by which his family and the country of Bundelkhand has ever since been known, and settled at Mau Mahoni in the northwest of that Province in the 13th century A.D. The family extended its possession southward during the next hundred years, and a descendant named Sánpál took possession of Korár, east of Jhánsi, in the 14th century. In 1532 A.D. Rudra Pratáb, then the chief of the Bundelas, founded Orchha. From his younger son, Udyajit, sprang the many families of the Eastern Bundelas (Panna, Ajaigarh, etc.); whilst Matkur Sah, the elder son, was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Orchha, Dattia, and other Western States. His son, the Rájá Bir Singh Deo, was famous in the reigns of the Emperors Akbar and Jahángir, and was the founder of many great public works. Orchha was

the only State of Bundelkhand that did not fall under the power of the Peshwás, though the Mahrattas succeeded in dismembering it, by conquering Jhánsi and forming it into a new and ultimately a powerful State. When Bundelkhand passed under British control, Rájá Vikramáditya Mahendra was the Chief of Orchha, and by the treaty of 1812 he became a feudatory of the British Power. He died in 1834, and, after some disputes, was succeeded by Sujan Singh. On the death of the latter his widow adopted Hamir Singh, a descendant of the same family, and he was succeeded in 1874 by his younger brother, the present Mahárájá. In 1882 His Highness received the additional title of Sawai; and on January 1, 1894, was created a K.C.I.E. The area of the State is 1933 square miles; its population 311,514, chiefly Hindus, but including 9560 Muhammadans and 7233 Jains. His Highness maintains a military force of 350 cavalry, 4400 infantry, and 90 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns (including 2 guns personal). *Residence:* Tehri, Bundelkhand, Central India.

OTTUR VASAVA MENON, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for good service in the Police Department. *Residence:* Madras.

OYARAT CHANDU MENON, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is Sub-Judge, Madras. *Residence:* Madras.

PACHETE, *Rájá of. See* Nilmani Singh Deo.

PADAKANOLA RAMA RAO, *Rao Bahádur. See* Ráma.

PADMAN SINGH, Thakur (of Khariar), *Rájá.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Khariar, Raipur, Central Provinces.

PADMANANS DINGH (of Baneli), *Rájá.* The title was conferred on January 2, 1888, as a personal distinction, on his succeeding his father, the late Rájá Lila Nanda Singh Bahádur. The great-grandfather of the present Rájá, Dular Singh, received the title of Rájá Bahádur for services rendered to the British Government in the Nepál war. Rájá Dular Singh died in 1821, and the title was continued to his son, Rájá Bidya Nanda Singh. The latter died in 1851, and the title was in like manner continued to his son, Rájá Lila Nanda Singh, the father of the present Rájá, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Purniah, Bengal.

PADRAUNA, Rai Udit Narayan, *Rai of, Rájá of; b.* November 24, 1855. The ancient title of Rai is hereditary, that of Rájá was conferred as a personal distinction on June 22, 1897. The Rájá belongs to a family of Kurmis claiming descent from the celebrated Mayyura Misra, being thus connected with the families of the Rájás of Majhauli and Tamkuhi (*q.v.*). Rai Isri Partab rendered good service in the Mutiny, and was an Honorary Magistrate for ten years before his death, when he was succeeded by his son, the late Rai Madan Gopal. The present Rai, now Rájá, succeeded Rai Madan Gopal on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Padrauna, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

PAGADALA KAVERIPAKAM JAGANNADHA CHETTIAR, *Rao Bahádur. See* Jagannadha.

PAHAR SINGH (of Narhat), *Rao; b.* 1854. The title is hereditary. The Rao is descended from the illustrious family of the Bundela Rájputs that has given its name to the Province of Bundelkhand, and ruling Houses to most of the States of Bundelkhand, including Orchha, Panna, Datia, etc. (*q.v.*). The Narhat family is an offshoot of that of the Rájá Sardár Singh Bahádur of Katehra (*q.v.*). In 1851 Rao Bakht Báli, father of the present Rao, was in possession of the estate. *Residence:* Narhat, Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

PAHARI BANKA, Diwan Mihrban Singh, *Diwán of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 14, 1890. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, the head of which is the Mahárájá of Orchha (*q.v.*). Rai Singh, a descendant of the youngest son of Bir Singh Deo, held from his kinsman, the Chief of Orchha, the Burágáon *jágir*, and this he divided among his eight sons—whence the States so formed were called the

Hashtbháya jágirs, or "Appanages of the eight brothers." Only four of these now exist—Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori, and last Pahári Banka, which was given to Umed Singh, the youngest son of Rai Singh. His great-grandson, the Diwán Ishri Singh, obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823 confirming him in the possession of this State. He was succeeded by the Diwán Bijai Bahádur, who was in turn followed by the late Diwán Piyáriju, father of the present Diwán. The area of the State is about 5 square miles; its population is 1094, chiefly Hindus. The Diwán maintains a military force of 20 men. *Residence:* Pahári Banka, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PAHASU, *Mumtáz-ud-daula*, *Nawab of*. *See* Muhammad Fayyaz Ali Khán.

PAHRA, Chaube Radho Charan, *Jágirdár of*. A ruling chief; *b*. August 17, 1856; succeeded to the *gadi* January 14, 1868. Belongs to a Chaubé Bráhman Hindu family, claiming descent from Rám Krishna Chaubé, *Kiládár* (Governor of the Fortress) of Kálinjar, from whom descend also the other three branches of "the Kálinjar Chaubés," viz. the Chiefs of Paldeo, Taraon, and Bhaisaunda (*q.v.*). His son, Sálig Rám, received a *sanad* from the British Government, confirming him in the possession of Pahra. His great-grandson is the present *Jágirdár*. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population is 4016, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 2 guns. *Residence:* Pahra, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PAINTIPUR, *Rájá of*. *See* Muhammad Kazim Husain Khán.

PAKALA GOPALA RAO, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Barhampur, Madras.

PAL, Jareja Ratan Singh, *Tálukdár of*. A ruling chief; *b*. 1841. succeeded to the *gadi* October 25, 1879. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, of the Jareja clan. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh, has an area of 21 square miles, and a population of 1214, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 2 cavalry and 16 infantry. *Residence:* Pal, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PAL LAHARA, Raja Ganeshwar Pal, *Rájá of*. A ruling chief; *b*. 1884. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor, August 30, 1888. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family, claiming descent from Rájá Santosh Pál, *alias* Pat Ganeshwar Pál. Twenty-two generations have intervened, in regular descent from father to son, between the founder of the family and the present Rájá, each Rájá receiving alternately either the style of "Pat Ganeshwar Pál" or "Pat Muni Pál." The late Rájá, Chintámani Pál, was styled "Pat Muni Pál." He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1860. The State had for a long time been included in that of Keunjhar, the Rájá having been treated as a feudatory of Keunjhar. But this caused many feuds, and Pál Lahara was at length declared a British feudatory, independent of Keunjhar. The late Pat Muni Pál rendered distinguished services during the operations for the suppression of the Keunjhar rebellion in 1867–68, and received as a reward the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by the present Rájá, styled in turn Pat Ganeshwar Pál. The family cognizance or crest is the cobra or hooded snake. The area of the State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is 452 square miles; its population is 14,887, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 94 infantry. *Residence:* Pál Lahara, Orissa, Bengal.

PALAJ, Thakur Daulat Singh, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b*. 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. The State has a population of 1701. The Thákur belongs to a Koli (aboriginal) family. *Residence:* Palaj, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PALANJI ADARJI MISTRI, *Khán Bahádur*. Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Karáchi, Bombay.

PALANJI HORMUSJI DADACHANJI, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is an Assistant-Surgeon. *Residence:* Bombay.

PALANJI PESTONJI RAGHINA, *Khán Saheb*. The title was conferred on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

PALANJI RATANJI, *Khán Saheb*. The title is personal, and was conferred on

August 18, 1881. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

PALANPUR, His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, Lohani, *G.C.I.E.*, *Diwán of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1852. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 19, 1877. Belongs to the Afghán family of the Loháni clan, whose ancestors occupied Behár in the time of the Emperor Humáyun. Ghazni Khán, the Chief, obtained the title of Diwán from the Emperor Akbar in 1597, for successfully repelling an invasion of Afgháns, and he was also made Governor of Lahore. His descendant in 1682 received the province of Jhálod (including Pálanpur, Disa, and other districts) from the Emperor Aurangzeb; but in 1698 his successor was driven westward by the Ráhtor Rájputs of Márwár, and settled in Pálanpur, where the family has ever since remained. In 1809 the State came under British control. In 1812 the Diwán Firoz Khán was murdered by his Sindi guards; his son, Diwán Fateh Singh, was reinstated by British troops under General Holmes, but was ultimately removed from the chiefship for maladministration. The late Diwán Zoráwar Khán was granted the additional title of "His Excellency"; he succeeded to the *gadi* in 1854, and dying in 1877 was succeeded by his son, the present Diwán. The family banner is crimson, with a bordure *vert.* The area of the State is 3150 square miles, with a population of 236,461, chiefly Hindus, but including 27,256 Muhammadans. His Highness the Diwán maintains a military force of 294 cavalry, 697 infantry, and 80 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 2, 1893; and a Knight Grand Commander, January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Pálanpur, Bombay.

PALASNI, Thakur Indra Singhji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1885. Succeeded the late Thákur Jitsinghji on September 28, 1896. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State, which is tributary to Baroda, is about 6 square miles. *Residence:* Palasni, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

PALASVIHIR, Naik Nawsa *walad* **FIRIA,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1830. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal tribe) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Dang States of Khándesh, is about 2 square miles; its population about 220, chiefly Bhils. *Residence:* Palasvihir, Khándesh, Bombay.

PALDEO, Rao Chaube Anrudh Singh, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 18, 1837. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 2, 1874. Belongs to the Chaubé Bráhman family, known as the "Kálinjar Chaubé Jágirdárs," of whom there are now four ruling chiefs—those of Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, and Pahra (*q.v.*). Descended from Chaubé Rám Krishna, who was *kiládár* (Governor of the Fortress) of the ancient and famous fort of Kálinjar under the Chief of Panna. His sons successfully defended the fort against Ali Bahádur, who died in the attempt to take it. At a later period the family held the fort for some time against British troops; but ultimately they came to terms, and received Kálinjar and some territory around it as a *jágir.* Subsequently the Government resumed the fort of Kálinjar, giving the four brothers of the Chaubé family the four States named above, as feudatory *jágirs*, in exchange. Thus Baldeo Singh became the first Jágirdár of Paldeo, and his son, Dariao Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government. The present Jágirdár is fifth in descent from him; and at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received the title of Rao as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 28 square miles; its population is 8824, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 3 guns. *Residence:* Paldeo, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PALGHAT IYYENAR KUTTI PILLAI CHINNASWAMI PILLAI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Palghat, Malabar, Madras.

PALI, *Rao of.* *See* Hamir Singh.

PALITANA, Thakur Saheb Sir Mansinghji Sursinghji, *K.C.S.I.*, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 24, 1885. Belongs to the same family of Gohel

Rájputs as that of His Highness the Mahárájá of Bhaunagar; descended from ancestors who were driven out of Márwár in Rájputána by the Ráhtors in the 12th century. The late Thákur Saheb Sursinghji succeeded to the *gadi* on June 1, 1860, and dying in 1885, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Thákur. The State is famous for the greatest of all the sacred hills of the Jains, Satrunjaya, which is covered with a large number of magnificent Jain temples. The area of the State is 289 square miles; its population is 49,271, chiefly Hindus, but including 3581 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1896. He maintains a military force of 74 cavalry, 401 infantry, and 7 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Pálitána, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PALLANJI. *See* Pálanji.

PALLI CHENTSAL RAO PANTULU, *C.I.E.* *See* Chentsal.

PALLONJI. *See* Pálanji.

PAMAKHERI, *Thákur of.* *See* Janki.

PAMPAPATI SASTRIYAR, Gankalapur, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

PAN BYU, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Ye-u, Burma.

PANANJERI CALAPPA ANANTA CHARLU, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

PANAPPAKKAM ANANDA CHARLU, *C.I.E.* *See* Ananda Charlu.

PANCHAM SINGH, *Rao; b.* May 31, 1860. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Bundela Rájput family; descended from Partábju, who in early times founded the village of Swasa in Panwári, and obtained from the Rájá Jagat Ráj of Jaitpur (son of the Bundela Mahárájá Chhatarsal—*see* Ajaigarh) a grant of the village with the title of Rao. The Rao has a son and heir, named Bhopál Singh. *Residence:* Swasa, Panwári, Hamirpur, North-Western Provinces.

PANCHANPUR, *Rao of.* *See* Raghunáth Singh.

PANDARIA, *Thákur of.* *See* Lal Raghuraj Singh.

PANDE, Deo Datt, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Deo.

PANDE HANUMAN PARSHAD, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Hanumán.

PANDIT.—A prefix.

PANDURANG RAO TANTIA GORE, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1878. *Residence:* Dewas, Central India.

PANDURANGI KODANDA RAO PANTULU, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Vizágapatam, Madras.

PANGANUR, Sugatur Yimmidi Sankara Payal Yesunath, Bahadur, *C.I.E., Zamindár of; b.* January 1, 1830. Succeeded as *Zamindár* of Panganur on July 6, 1847. His ancestor in the 15th century held the village of Sugatur under the Rájás of Vijayanagar. Later on the family founded the town of Kolár in Mysore, now famous for its gold mines, and acquired considerable territory in that neighbourhood. In the 16th century two brothers divided the estates between them; and by this partition the ancestor of the present *Zamindár* acquired Kolár and Sugatur. Later on the family extended its influence in the direction of Cuddapah (Kadapá), and Panganur was seized and fortified, and this and other acquisitions were held under the Nawábs of Cuddapah. In 1757 A.D. the Mahrattas overran the *Zamindári*, half of which was ceded to them. The *Zamindár* subsequently became subject to Haidar Ali of Mysore, and passed under British control on the conquest of that dynasty. The *Zamindár* has two sons—Raje Sugatur Yimmidi Vira Basavanna Payal Yesunath Bahádur Varu, and Raje Sugatur Yimmidi Kumára Chikkara Payal Yesunath Bahádur Varu. The family banner bears the device of a bull. The *Zamindár* was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1884. *Residence:* Panganur, North Arcot, Madras.

PANJAB SINGH (of Dhandhowal), *Sardár*. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is brother of Sardár Partáb Singh of Dhandhowal (*q.v.*); belongs to a Jat family of Sikhs, whose founder, Sardár Mán Singh, conquered territory on both sides of the Sutlej in the year 1759 A.D. His son, Sardár Joga Singh, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sardár Chanda Singh, the father of the Sardárs Partáb Singh, Panjáb Singh, and Sher Singh, all of Dhandhowal. *Residence:* Dhandhowal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

PANNA, His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sir Rudra Pratap Singh Mahindra Bahadur, *K.C.S.I.*, *Mahárájá of*. A ruling chief; *b*. July 10, 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 9, 1870. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, of which His Highness the Mahárájá of Orchha (*q.v.*) is the senior representative, and of which junior branches are the ruling families in Datia, Garrauli, Lughási (*q.v.*), and many other States in Bundelkhand, which Province takes its name from this clan. The Panna House is descended from Udyajit, younger son of Rudra Partáb, the Bundela founder of the Orchha State. Udyajit's grandson, Champat Rai, made himself independent both of Orchha and of the Musalmáns; and his son the Mahárájá Chhatrasal, acquired very extensive dominions in Eastern and Northern Bundelkhand. His eldest son, Hardi Sah, became Chief of Panna, while his second son was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Charkhári, Bijáwar, and Sarila; his third son was the ancestor of the Jigni family, and his fourth son the ancestor of the Jasu Chiefs. Hardi Sah's son was named Sobha Singh, and under his rule and that of his two successors the power and extent of the State were diminished by frequent wars, and the setting-up of independent chieftainships within its borders. The great-grandson of Sobha Singh was named Kishor Singh, and he obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. The late Mahárájá rendered valuable services during the Mutiny of 1857, in reward for which he obtained a handsome *khilat*, the privilege of adoption, and a personal salute of 13 guns. The present Mahárájá succeeded in 1870, and in 1876 was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The area of the State is 2568 square miles; its population is 227,306, chiefly Hindus, but including 5989 Muhammadans and 16,690 belonging to various aboriginal tribes. It is famous as producing the largest supply of diamonds of any district in India in modern times. His Highness maintains a military force of 165 cavalry, 1157 infantry, 36 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns (including 2 guns personal). *Residence:* Panna, Bundelkhand, Central India.

PANNA LAL, Mehta, *C.I.E.*, *Rai*, *His Excellency*. Prime Minister of Udaipur; *b*. August 1843. The title of Rai was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The title of "His Excellency" is the courtesy title of the Rai as Prime Minister of the State of Udaipur, Rájputána. Belongs to a family that long occupied a position of influence in Bikanir, Rájputána, and that first acquired the designation of "Mehta" from an ancestor, Kuram Chand becoming some centuries ago Prime Minister of the State of Bikanir. Kuram Chand, Mehta, also received a *jágir* and honours from the Emperor of Delhi. Towards the end of the 16th century a grandson of Kuram Chand, Mehta, moved to Udaipur, and settled there; and his descendants, Agarji Mehta and Hunsráji Mehta, rose to high office under the Mahárána Ari Singhji in 1762 A.D., receiving charge of the fort and the district of Mandalgarh in Mewár. Three of the descendants of Agarji Mehta have been Prime Ministers of Udaipur before the present Rai, namely, Devi Chand, Sher Singh, and Gokul Chand. The Mehta Murali Dhar, father of the Rai, died in 1886. The Rai was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887. In 1858 he married the daughter of Rai Chhagan Lál, and has issue, a son and heir, Kunwár Fateh Lál Mehta, born 1868, and

educated at the Ajmir College. *Residence:* Udaipur, Rájputána.

PANTH PIPLODA, Naráyan Rao Janardhan, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1869. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1887. Belongs to a Deccan Bráhman family, and is a co-sharer in the Chiefship of this State with Pandit Gopál Rao Naráyan. The population of the State is 4086, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Panth Piploda, Western Málwá, Central India.

PANTH PIPLODA, Pandit Gopal Rao Naráyan, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1840. Belongs to a Deccan Bráhman family, and is a co-sharer in the Chiefship of this State with Naráyan Rao Janárdhan. The population of the State is 4086, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Panth Piploda, Western Málwá, Central India.

PARAN CHANDRA BOSE, *Rai Bahádur.* Has rendered good service as Honorary Magistrate of the Mániktalá Municipal Bench in the Twenty-Parganás. Received the title as a personal distinction, May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Calcutta.

PARAPANAD, *Valiya Rájá of. See* Rájá Rájá Varma Rájá, *Rájá.*

PARASPUR, *Ráni of. See* Janki.

PARAUR, *Rájá of. See* Thákur Narayan Singh.

PARBAL PARTAB SINGH (of Malhajini), *Rájá; b.* August 20, 1867. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is Chief of the Parihár clan of Rájputs; descended from Mahip Singh, who came from Jagni near Mahoba, and settled in the district of Etáwah about seventy-five years ago. The Parihárs are a small clan of Rájputs, occupying the lands between the rivers Kuári and Chambal, which under the name Parihára formed a portion of Sarkár Trichh in the time of the Emperor Akbar. They were notorious for their lawless character, and for harbouring gangs of Thags and Dakaits. Their great ancestor was Bilan Deo, from whom the seventh in descent was Nahar Deo. On the defeat of Anang Pál of Delhi in the 11th century the Chief of the Parihárs, Sumit Rai, fled to the wild region of the Panchnadi and colonized it, giving it the name Parihára. Rájá Mahipat Singh, who died about 1857, was succeeded by his son, Rájá Bijai Singh, who married a daughter of the Rájá of Bhinga. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, then a minor, the estate being under the Court of Wards till 1888. The Rájá was educated at the Etáwah High School. He married the second daughter of the Rájá Sheopál Singh (*q.v.*) of Murarmau, in the Rai Bareli district of Oudh, the Chief of the Bais Tilokchandi clan. The title of Rájá was recognized as hereditary in 1889. *Residence:* Malhajini, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

PARBHUDAS KISHANDAS MODI, *Rao Bahádur; b.* October 4, 1831. The title was conferred on June 26, 1884, as a personal distinction, for long and meritorious service in the Government Service, in which he attained to the rank of Acting Assistant Accountant-General of Bombay. He entered the Service in April 1851, and retired with a good-service pension in April 1888, having greatly distinguished himself. The Rao Bahádur has been thrice married—(1) in March 1848, to Jamnabái, daughter of Kásidás Rámdás, Esq., of Surat; she died in 1859: (2) in February 1865, to Jamnabái, daughter of Gaurdhandás Premanand, Esq., of Baroda; she died in 1877: (3) in March 1878, to Pránkorbái, daughter of Vithaldás Farukhsiyárdas, Esq., of Dharangaon, Khandesh. The Rao Bahádur has adopted (in May 1866) a son, named Nagindás Parbhudás Kishandás Modi, born in 1878. The Rao Bahádur belongs to a Jádavbansi Hallai Bhattia family, and was educated at Surat. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Bombay in 1890. *Residence:* Bombay.

PARDUMAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián Sardár Bahádur.* The title is hereditary, the Mián being the eldest son of Sardár Ranjit Singh of Rámgarh in the Ambála district. Belongs to a Rájput family, claiming immediate descent from the Rájás of Kahlur (*q.v.*) or Biláspur. Rájá Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur, had two sons, the elder of whom, Megh Chand, inherited his father's Ráj, while the younger, Kalál Chand, was the ancestor of the Rámgarh Sardárs. Tenth in descent

from him was Surat Singh, whose son, Khusal Singh, with three brothers, joined the Náhan Rájá in making large conquests, out of which they were permitted to retain Rámgarh. The three brothers died without issue. Khusal Singh built a fort at Rámgarh, and his two sons, the Sardárs Maldeo Singh and Naráyan Dás Singh, on his death divided his lands between them. One of the grandsons of Sardár Maldeo Singh was Sardár Ranjit Singh of Rámgarh, who was a *jágirdár* Magistrate in the Ambála district, and father of Mián Pardumán Singh. The Mián received the personal title of Sardár Bahádur on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Rámgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

PARENDA, *Rájá of. See* Sheoprasád Singh.

PARHAT, *Rani of. See* Dharmráj Kunwár.

PARIKUD, *Rájá of. See* Gaur Chander.

PARKHALI, *Sardár of. See* Sheonarayan Singh.

PARMANAND. *See also* Kunwár Permanand.

PARMANAND, Bakhshi, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Sagri, Punjab.

PARON, Raja Gajandhar Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1869. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 31, 1882. Belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the great Kachhwáha clan of Rájputs, from which springs the family of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaipur, claiming descent from the second son of the legendary Solar hero, Ráma, and from the ancient Hindu Emperors of Ajudhya of the *Surjya Vansa* or Solar dynasty. According to the Rájput chronicles the seventy-second in descent from Ráma was the Rájá Nála, the hero of the famous Sanskrit poem of *Nála and Dámáyánti*, who migrated westward (possibly in the 3rd century), and founded the city of Narwár and the kingdom (renowned in classical story) of Nishidha. One of the sons of Sora Singh, Thákur of Narwár, thirty-third in descent from Rájá Nála, was Dhola Rai, who became the founder of the great State of Dhundar in Rájputána, better known as Jaipur. The Kachhwáha Thákurs of Narwár, however, with an experience probably unique in Indian history, seemed to have continued in possession of that place from the semi-legendary times of the Rájá Nála, through all the vicissitudes of the Hindu, Pathán, and Mughal periods of domination, right down to the time of the Mahrattas. At the commencement of the present century the Thákur Madhu Singh, of the line of Nála, was still in possession of Narwár, his family having held it during the lapse of at least fifteen centuries. But at last Madhu Singh was driven out by Daulat Rao Sindhia, and revenged himself by continually raiding and plundering in the territory of Gwalior. In 1818 Madhu Singh was taken under British protection, and granted the State of Paron as a feudatory of Gwalior, on condition of protecting the Gwalior territory from robbers. In 1857 Madhu Singh's successor, Rájá Mán Singh, at first joined the mutineers, but in 1859 he surrendered, under promise of being amnestied. Subsequently he rendered valuable service to the Government in connection with the capture of Tantia Topi, and was granted an increase of territory, with a pension. In 1883 Rájá Mán Singh died, and was succeeded by his son the present Rájá, then a minor. The population of the State is 7328, chiefly Hindus; it contains about thirty-four villages, of which the town of Paron is the chief. *Residence:* Paron, Guna, Central India.

PARTAB. *See* Pratáp.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (of Katári), *Rájá; b.* March 10, 1874. The title is hereditary, having been so recognized in 1864. Belongs to the important Kanhpuria family of Rájputs, of whom the Rájá Surpal Singh Bahádur (*q.v.*) is the chief. The great ancestor of the Kanhpurias was Kanh, from whose second son, Rahas, was descended Balbhaddar Singh, the progenitor of the Rájás of Katári. The late Rájá Sarnám Singh died childless in February 1869, leaving the estate to his widow, Ráni Harnáth Kunwár, for life, with power to nominate an heir. She died on May 5, 1886, having left the estate to the present Rájá, who

was one of the nearest male relatives of Rájá Sarnám Singh, being a descendant of Barwand Singh, Rájá Sarnám Singh's uncle. *Residence:* Katári, Sultánpur, Oudh.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (of Tiraul), *Rájá.* Succeeded to the title in 1889. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the present Rájá's grandfather, the late Rájá Ajit Singh of Tiraul, in recognition of his signal services during the Mutiny of 1857; and in 1888 the personal title was ordered to be for two generations, *i.e.* for the Rájá Ajit Singh and his successor. Belongs to the very ancient Sombansi Rájput family of the old Rájás of Partábgarh, being descended from Sujan Sáh, a younger son of the Rájá Sangram Sáh of Partábgarh. During the Mutiny of 1857, when the Rájá Guláb Singh of Tiraul refused to receive the fugitives from Sultánpur, his nephew, Ajit Singh, then of Mallupur, took them into his fort, protected them for many days, and then escorted them himself, with as many followers as he could command, to Allahabad. For this his house and property were sacked by the rebels, and he had to flee from Oudh. He continued loyally to render good services throughout the period of the disturbances, and at the restoration of order received all the Tiraul estates, with a *khilat*, and ultimately with the title of Rájá. He was an Honorary Magistrate, and had the powers of an Assistant Collector. He died in 1889, and was succeeded (under the orders of 1888) by his grandson, the present Rájá, whose title, on January 1, 1898, was made hereditary. *Residence:* Tiraul, Partábgarh, Oudh.

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (of Karwár), *Rájá; b.* August 31, 1876. The title is hereditary, having been so recognized in December 1864. The Rájá is the chief representative of the great Hindu Bachgoti sept of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from Cháhir Deo, brother of the renowned Prithvi Ráj, last Chauhán Emperor of Delhi and Ajmir. His descendant, Bariar Singh, fled from the wrath of the Emperor Alá-ud-din Khilji, and, wandering eastward, settled in the Sultánpur district. He married the daughter of Rájá Rám Deo, the Bilkharia Rájá of Patti, and ultimately ousting his brother-in-law, seized the estate and the famous fort of Kot Bilkhar. He was succeeded at Kot Bilkhar by his youngest son, Ráj Singh, who had three sons, of whom the second, Rup Singh, became the ancestor of the Hindu Bachgoti Rájás of Karwár and of the Musalmán Bachgoti Rájás of Hasanpur (*see* Mehdi Ali Khán, Rajá of Hasanpur). The late Rájá Madho Pratáb Singh of Karwár died without heirs, and left the estate to his widow, Ráni Kishnáth Kunwár. She adopted the present Rájá, and left him the estate on her death in June 1885. He is a minor, the estate being under the Court of Wards, and is being educated at the Wards' College, Agra. *Residence:* Sultánpur, Oudh.

PARTAB CHAND, *Rai Bahadur.* Is an eminent banker of Allahabad. Received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH, Sir, *K.C.I.E.* **(of Ajudhya),** *The Hon. Mahárájá; b.* July 13, 1855. Was formerly known as the Rájá of Mahdauna, the title of Rájá being hereditary. The title of Mahárája is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Mahárájá is the grandson and successor of the famous Mahárájá Man Singh of Mahdauna, one of the most prominent of the Oudh Tálukdárs during the Mutiny of 1857. Belongs to a Sankaldip (or Ceylon) Bráhman family, whose founder, Sadásukh Páthak, was Chaudhri of Bhojpur. His great-grandson, Bakhtáwar Singh, commenced life as a trooper in the 8th Light Cavalry. He attracted, when on leave at Lucknow, the notice of the Nawáb Saádat Ali Khán, who obtained his discharge, and appointed him a *jamadár*, and afterwards a *risaldár*. He was still further advanced by the succeeding Kings of Oudh, and a *farmán* of King Muhammad Ali Sháh conferred upon him the Ráj of Mahdauna, with the title of Rájá and the rank of premier Rájá in Oudh. He was the King's Muh-

temin, or Quartermaster-General of the Resident's camp, and in 1849 accompanied Sir William Sleeman on his memorable tour through Oudh. Rájá Bakhtáwar Singh's younger brother, Darshan Singh, was in 1827 appointed Názim of Sultánpur and Faizabad, with the titles of Rájá Bahádur and Saltanat Bahádur. Darshan Singh died in 1844, and in 1845 his youngest son, the late Mahárájá Mán Singh (mentioned above, the grandfather of the present Mahárájá), was appointed Názim of Daryabad, Rudauli, and Sultánpur. He obtained from the King of Oudh the title of Rájá Bahádur for capturing a revenue defaulter of Surájpur, and that of Saltanat Bahádur for arresting a notorious bandit. Sleeman narrates at length how Rájá Mán Singh "removed" Harpál Singh, Gargbansi of Maniarpur, for which feat he was known as *Kaim Jang* ("Steadfast in war"). In 1855 Rájá Bakhtáwar Singh died childless, leaving his large estates to his nephew and adopted son, Rájá Mán Singh. After the annexation Rájá Mán Singh was deprived of his estate as a defaulter in the payment of the revenue. During the Mutiny he saved the lives of a very large number of European refugees, and though at first for a time he took part with the rebels, he subsequently strenuously assisted the Government in the suppression of the Mutiny and the restoration of order. For these services he obtained the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, and the grant of the extensive confiscated estates of the Rájá of Gonda. In 1869 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and died in his fiftieth year, on October 11, 1870, and was succeeded by his widow, the Mahárání Sobhao Kunwár. In 1875 the Mahárání appointed another heir, but, after much litigation, the Privy Council decided in favour of the succession of the present Mahárájá, who is the son of Narsingh Naráyan Singh of Ajudhya by a daughter of the late Mahárájá. He ranks third among the Barons of Oudh, and at present enjoys the title of Honourable, as a member of the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Mahárájá was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Sháhganj, Faizabad, Oudh.

PARTAB SINGH (of Ghanauli), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár, with his brother Sardár Uttam Singh of Ghanauli, being representative of one branch of the family of Sikh Sardárs descended from Sardár Khushal Singh, who seized the town of Jálandhar, and conquered Ghanauli and other territories in the Cis-Sutlej States in 1756 A.D. He was succeeded by his two sons, the Sardárs Budh Singh and Sudh Singh, of whom the latter died childless, and the former had six sons, whose sons are at present the Sardárs of Ghanauli, Manauli, Bhunga, and Kardaula. Sardár Partáb Singh of Ghanauli is a son of the late Sardár Bhopál Singh, who was the second son of Sardár Budh Singh. The family lost their Trans-Sutlej possessions to the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; for their Cis-Sutlej possessions they came under British control with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. They rendered valuable services during the Mutiny of 1857, and received as a reward large remissions of the commutation tax. *Residence:* Ghanauli, Ambála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH BAHADUR, Colonel Maharaj-Dhiraj Sir, *G.C.S.I.*, *C.B.* *See* Jodhpur.

PARTAB SINGH (of Miánpur), *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1846. The title of Sardár is hereditary, the Sardár being the representative of a Kshatriya family of Fatehabad and Ferowal on the Biás, descended from Lala Jaswant Rai. His grandson, Sardár Gurdit Singh, acquired Miánpur by conquest in the last century, and, dying in 1791 A.D., was succeeded by his son, Sardár Dál Singh. The eldest son of the latter was Sardár Diwán Singh, father of Sardár Partáb Singh, whilst the descendants of the second son, Sardár Rám Singh, hold *jágirs* in Una territory, Hoshiárpur district; and the third son, Sardár Kharak Singh, died without issue. Sardár Diwán Singh rendered good service in the war of 1845–46, and was himself present at the battle of Firuzshahr, as well as during the Mutiny of 1857, for which service the family received

permanent benefits in the way of remissions of commutation tax. Sardár Partáb Singh received the title of Sardár Bahádur on June 22, 1897. He has a son and heir, Sardár Shamsher Singh. *Residence:* Miánpur, Ambála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Dhandhowal), *Sardár; b.* 1820. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is brother of Sardár Panjáb Singh of Dhandhowal (*q.v.*); belongs to a Jat family of Sikhs, whose founder, Sardár Mán Singh, conquered territory on both sides of the Sutlej in the year 1759 A.D. His son, Sardár Joga Singh, was succeeded in turn by his son Sardár Chanda Singh, the father of the Sardárs Partáb Singh, Chet Singh, Panjab Singh, and Sher Singh (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Dhandhowal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Alawálpur), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the brother of Sardár Ajit Singh (*q.v.*). Belongs to a Bais Jat family, descended from Chaudhri Guláb Rai, who was the Chaudhri of the Maloha *iláka* in the Nábha State. His son, Sardár Himmat Singh, first distinguished himself in the service of the Phulkian Chiefs, from whom he received grants of land. In 1808 A.D. he was appointed Agent of the Nábha State, to attend on the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and in 1812 A.D. entered the latter's service, in which he soon rose to the greatest eminence, obtaining from time to time extensive *jágirs*, including that of the Alawálpur *iláka*. Sardár Himmat was present at the conquest of Multán. His elder son, Sardár Albel Singh, obtained a large *jágir* on the reduction of Nalkhera. He was wounded in the Tiri campaign, and died in 1822, in the lifetime of his father. Sardár Himmat Singh died in 1826, and the Mahárájá resumed most of his *jágirs*, except the Alawálpur and Dhogri *ilákas*, which he divided equally between Sardár Achal Singh (son of the deceased Sardár Albel Singh) and Sardár Kishan Singh, the younger son of Himmat Singh. The son of Sardár Kishan Singh, Sardár Basáwa Singh, died without issue. Sardár Achal Singh joined Sardár Ranjodh Singh of Majithia against the British in the first Sikh war, but subsequently rendered good service. He died in 1857, and was succeeded by his two sons, Sardár Ajit Singh (*q.v.*) and the Sardár Partáb Singh of Alawálpur. Sardár Partáb Singh has a son and heir, Bhagwán Singh. *Residence:* Alawálpur, Jálandhar District, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Botála), *Sardár; b.* 1827. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being one of the representatives of the important Kshatriya (Sikh) family of Botála, descended from Dhanna Singh, who was an associate of Sardár Jodh Singh, great-grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, and after Jodh Singh's death served under his son, Charat Singh. His sons followed the fortunes of the ancestors of Ranjit Singh, and his grandson, Sardár Dharam Singh, was the grandfather of Sardár Partáb Singh of Botála. Sardár Dharam Singh's son was Sardár Ganda Singh, who was in attendance on the Mahárájá Sher Singh when that prince was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him. He was killed at the battle of Firuzshahr, where his son Sardár Kirpál Singh (one of the younger brothers of Sardár Partáb Singh) was wounded. The Sardár Ganda Singh was succeeded by his four sons—Sardár Partáb Singh being the eldest, Sardár Dayál Singh (*q.v.*), Sardár Kirpal Singh of Kunjáhia, and Sardár Joála Singh. The Sardár Partáb Singh of Botála has a son and heir, named Godham Singh. *Residence:* Botála, Gujranwála, Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Rania), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Punjab.

PARTAB SINGH (of Sahanpur), *Rai; b.* September 10, 1866. Succeeded his father, the late Rai Dalchand, on October 9, 1897. The title is hereditary. Is descended from a Jat family of ancient origin, that came from Jind in the middle of the 16th century. A scion of this family, named Muchh Padarath, founded the town of Nagal on the Ganges; and rising to high favour with Prince Salim (afterwards the Emperor Jahángir) in the Court of the Emperor Akbar, obtained a Dress of Honour, the title of Rai, and the grant of the territory between Nagal and Barhapura. The

Rájá Tápráj Singh, great-grandfather of the present Rai, was a man of great influence. *Residence:* Sahanpur, Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

PARTABGARH, His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, *Maháráwat of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 18, 1890. Belongs to a family that is a junior branch of that of "the Sun of the Hindus," the Maháráná of Udaipur, and is consequently one of the Chiefs of the illustrious Sesodia clan of the Rájputs. In 1561 A.D., when Udai Singh, the future founder of Udaipur, was Ráná—and just seven years before the terrible sack of Chitor, the ancient capital of the Sesodias, by the great Mughal Akbar, drove Udai Singh to the jungles, whence he subsequently issued to build Udaipur—the Ráwat Bhikaji, a scion of the Royal house of the Sesodias, founded the State of Partábgarh, with its capital at Deolia. With the other States of Rájputána, Partábgarh was reduced, during the subsequent campaigns of the Mughal Emperors, to submission to Delhi; and in the reign of the Emperor Sháh Jahán the Ráwat received from that monarch the title of Maháráwat, which his descendants retain. The present town of Partábgarh was built by the Maháráwat Partáb Singh, and called after his name, about the beginning of the 18th century; it is distant about eight miles east of the ancient capital of Deolia. On the establishment of the Mahratta power in Málwá the Maháráwats became tributary to Holkar, and the Chief of Indore still receives that tribute, which is now paid through the British Government. Partábgarh passed under British control in 1818. In 1844 the Maháráwat died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh, who had become Maháráwál of Dungarpur by adoption, but who resigned Dungarpur on his succession to Partábgarh. Dalpat Singh died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the late Maháráwat Udai Singh. He was followed by the present Mahárá-wat in 1890. The area of the State is 1460 square miles, and its population is 79.568, chiefly Hindus, but including 24,229 Bhils (aboriginal tribe) and 4243 Muhammadans. His Highness, with his chief feudatories, maintains a military force of 327 cavalry, 454 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Partábgarh, Rájputána.

PARTAP. *See* Pratáp.

PARUMAL KHUBCHAND, Diwan, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

PARVATI BAI, *Her Highness the Ráni;* *b.* 1850. Is the sister of His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore (*q.v.*). The Government of India has recognized the Ráni's right to bear the title of "Her Highness," and she is also styled "The Junior Ráni of Travancore." *Residence:* Trivandrum, Travancore, Southern India.

PARVATI SHANKAR MANISHANKAR DAVE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

PASHUPAT SARAN SINHA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* The Residency, Khátmandu, Nepál.

PATAN, *Rao of.* *See* Mahárájá Singh.

PATAUDI, Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Husain Ali Khan Bahadur, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1874. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 30, 1878. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Faiz Talab Khán, younger brother of Nijábat Ali Khán, Nawáb of Jhajjar. Faiz Talab Khán was severely wounded in an action with Holkar's troops, and for his services was granted the State of Pataudi, with the title of Nawáb, in 1806. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by the Nawáb Akbar Ali Khán, and the latter was in his turn succeeded by his son, Muhammad Ali Taki Khán, on March 3, 1862. The latter died in the same year, and was succeeded by the late Nawáb Muhammad Mukhtár Husain Khán, his son, then a minor. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by the present Nawáb, also as a minor. The area of the

State is 53 square miles; its population is 17,847, chiefly Hindus, but including 3286 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 25 cavalry, 59 infantry, and 6 guns. *Residence:* Pataudi, Punjab.

PATESRI PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH (of Basti), *Rájá. See* Basti.

PATHARI, Nawab Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 19, 1861. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, being descended from the younger son of the famous Dost Muhammad, the founder of the State of Bhopál (*see* Bhopál, Her Highness the Begum of). The area of the State is 26 square miles; its population 6393, chiefly Hindus, but including 965 Muhammadans. In 1807 Nawáb Haidar Muhammad Khán, father of the present Nawáb, was dispossessed of his estate in Rahatgarh; but ultimately, on the mediation of the British Government, he obtained the territory of Pathári. The Nawáb has a son and heir, the Mián Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khán. *Residence:* Pathári, Bhopál, Central India.

PATHARIA, Thakur Raghunath Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 5, 1884. The State is a feudatory of Indore, and is included within that territory, *Residence:* Patháría, Indore Central India.

PATHRALA, *Sardár of. See* Manohar Singh.

PATI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on July 20, 1887. *Residence:* Bengal.

PATIALA, *His Highness the Mahárájá Bahádur of, G.C.S.I.* A ruling chief; *b.* May 25, 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor April 14, 1876. The Mahárájá's full title is—His Highness Farzand-i-Khás-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zamán, Amir-ul-Umara, Maháráj-Adhiráj Rájeshwar Sri Mahárájá-i-Rájagán Sir Rajendra Singh Mahendra Bahádur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Belongs to the renowned Phulkian family of the Sidhu Jat clan of Sikhs; so called from their ancestor Phul, from whom descend also the Chiefs of Jind, Nábha, and Bhadaur. Their great ancestor was the Rájput Chief Jaisal, the founder of Jaisalmir (*q.v.*); whose descendant in the twenty-ninth generation was Phul. His second son Ráma was the founder of the Patiála House; whose son, Rájá Alá Singh, built the city of Patiála, and was granted the title of Rájá by Ahmad Sháh Duráni in March 1762. The title was continued to his son Amar Singh, with additional honour as Rájá-i-Rájagán Bahádur in 1767, and a flag and drum were given to him as symbols of his sovereign power. The title of Mahárájá was bestowed on the Patiála Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II. of Delhi, on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. During the Nepál war he aided the Government, and at its close was rewarded with parts of the Keonthal and Baghat States. In 1830 the sanitarium and territory of Simla were obtained from him in exchange for lands in Barauli. In the Sutlej campaigns of 1845–46 the Mahárájá rendered good service against the Lahore army, and was rewarded with a part of the territory confiscated from the Rájá of Nábha. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Mahárájá Narindar Singh aided the Government by sending an auxiliary force to Delhi, kept open communications on the Grand Trunk Road, sent troops to Gwalior and Dholpur, and afforded other valuable aid. In recognition of these services the Mahárájá received further large extensions of territory, with additions to his titles and powers. The Mahárájá Mahindar Singh, son of Narindar Singh, died at the age of twenty-three in 1876, and was succeeded by his son the present Mahárájá, then a minor. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1898. The area of the State is 5419 square miles; its population is 1,467,433, chiefly Hindus, but including 408,141 Sikhs and 321,354 Muhammadans. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 2423 cavalry, 4147 infantry, and 109 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Arms.*—*Ermine*, a target *sable*, bossed *or*, in chief saltire-wise two daggers, *gules*, hilted of the third, in base a sword

of like tincture and a musket *proper*, in saltire. *Crest.*—An elephant. *Supporters.*—A lion and a bay horse, each ensigned with an annulet *argent*. *Motto.*—*Phularka Kirana Prabha*. *Residence:* Patiála, Punjab.

PATNA, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 5, 1895. Belongs to a family of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs (*see* Mainpuri, Rájá of, and Rajaur, Rájá of) that has been settled as rulers in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces from a remote antiquity. The present Mahárájá is the thirty-first in direct descent from the founder of the Ráj; who, according to the traditions of the family, came here from Sambalgarh in the Mainpuri district of the North-Western Provinces, probably at the time of the earliest Muhammadan invasions. Tradition also connects the family, whose claim to the hereditary title of Rájá seems always to have been undisputed, with the Hai Hai Bansi House of the Ratanpur Rájputs. The Mahárájá Sur Partáb Deo came to the *gadi* in 1866, and dying twelve years later, was succeeded by his nephew, the late Mahárájá Ram Chandra Singh, then a minor, in 1878. The family device or cognizance is the famous Chauhán *Santak*. The area of the State is 2399 square miles; its population is 257,959, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Patna, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

PATRI, Desai Surajmalji Zorawarsinghji, *Desai of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 10, 1884. Belongs to a Kanbi (Hindu) family. The late Desai Himmatsinghji died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son, the present Desai. *Residence:* Patri, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PATTABHIRAM PILLAI, Tiruvatiswarampetta, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Tanjore, Madras.

PATTI SAIFABAD, *Diwán of.* *See* Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh.

PAU TUN, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Twante, Burma.

PAUL, The Rev. Samuel, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

PAWAYAN, *Rájá of.* *See* Fateh Singh.

PE, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1889. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Myadaung, Burma.

PE MAUNG, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 16, 1896. *Residence:* Yamethin, Burma.

PE SI, Maung, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJI, *C.S.I.*, *Rájá.* *See* Piári Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I., *Rájá.*

PERUMAL PILLAI SUNDARAM PILLAI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Trivandrum, Madras.

PESHOTAM BEHRAMJI SANJANA, Dastur, Dr., *Shams-ul-Ulama; b.* September 14, 1829. This title is personal, and was conferred January 1, 1889, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. He succeeded his father, the late Dastur Behrámji, in 1854, when he assumed the title of High Priest of the Parsi community in Bombay. Is a Fellow of the University of Bombay, 1866; M.A. and Ph.D. of the Tübingen University, 1886; Principal and Professor of Pahlavi and Zend in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Oriental College (*Zartoshti Madrasah*), Bombay, since 1863; Head High Priest of the great Wadia Fire Temple, 1854; has published an elaborate grammar of the Pahlavi language, 1871, and an edition of the Pahlavi *Dinkard*, in six volumes, 1874–92. Married, in 1843, Kuvarbái, daughter of Manikji Jamshedji, Esq., and has issue two sons—Eduljee, born June 1, 1852; and Darabjee, born November 8, 1858, Justice of the Peace, a Graduate and Fellow of the University of Bombay, married (1885)

Kuvarbái Rustomjee Padshah. *Residence:* Wadia Fire Temple, Bombay.

PESTANJI JEHANGIR, *C.I.E., Khán Bahádur; b.* July 11, 1831. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, with a Medal of Honour, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Parsi family that received, in the early part of the last century, the titles of *Nekshant Khán*, and *Tabyar Khán*, with *jágirs* in the Surat district, from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. Sir John Malcolm, in a Minute dated 1829, speaks of the family as "Kháns of the Empire"; and it is said that several of its members rendered good service to the British Government, one of them having been killed in its service in the battle of Bodhan near Surat in the early part of the present century. Rendered honourable service to Government in various capacities for thirty-six years; and on January 1, 1882, was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. *Residence:* Bombay.

PESTANJI SORABJI BHUJWALA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Kutch, Bombay.

PESTONJI. *See* Pestanji.

PETER MUNISWAMY PILLAI. *See* Muniswamy.

PETHAPUR, Thakur Gambhirsinghji, Himatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1874. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor January 13, 1879. Belongs to a Waghela Rájput family, descended from Tirathsinghji, one of the sons of the last Hindu King of Anhilwára Patan, who obtained the territory of Pethapur in 1445 A.D. The late Thákur Himatsinghji Bhavánsinghji succeeded to the *gadi* September 28, 1861; and dying in 1879, was succeeded by his son, the present Thákur. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 54 square miles, and a population of 7081, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Pethapur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PETIT, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, *Baronet* and *Knight Bachelor; b.* June 30, 1823. Granted the honour of Knighthood in 1887, and created a Baronet in 1890. Belongs to a Parsi family, descended from Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Petit of Surat, who moved from Surat to Bombay. Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Petit was born at Surat in 1770; married Bhikaji, daughter of Framji Jogajee Patvana. His son, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit, born August 26, 1803, succeeded him on his death, December 20, 1820. He became a merchant in Bombay; married Humabai Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy Moogana; and died May 21, 1859, leaving two sons, the present Baronet and his younger brother, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq. Sir Dinshaw Petit was Sheriff of Bombay in 1887, and has been a Member of the Parsi Pancháyat of Bombay since 1862. Served as a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay from 1888 to 1889. He married, in 1837, Sakerbai Framjee (who died in 1890), daughter of Framjee Bhikaji Panday, Esq., of Bombay; and has issue three sons and eight daughters. The Baronetcy was granted, with special remainder, *first*, to Framjee Dinshaw Petit, second son of the first Baronet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and *secondly*, to the heirs male of the body of the first Baronet. The family *Arms* are.—Az., on a chevron arg., between three urns of the last, therefrom issuant flames proper, as many bees volant, also proper. *Crest.*—A ship under sail at sea, in front thereof an anchor fessewise, all proper. *Motto.—Consequitur quodcunque Petit. Residence:* Petit Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHALTAN, Madhoji Rao Janrao Naik Nimbalkar, *Deshmukh and Naik Nimbálkar of.* A ruling chief; *b.* November 5, 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 7, 1841, and installed as a ruler March 26, 1860. Belongs to a very ancient Mahratta (Hindu) family, descended from Jagdro Rao, *alias* Nimbráj, who held Phaltan under the Muhammadan Kings of Bijápur, from whom the present Deshmukh and Naik Nimbálkar is twenty-second in descent. The latter title was derived from the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. The late Deshmukh Jánrao died without issue in 1841; whereon his widow, Sahebjibái, adopted the present Chief, and a *nazar* of a large amount was paid on the occasion to

the Rájá of Sátára, of which State Phaltan was a feudatory. The area of the State is 397 square miles; its population 58,085, chiefly Hindus. The Chief was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1878, and served till 1880. His son and heir is Venkatrao Naik Nimbálkar. *Residence:* Phaltan, Sátára, Bombay.

PHARWALA, *Rájá of. See* Karamdad Khan.

PHIROZSHAH MERWANJI MEHTA, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bombay.

PHULGHAR, *Ráni of. See* Kapilas Kumári.

PIAGPUR. *See* Piyágpur.

PIARI LAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. Was the Inspector of Schools of the Jálandhar Division, Punjab. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

PIARI MOHAN BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Calcutta.

PIARI MOHAN MUKHARJI, *C.S.I., Rájá; b.* September 17, 1840. The title of Rájá was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. At the same time the Rájá was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in recognition both of his own eminent services to the State, of the position of his family as *Zamindárs* of Uttarpára, and of the great public services of his late father. Is the son and heir of the late Bábu Jai Krishna Mukharji (better known as "Joy Kissen Mookerji"—as the Rájá also is known as "Peary Mohun Mookerji"), *Zamindár* of Uttarpára, who was renowned throughout India for his splendid public spirit, his large charities, and his liberal encouragement of education. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank. Was educated in the University of Calcutta, where he graduated M.A. and B.L. in 1862. Having served on Committees from 1865 to 1879, was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1879. Was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1884, and reappointed in 1886, in which capacity he took a prominent part in the discussions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which drew the following remarks from the Official Member in charge of the Bill, Sir Steuart C. Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: "And though the death of our lamented colleague, Rai Kristodás Pál Bahádur, in the middle of our discussions, was a grievous loss to them (the Bengal Zamindárs), and indeed to all of us, yet their interests could hardly have found a better representative than in his successor, who, with inflexible constancy and even a more perfect knowledge of detail than his predecessor, contested every inch of ground, and displayed a temper and ability which showed how wisely the British Indian Association had made their selection." Is honourably known as one of the leading landowners of Bengal. *Residence:* Uttarpára, Bengal.

PIMPLADEVI Naik Dongria *walad* **KAJLYA,** *Naik of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, is about 4 square miles; its population 134, chiefly Bhils. *Residence:* Pimpladevi, Khándesh, Bombay.

PIMPRI, Naik Kesavrao *walad* **TRIMBAK,** *Naik of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1868. Belongs to a Bhil (aboriginal) family. The area of the State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, is about 73 square miles; its population 3572, chiefly Bhils. *Residence:* Pimpri, Khándesh, Bombay.

PIND DADAN KHAN, *Rájá of. See* Saif Ali Khán.

PINDARNA, *Thákur of. See* Mardán Singh.

PINDAYA, Maung Po Kin, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is chief of one of the Shan States of Burma. Pindaya has an area of about 250 square miles; its population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Pindaya, Shan States, Burma.

PINHMI, Maung Tha Daung, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is chief of one of the Shan States of Burma, with an area of about 15 square miles. Its population consists almost entirely of Shans. *Residence:* Pinhmi, Shan States, Burma.

PINTO, Aleizo, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Saidapet, Madras.

PIPLIA, Rawat Achal Singh, *Ráwat of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1833. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1863. The population of the State is 583, chiefly Hindus. The Ráwat belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Piplia, Western Málwá, Central India.

PIPLIANAGAR, Makhdum Bakhsh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 26, 1831. Is a co-sharer with Rahim Bakhsh in the Chiefship of this State, which contains a population of 716, chiefly Hindus. The Chiefs are descendants of Rájan Khán, brother of the Pindári leader Chitu (*see* Jabria Bhil and Khajuria), who received from the British Government, on the settlement of Málwá, the *jágirs* of Piplianagar, Khajuria, Jabria Bhil, and Jabria. On his death these *jágirs* were made perpetual, and divided among his five sons. *Residence:* Piplianagar, Bhopál, Central India.

PIPLIANAGAR, Rahim Bakhsh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 26, 1831. Is a co-sharer with Makhdum Bakhsh in the Chiefship of this State. For an account of the family see under the heading of Piplianagar, Makhdum Bakhsh; *see also* Jabria Bhil and Khajuria. *Residence:* Piplianagar, Bhopál, Central India.

PIPLOD, *Ráná of. See* Mahtab Singh.

PIPLODA, Thakur Kesri Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 8, 1888. Belongs to an ancient Doria Rájput family, claiming descent from Sádál Singh, who served under Mahmud Khilji, the Muhammadan King of Mandu, and received from him the *jágir* of Piploda in Málwá as a reward for his valour and success in the field. Thirteenth in descent from Sádál Singh was the late Dulai Singh, Thákur of Piploda, who held the title of Mahá-ráj Ráwat, and succeeded to the *gadi* on November 30, 1863. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Thákur. The area of the State is 60 square miles; its population is 14,175, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Piploda, Western Málwá, Central India.

PIR BAKHSH, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:*

PIR BAKHSH KHAN, Subahdar-Major, *Sardár Bahádur, Khán Bahádur; b.* 1834. The title of Sardár Bahádur was conferred on November 21, 1882, and that of Khán Bahádur on June 1, 1888, as personal distinctions, in recognition of his eminent military services. Has been a distinguished officer of the 2nd and 3rd Baluchi Regiments, with an honourable service of thirty-two years, having received the three medals of the Persian, Afghán, and Egyptian wars. With the title of Sardár Bahádur he had the honour of receiving the Gold Star at the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress; and he also received the Egyptian Star from His Highness the Khedive of Egypt. Was one of Lord Roberts's officers in the famous march from Kábul to Kándahár, for which he received the Star. He served also in the China war. Is married, and has issue one daughter. *Residence:* Larkána, Sind.

PIR BAKHSH KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

PIRTHI SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.* The title is hereditary, the Mián being a younger brother of the Rájá Amar Chand of Nadaun (*q.v.*), and son of the late Rájá Sir Jodbhir Singh, K.C.S.I., brother-in-law of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. *Residence:* Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

PIRTHI SINGH, *Rájá.* See Umri.

PIRTHIPUR, *Mián of. See* Udham Singh.

PITAM SINGH, *Rao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces.

PITAMBAR KURMI, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Malguzar of Bhimbhori. *Residence:* Bhimbhori, Raipur, Central Provinces.

PITHAPUR, Sri Raja Rao Venkatakumara Mahipati Suriya Rao, *Rájá of;*

b. 1885. Belongs to a family long settled as large *Zamindárs* and landowners in the Godávari district, Madras. Is the son of the late Rájá Gangádhara Ráma Rao of Pithapur, who received the title of Rájá from the British Government in the year 1877. The late Rájá died on July 22, 1890, and was succeeded by the present Rájá as a minor, the estates being under the management of the Court of Wards. *Residence:* Pithapur, Godávari, Madras.

PITHAPURAM, *Rájá of. See* Pithapur.

PITHARI, Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* in October 1887. The State is one of the feudatories of Indore. *Residence:* Pithári, Indore, Central India.

PITORHA, *Rájá of. See* Rájendra Singh.

PITTAPUR, *Rájá of. See* Pithapur.

PIYAGPUR, Raja Bhup Indra Bikrama Singh, *C.I.E., Rájá of; b.* January 31, 1863. Succeeded his father, Rájá Narpat Singh, May 22, 1882. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 20, 1896. Belongs to a Janwar family, descended from Prág, who founded Prágpur, now called Piyágpur. For other branches of the great Janwar family, see (1) Achal Singh, Rájá of Kaimahra; (2) Kishan Datt Singh, Rájá of Oel; and (3) Narpat Singh, Rájá of Gangwal. The important Ráj of Ikauna was also the appanage of the head of the Janwars for some centuries, but was confiscated for rebellion after the Mutiny of 1857. One of Prág's descendants, Himmat Singh, obtained the title of Rájá from Asaf-ud-daulá, and the title was recognized by Government as hereditary in 1864. Rájá Himmat Singh was eventually killed by Rájá Krishna Prasád Singh of Gangwal, and was succeeded by Rájá Narpat Singh, the father of the present Rájá. *Residence:* Piyágpur, Bahraich, Oudh.

PO, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 29, 1886. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Hauthawadi, Burma.

PO HMYIN, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 29, 1886. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

PO HNIT, Maung, Myook, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 26, 1894. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* Pegu, Burma.

PO KIN, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," was conferred as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Thayetmyo, Burma.

PO LU, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service," was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Burma.

PO MAUNG, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title, meaning as above, conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

PO NI, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title, meaning as above, conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

PO O, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1889. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* W. Pagi, Burma.

PO SA, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title, meaning as above, conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Yamethin, Burma.

PO SHWE, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title, meaning as above, conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Lundaung, Burma.

PO SWE, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title ("Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour") was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Kyaukpadaung, Burma.

PO TOK, Maung (Wun of Kani), *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The Wun received the title of T.D.M. ("Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery") as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Lower Chindwin, Burma.

POHLU MAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Jalandhar, Punjab.

POKHRA ANSARI, *Rájá of. See* Bhagwán Bakhsh.

POL, Rao Prathisinghji Hamirsinghji, *Rao of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1872. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor October 24, 1889. Belongs to the illustrious Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family of Idar, descended from Sonakji, second son of Jai Chand, last Ráhtor Emperor of Kanauj. For twenty-six generations the descendants of Sonakji were Raos of Idar; but in 1656 the Rao Jagannáth was driven out by the Muhammadans, and the family then established themselves in the mountainous district of Pol, between Gujarát in Bombay and the Udaipur (Mewár) State in Rájputána. The late Rao of Pol, Hamirsinghji Gulábsinghji, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1864, and dying in 1889, was succeeded by his son, the present Rao. The area of the State is 1050 square miles; its population is 6629, chiefly Hindus. The Rao maintains a military force of 10 cavalry and 12 infantry. *Residence:* Pol, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

POORNA NARSINGHRAO KRISHNA MURTTI, *C.I.E. See* Purna.

POPAT VELJI (of Rájkot), *Rao Bahádur; b.* February 17, 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 6, 1874, for special services in capturing outlaw Waghers in Káthiáwár. The Rao Bahádur belongs to the Modh Wania family. *Residence:* Káthiáwár, Bombay.

PORBANDAR, His Highness Rana Shri Vikramatji Khimaji, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 1, 1819. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 20, 1831. Belongs to a Jetwa Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from *Hanumán*, the monkey-god of the Hindus, and possessing authentic records of their history for the last 570 years in Káthiáwár. In 1807 the State came under British control. It possesses three harbours on the coast, of which one, Porbandar, has a considerable trade. The area of the State is 636 square miles; its population 71,072, chiefly Hindus, but including 6741 Muhammadans. The Ráná maintains a military force of 14 cavalry, 236 infantry, and 113 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has a son and heir, Kumár Bhausinghji. *Residence:* Porbandar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

POTHI, *Rájá of. See* Sultán Khán.

PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, His Highness Sir, *K.C.I.E., Mahárájá Bahádur. See* Benares, *Mahárájá of.*

PRAGJI LAXMIDHAR, *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1853. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Baroda.

PRAKASH CHANDRA DEB, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Shillong, Assam.

PRAMADA BHUSAN DEB RAI (of Naldanga), *Rájá. See* Naldanga, *Rájá of.*

PRAMADA DAS MITTER, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

PRAMADA NATH RAI, *Rájá; b.* January 29, 1873. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1897. Belongs to a family long settled as *Zamindárs* in Rájsháhi, claiming descent from Dayá Rám Rai, said to have been created *Rai Raiyan* about the year 1750 A.D. His son was Jagannáth Rai, who was succeeded by his son, Illegible Pránnáth Rai. The son and successor of the latter was Rájá Prasanna Náth Rai Bahádur, who was created Rájá Bahádur, as a personal distinction, in the Governor-Generalship of Lord Dalhousie. His son was the late Rájá Pramada Náth Rai Bahádur, who greatly distinguished himself by his liberality during the famine of 1873–74. He also subscribed Rs.150,000 towards the establishment of the Rájsháhi College at Rámpur Boália. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. He left three sons—(1) the present Rájá, Pramada Náth Rai; (2) Mián Basanta

Kumár Rai; (3) Mián Sarat Kumár Rai. *Residence:* Dighapatia, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

PRAMODA. *See* Pramada.

PRAN KISHAN GHOSH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1888, for good services rendered in the Finance Department. *Residence:* Chandarnagar, Bengal.

PRANJIVAN VISHVANATH, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Wadhwan, Bombay.

PRANSHANKAR TRIPURASHANKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

PRASANNA KUMAR BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 24, 1882. *Residence:* Ariadaha, Bengal.

PRATAP. *See also* Partab.

PRATAP SINGH (of Patan), *Rao.* The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to the same family as that of the Rao Bhopál Singh of Sehora. The title was originally conferred by the Emperor of Delhi, through the Subahdár Ghairat Khán of Ságar. *Residence:* Patan, Ságar, Central Provinces.

PRATAP UDIT NATH SAHAI DEO, *Mahárájá; b.* March 26, 1866. The title is hereditary, and was so declared on December 23, 1872. Belongs to a very ancient family, who have been Mahárájás of Chota (or Chutia) Nágpur from time immemorial, their capital being the village of Chutia in Lohárdaga district. They are descended, according to the family legends, from the *pandrik nága* or sacred serpent (*see* Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal*, pp. 165, 166). The Mahárájá succeeded to the title and estate on the death of his father, the late Mahárájá, in 1872. *Residence:* Lohárdaga, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Is a Fellow of the Punjab University, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

PRAYAG DAS, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

PREM NATH, Pandit (of Nagpur), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Burma.

PREM SINGH (of Mukerian), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Is the grandson of Ruddu Mal, whose sons, Sardár Bur Singh, Sardár Budh Singh, and Sardár Sudh Singh, rose to power under Mahárájá Sher Singh of Lahore. When the Mahárájá was assassinated, Sardár Budh Singh was killed on the spot, and his cousin was severely wounded. The Sardár Prem Singh is the son of the late Sardár Sudh Singh of Mukerian, who died in 1889, and the nephew of the late Sardár Bur Singh of Mukerian, who died in 1892. *Residence:* Mukerian, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

PREMCHAND KASANDAS, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 15, 1886. *Residence:* Kaira, Bombay.

PREMPUR, Thakur Surajmalji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 21, 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 3, 1871. Belongs to a family that claims descent from Makwána Bhatti, a Makwána Rájput, by his marriage with the daughter of a Koli (aboriginal) chieftain. One of his sons was Waghaji, Thákur of Prempur. The present Thákur is eleventh in descent from him, having succeeded his cousin, the late Thákur, Partábsinghji, in 1871. *Residence:* Prempur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PRIBDAS ALAMCHAND, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

PRITHVI SINH, *Rájá.* *See* Umri, Rájá of.

PRIYA SHANKAR RAI, *Kumár.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 18, 1861. Is the son of the late Rájá Sháma Shankar Rai (or Chaudhri); descended from Pachu Sarkár, whose son, Kali Shankar Rai, was father of Tarini Shankar Rai, and grandfather of the late Rájá Sháma Shankar Rai. The latter obtained the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He had rendered good service to the State in the famine of 1873–74, in the district of Dinájpur, where he owned

large estates. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

PROMOTHO. *See* Pramada.

PU, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," was conferred as a personal distinction on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

PU LE, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service," was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Pyinmana, Burma.

PUDIA KOVILOGATH VIRARAYAN, *Rájá.* The complimentary title of Rájá, attached to the heir-apparent of Calicut, was recognized on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Calicut, Madras.

PUDUKOTA, His Highness Raja Martand Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1875. Succeeded his grandfather, the late Rájá Rámachandra Tondiman, April 15, 1886, as a minor. Belongs to an ancient Kallar (Hindu) family, whose ancestors have borne the title of Tondiman Rájá from time immemorial, and have ruled in Pudukota. An ancestor of the Tondiman Rájá rendered good service to the British forces in the siege of Trichinopoli in 1753 A.D., by providing supplies and other aid, and obtained, as a reward, the grant of the fort and district of Kilanelli in South Tanjore. To the late Rájá Rámachandra Tondiman Bahádur a *sanad* was given, conferring on him the right of adoption, and the title of "His Excellency" as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 1380 square miles; its population 302,127, chiefly Hindus, but including 8946 Muhammadans and 11,372 Christians. His Highness the Tondiman Rájá maintains a military force of 16 cavalry, 136 infantry, and 27 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Pudukota, Madras.

PULIKAT RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR, *Rai Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Madras.

PUNADRA, Mian Abhesinghji Amarsinghji, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* August 6, 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 12, 1865. Belongs to a Jhála Rájput family, converted to Islam; claiming descent from Harisinghji, who was in the service of Sháh Muhammad Begara of Gujarát, and became a Muhammadan in 1483 A.D. During the minority of the Mián, the State was administered by his mother, under the supervision of the Political Agent of Máhi Kántha. Its area is 45 square miles; its population 3767, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Punadra, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

PUNASA, *Ráná of.* *See* Zalam Singh.

PUNDARIKAKSHUDU PANTULU, Annavarapu, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Kistna, Madras.

PUNJAL SINGH, *Bahádur.* The title was conferred on August 1, 1894. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

PURAN MAL, Pandit (of Agra), *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Rewa, Central India.

PURANDHAR SINGH (of Matanpur Belkhera), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Rájá Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla, and recognized by the British Government. The grandfather of Thákur Purandhar Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857. *Residence:* Matanpur Belkhera, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

PURANYA PANTALU, Peddibhotta, *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. The Rao Bahádur was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1888, and in 1889 he became the Diwán of the Mahárájá of Jaipur, in the Vizagapatam district, Madras. *Residence:* Jaipur, Vizagapatam, Madras.

PURNA CHANDRA SHOME, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899, for eminent services in the Judicial Department. *Residence:* Calcutta.

PURNA NARSINGHRAO KRISHNA MURTTI, *C.I.E.* Member of the Council of the Mysore State. Was created a Companion of the Most

Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

PURSHOTTAM UDHOWJI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

PURUSHOTTAMAYYA, C., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1889, for long and meritorious service. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

PUSHKAR PAL (of Askot), *Rájwar; b.* 1843. This title is hereditary. The Rájwar (or Rájbar) is a Surajbansi Rájput, and traces his descent in 221 generations from Sri Utapannapatra, the founder of the Solar dynasty. The family is a younger branch of that of the Rájás of Katyuri—"Rájbar" being equivalent to "Rájkumár," and being the style of the heir-apparent among the Katyuris, who held sway over Kumáun before the Chand Rájá deprived them of their kingdom. They came from Joshimath, in Garhwál, in very early times. Abhaya Deva, forty-ninth in descent from Sáliváhana Deva, was the first to leave the Katyuri valley at the time of the decline of the Katyuri power. He changed his title from "Deva" to "Pála," because "Deva" belonged to the branch of the family ruling in Katyuri. When Rudra Chand took possession of Askot, he allowed the Rájwar of Askot to retain his patrimony as a *Zamindár* under the Chand Ráj. The present Rájwar of Askot is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Askot, Kumáun, North-Western Provinces.

PWEHLA, Saw Nyun, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States of Burma. Pwehla has an area of about 100 square miles; its population consists largely of Shans. *Residence:* Pwehla, Shan States, Burma.

PYARI. *See* Piari.

QADIR. *See* Kadir.

RABGUNDAI RAGHUNATHA RAO, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Raghunath Rao, R., *Diwán Bahádur.*

RABNAWAZ KHAN, Muhammad, Alizai, *Nawáb. See* Muhammad.

RABNAWAZ KHAN, Musazai, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

RADHA BALLABH CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Maimansingh, Bengal.

RADHA CHARAN, Chaube, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Jagirdár of Pahra. *Residence:* Pahra, Central India.

RADHA KISHAN, *Rai; b.* 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1859, in recognition of the good service rendered by his father, the late Duni Chand. The latter was the Agent of the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir stationed at Ráwal Pindi. In 1857, when the Mutiny broke out in Hindustan, Duni Chand accompanied the contingent furnished by the Mahárájá to Delhi, where he died of cholera. He was succeeded by his son, the Rai Radha Kishan, who has two sons—Milkhi Chand and Rám Chand. *Residence:* Alawálpur, Jálandhar, Punjab.

RADHA KISHAN, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Shahpur, Punjab.

RADHA KISHAN KAUL (of Amritsar), *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1887. *Residence:* Kashmir.

RADHA KISHORE DEB BARMAN MANIKYA, *Rájá. See* Tipperah, Hill.

RADHA MOHAN, *Rai; b.* 1850. The title is hereditary, having been conferred, it is said, on Rai Ishri Parsád Kayastha, grandfather of the present Rai, by the Nawáb Asaf-ud-daulá. The Rai has two sons—Dwárka Parsád, born September 6, 1882; and Mata Parsád, born June 19, 1886. *Residence:* Dáráganj, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

RADHA NATH RAI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1848. Received the title on June 22, 1897, for eminent services as an Inspector of Schools, Bengal Education Department. *Residence:* Cuttack, Orissa.

RADHANPUR, His Highness Nawab Muhammad Bismillah Khan Bahadur Babi, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* April 26, 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 9, 1874. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family, famous in the history of Western India as the Bábi family, which has given ruling Houses to Junágarh and Bálásinor, as well as to Rádhanpur. Bahádur Khán Bábi was appointed *faujdár* of Tharád by the Emperor Sháh Jahán, and his son, Sher Khán Bábi, was deputed to aid Prince Murád Bakhsh as Governor of Gujarát. His son, Jafár Khán Bábi, in 1693 A.D., obtained the *faujdári* of Rádhanpur and other districts, with the title of Safdar Khán; in 1704 he was also appointed Governor of Bijápur, and in 1706 of Patan. His son, Khán Jahán, received similar appointments from the Emperor, with the title of Jawán Marad Khán, which was continued to his son, Kamal-ud-din Khán Bábi, who also seized the Governorship of Ahmadabad after the death of Aurangzeb. He was forced to surrender Ahmadabad to the Mahrattas under the Peshwá Raghunáth Rao and the Gaekwár Dámaji, in 1753, but he was allowed to retain his possessions as a *jágirdár* under the Mahratta power. In 1820 the Nawáb of Rádhanpur obtained British protection, as a feudatory, bound to render military service, and to pay tribute; but the tribute has long ago been remitted, and has not been reimposed. The State has an area of 1150 square miles, and a population of 98,129, chiefly Hindus, but includ- 11,757 Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 248 cavalry, 362 infantry, and 10 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Rádhanpur, Bombay.

RADHE LAL, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Diwán of Nagod State. *Residence:* Nagod, Central India.

RADHIKA PRASAD MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of Bengal. Has served with distinction in the Public Works Department; and received the title as a personal honour, on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Calcutta.

RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1877, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank. Son of Ananda Chandra Mukharji of Gosain Durgapur in the district of Nuddea (Nadiyá), Bengal. Is a Zamindár, and Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle; educated at the Krishnaghur and Presidency Colleges of the Calcutta University. He won a Junior Scholarship in 1854, and a Senior Scholarship in 1855 (stood at the head of all the candidates from the Colleges of Bengal). Appointed to the Government Service as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nuddea, in 1858; published *Sásthya-Raksá*—the first work on sanitation in any Indian vernacular—in 1863, and *Bhubidyá* or Physical Geography, in 1868; and in the same year made suggestions for the improvement of female education in Bengal, which were accepted by Government. In 1872 took part in organizing the first Provident Institution in Bengal, now well known as the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and was one of its Directors. In 1877 appointed Head Master, Hughli Normal School, and in 1878 Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhágalpur division; in 1882 published a note advocating the substitution of "Kaithi" for the Persian character in the Courts of Behar; in the same year was appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, and in 1884 Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle (Class IV. Bengal Educational Service), and Secretary, Central Text-book Committee, Bengal; in 1885 was appointed a Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and has since acted on various University Committees and Boards of Studies; in 1886 a Member of a Government Committee which sat at Darjeeling for the purpose of revising the assignments to Government schools; was appointed in 1887 Member and Secretary of a Conference for revising the Rules for Grants-in-aid to schools and extending female education; and has received the thanks of Government on several occasions for his services. Is Member of the Bethune School Committee; Member and Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta; Member,

Useful Literature Society; Member, Board of Visitors of the Government Engineering College, Sibpur; Member, Committee of Management of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. The Rai Bahádur has supported a high English School and a Girls' School in his native town ever since 1859. *Residences:* Calcutta, and Gosain Durgapur, Nadiyá, Bengal.

RAE BAL MUKAND, *Rai Bahádur*. *See* Bál Mukand, Rai.

RAGHAVA CHARLU, Vembakam, *Diwán Bahádur*. *See* Vembakam.

RAGHAVARAJ JAGANNAYAKULU RAJU, *Rao Saheb*. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

RAGHAVENDRA KRISHNA, *Rao Saheb*. The title was conferred on November 3, 1896. *Residence:* Bijápur, Bombay.

RAGHBIR SINGH (of Kalálwála), *Sardár; b.* about the year 1877. The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, being the representative of Sardár Diwán Singh, who was adopted by Sardár Hari Singh, the great leader of the Bhangi *misl* or confederacy, and inherited half the possessions of that powerful Chief about the year 1760. Diwán Singh was succceded by Dhanna Singh, on whose death the estate descended to Jodh Singh. Mahárájá Ranjit Singh made war on him, and annexed a considerable part of his territory; and ultimately the Sardár was compelled to submit and present a *nazarána*, on which the Mahárájá left him in feudal possession of a large *jágir*. Sardár Jodh Singh's only child was the Ráni Khem Kaur, married to the Prince Khark Singh, afterwards known as the Mahárájá Khark Singh; and on Jodh Singh's death the management of the Ráni's *jágir* devolved on her cousin, Sardár Amar Singh, son of Sardár Chart Singh and nephew of Sardár Jodh Singh. Sardár Amar Singh's grandson (son of Sardár Chanda Singh) was the late Sardár Bhagwán Singh, Kalálwála, father of the present Sardár Raghbir Singh. He was an Honorary Magistrate of Kalálwála, and officiated as Extra Assistant Commissioner; he died in 1885, and was succeeded by Sardár Raghbir Singh. *Residence:* Kalálwála, Siálkot, Punjab.

RAGHBIR SINGH (of Ruru), *Rájá*; *b.* October 5, 1878. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being a Chief of the Sengar clan of Rájputs, and descended from a Sengar Rájput leader who settled in the district of Etáwah about six centuries ago. The last Rájá in the direct line was Rájá Kushál Singh, who died fifteen years before the cession, leaving several widows, a nephew (Himanchal Singh), and a natural son (Ghanshyám Singh). On the death of Kushál Singh the property was settled first with Himanchal Singh, next with Ráni Bhadaurin (one of the widows of Kushál Singh), next with Ghanshyám Singh; and finally, on an appeal to the Privy Council, the property was settled with Himanchal Singh. He died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his nephew Rájá Fateh Singh. The latter in 1857 unfortunately joined the rebels, but died before he could be brought to trial, and his property was confiscated. A portion, however, was restored to his son, Rájá Raghunáth Singh. The latter died in 1887, and was succeeded by the present Rájá. *Residence:* Ruru, Parganá Biduria, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

RAGHOBA MAHADIK, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Raipur, Central Provinces.

RAGHUGARH, Raja Jai Mandal Singh, *Rájá of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1821. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1857. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of this State, which is included within Gwalior territory, is 16,920, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Raghugarh, Guna, Central India.

RAGHUJI RAO (of Deor), *Rájá; b.* November 7, 1872. The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the representative of the old Bhonslé Rájás (Mahrattas) of Nágpur, his father, Janoji Saheb Bhonslé, having been adopted by Dariya Bái, Dowager Ráni of the last Bhonslé Rájá of Nágpur, Raghuji III. The title of Rájá was originally conferred on Madhoji Bhonslé by the Emperor Akbar Sháh of Delhi. The Bhonslé family (some account of which is given under the heading "Kolhápur, Rájá of") claims to be descended from the illustrious

"Solar race" of the Maháránás of Udaipur; and from the time of Sivaji the Great, founder of the Mahratta Empire, down to the period of the decline of the Mahratta Power, the family played a very important part in Indian history. In 1707 A.D. the title of *Sena Saheb Subah* was bestowed on Persoji Bhonslé of Nágpur by the Rájá Sivaji of Sátára. In 1861 the British Government conferred the title of Rájá Bahádur of Deor on the late Janoji Saheb Bhonslé, father of the present Rájá, in recognition of his position as the adopted son of the Dowager Ráni; and the title of Rájá has been made hereditary. *Residence:* Deor, Nágpur, Central Provinces.

RAGHUNANDAN LAL, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Punjab.

RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

RAGHUNATH DAS, Chowbe, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. Is Diwán of Kotah, Rájputána. *Residence:* Kotah, Rájputána.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHANDRA SHIRGAON RAKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

RAGHUNATH RAO, *Rao Saheb.* The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being one of the representatives of Rao Vináyek Rao, Prime Minister of the last Mahratta ruler of Ságar. The father of the present Rao Saheb was the Rao Saheb Venkata Rao, who occupied for some time the position of a Tahsildár in the Chhatisgarh division of the Central Provinces. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAGHUNATH RAO DINKAR, *Ráje Mashir-i-Khás Bahádur; b.* August 14, 1858. The title is hereditary. Succeeded the late distinguished Statesman and Prime Minister, Rao Raje Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., who died on January 2, 1896. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

RAGHUNATH RAO JAI KRISHNA RAO DESHMUKH DESHPANDE KANGO (of Raver), *Ráje.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

RAGHUNATH RAO KESHAVRAO (of Sanda), *Gambhirrao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

RAGHUNATH RAO, R., *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1831. Appointed a Deputy Collector in the Madras Executive Service, 1859; and retired on pension in 1888. Was granted the title as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent public services, in 1877. Has acted as Diwán of the Kálahasti Ráj, and rendered good service in many other important capacities. Appointed a fellow of the Madras University, 1882. *Residence:* Madras.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Amb), *Rájá; b.* July 12, 1852. Received the title (on the recommendation of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir) on May 25, 1895. Belongs to a Jaswal Rájput family. *Residence:* Amb, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Khaksis), *Rájá; b.* 1856. Succeeded to the Ráj on January 25, 1896. Belongs to a Kachwáha Rájput family. *Residence:* Khaksis, North-Western Provinces.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Panchanpur), *Rao; b.* 1855. The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to a Bundela Rájput family, descended from the Thákur Prán Singh. He has two sons—Jawahir Singh, born November 22, 1884, and Debi Singh, born about 1887. Besides the Ráj of Panchanpur, the Rao holds *jágirs* in the States of Gwalior, Tehri, and Ajaigarh. *Residence:* Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Jaswan), *Rájá.* The title of Mián is hereditary, whilst that of Rájá was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Jaswan, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Guler), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the son of Rájá Jai Singh of Guler, in the Kángra district, Punjab. Jai Singh was the brother of the late Rájá Shamsher Singh of Guler. *Residence:* Guler, Kángra, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH SINGH (of Amleta), *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on October 31, 1879. *Residence:* Ratlam, Central India.

RAGHUNATH SINGH, Chaudhri, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH TRIMBAK, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 28, 1882. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAGHUNATHRAO YADON BHAGWAT, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

RAHIM BAKHSH, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

RAHIM BAKHSH, Subahdar-Major (of Allahabad), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Burma.

RAHIM KHAN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on March 13, 1872. Dr. Rahim Khán belongs to a Muhammadan family of Lucknow, long celebrated for its learning; descended from Muhammad Azim Khán, who died there in 1729, A.D. His descendant was Fakir-ulla-Khan, grandfather of the Khán Bahádur; he maintained an Arabic School at his own cost in Lucknow. He died in 1837. His son, Yusaf Khán, was equally noted as an Arabic scholar at Lucknow, and was invited by the Governor-General's Agent in Assam to become the Mir Munshi, and the Superintendent of the Oriental College at Gauháti. He died in 1856, his son, Rahim Khán, being then seventeen years of age. The latter was educated at Dacca College; also at the Medical College, Calcutta, where he became Sub-Assistant Surgeon in 1858, and received special and rapid promotion from Government because of his high attainments. In 1860 he was appointed to the Medical School of Lahore, where he had greatly distinguished himself by introducing a knowledge of European medical science among the chief *hakims* and native physicians of the Punjab. Is a Fellow of the University of Lahore, and received the rank of Honorary Surgeon on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. The Khán Bahádur has three sons—Sadr-ud-din Khán, born 1862; Kamr-ud-din Khán, born 1870; and Badr-ud-din Khán, born 1872. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

RAHIM SHAH, Mian, Kaka Khel, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Punjab Frontier.

RAHMAN ALI, Maulavi (of Allahabad), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Rewah, Central India.

RAHMAT-ULLA. *See* Muhammad Rahmat-ulla.

RAI, *Mián of. See* Kishan Singh.

RAI KRISHNA PRASAD SINGH (of Bhadri), *Rai; b.* 1884. Succeeded to the *gadi* on February 18, 1896. *Residence:* Partábgarh.

RAI NARAYAN BALI (of Rámpur), *Rai. See* Rámpur.

RAI RADHA KRISHNA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

RAIGARH BARGARH, Raja Bhup Deo Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1867. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 7, 1890. Belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, descended from Thákur Daryáo Singh, who obtained the title of Rájá from the Mahárájá Chhatar Sál of Sambalpur (who reigned from 1622 to 1629) for military services. The family were formerly settled in Bairagarh, Nágpur; whence they were driven out by the Mahrattas, and settled first at Phuljir, and subsequently at Raigarh. About fifty years ago the Rájá of Raigarh acquired also the Chiefship of Bargarh. The late Rájá Ganshiam Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1863. The family cognizance or device is a hawk or falcon, which appears in the Rájá's seal, and is also used for signature. The area of the State is 1486 square miles; its population is 128,943, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Raigarh, Sambalpur District, Central Provinces.

RAIPUR BICHAUR, *Rai of. See* Sultán Kunwár.

RAIPUR IKDARIA, *Rájá of. See* Indra Bikráma Singh.

RAIRAKHOL, Raja Bishan Chandra Janamuni, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1818. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1825. Belongs to a Kadambansi Rájput family, whose ancestors originally came from Bonai, and settled in Rairakhol in the Sambalpur district in very early times. A descendant obtained the title of Rájá in 1404 A.D. from the Gajapati Rájá of Puri in Orissa; and from him the present Rájá is fourteenth in descent. The cognizance or crest is the device of a Kadamba-flower (*Nancha Kadamba*), used in the Rájá's seal, and for signature. The Rájá has a son and heir, named Kristi Chandra, who bears the courtesy title of Tikait Babu. The area of the State is 833 square miles; its population is 17,750, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Rairakhol, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces.

RAI SOHAN LAL, *Rai Bahádur. See* Sohan.

RAJ KUMAR RAI, *Kumár.* The title is personal, in recognition of his position as son of a Rájá. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJ KUMAR SARVADHIKARI, *Rai Bahádur.* A son of the famous Sanskrit scholar, Professor Sarvádhikári, and a Kulin Bráhman of the highest caste and ancient descent. He obtained the title on January 1, 1891, for eminent services to the State and the public, rendered as Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association. *Residence:* 28 Mott's Lane, Calcutta.

RAJ KUMAR SEN, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1888, in recognition of his services to Government in the Financial Department. *Residence:* Howrah, Bengal.

RAJ KUMARI DASI, *Ráni.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* 83 Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJ MOHAN BANERJI, Assistant-Surgeon, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Palamau, Bengal.

RAJA LAL, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1890. *Residence:*

RAJA RAJA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá: b.* 1837. The title is hereditary, according to the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, common to this family with those of the other Malabar Rájás, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent of the Rájá. The members of this family, by an ancient custom, generally marry the female members of the family of His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore. Belongs to a Kshatriya family, that ruled in ancient times from the Betenád river in the south to the Polonad in the north, and the Rájá is commonly styled the Valiya Rájá of Parapanad. At the time of the invasion of Malabar by Tippu Sultán, the ruling Rájá was taken prisoner and carried to Mysore. The late Rájá Ithamer, Valiya Rájá of Parapanad, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1875; and on his death was succeeded by his heir, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Malabar, Madras.

RAJA RAO VENKATAKUMARA MAHIPATI SURIYA RAO (of Pithapuram), *Rájá. See* Pithapur.

RAJA SINGH, *Sardár;* b. 1836. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Mán family, originally Rájputs inhabiting the country about Delhi; descended from Sardár Karam Singh, son of Tára Singh. Karam Singh's son, Sardár Shám Singh, Mán, introduced his son, Sardár Fateh Singh, at an early age to the notice of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and when the Prince Kharak Singh was a few years old, Fateh Singh was appointed specially to his service. He served in the Kángra and other campaigns, for which services he received a considerable *jágir* from Prince Kharak Singh, and was assassinated when returning from Jammu, whither he had been sent on certain negotiations between the Lahore Darbár and the Rájá Guláb Singh of Jammu. He left two sons—Sardár Sardul Singh, Mán, and Sardár Joála Singh, Mán; of whom the latter was the father of the Sardár Rájá Singh. Sardár Sardul Singh

served under General Ventura in the Mándi campaign and also fought in the campaign on the Sutlej. During the rebellion of 1848 and the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service to the British Government. Sardár Joála Singh was succeeded on his death by his son, Sardár Rájá Singh, Mán. The latter has a son and heir, named Gurbakhsh Singh. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

RAJAB ALI KHAN BAHADUR, Maulavi (of Jugraon), *Aristu Jah.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, March 19, 1886. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

RAJABAZAR, *Rani of. See* Dharmráj Kunwar, *Ráni.*

RAJAN LAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Punjab.

RAJARAM DIXIT, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Nagpur, Central Provinces.

RAJARAM SHASTRI BODAS of Benares, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAJARATNA MUDALIYAR, P., *Rai Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1839. These titles were conferred as personal distinctions; the first on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty: the second on May 20, 1890. Was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement in Madras, 1887. *Residence:* Madras.

RAJAUR, *Rájá of. See* Khushal Singh.

RAJENDRA NARAYAN DEB, *Rájá Bahádur; b.* June 1814. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on April 30, 1869, in recognition of his position as son of the late Rájá Sir Rádhákánta Deb Bahádur. Belongs to the well-known Sobha Bázár Ráj family of Calcutta, whose head is the Mahárája Sir Narendra Krishna Deb Bahádur (*q.v.*). The Mahárája Nava Krishna Deb Bahádur, before the birth of his son, the Rájá Ráj Krishna Deb Bahádur, adopted his nephew, the Rájá Gopi Mohan Deb Bahádur. The Rájá Gopi Mohan's son was the late Rájá Sir Rádhákánta Deb, father of Rájá Rájendra Náráyan Deb Bahádur. The latter has a son and heir, Kumár Girindra Náráyan Deb. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJENDRA NARAYAN RAI CHAUDHRI (of Bhawal), *Rájá Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 29, 1886, in recognition of his position as son and heir of the late Rájá Káli Náráyan Rai Chaudhri of Bhawal. Belongs to a family whose ancestors came from Murshidabad. Kishad-doz Rai settled at Chandona in the Dacca district; and his son, Janaki Náth Rai, received a grant of the Bhawal *Zamindári,* and assumed the title of Chaudhri. His grandson, Jaideb Rai Chaudhri, removed to the present family residence at Jaidebpur. From him, the sixth Zamindár in lineal descent, Káli Náráyan Rai Chaudhri, was created a Rájá Bahádur in October 1875, for his eminent public services during the famines of 1865–66 and 1873–74, and for his general liberality and public spirit. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá Bahádur. *Residence:* Jaidebpur, Dacca, Bengal.

RAJENDRA NATH CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Hamirpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

RAJENDRA SINGH (of Pitorha), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Rájá of Mandla. Belongs to a Gond family, descended from Himat Singh, the Gond Rájá of Gaurjhanur. His son, Durga Singh, seized Deori with its strong fort in the year 1713 A.D., but was subsequently driven out and killed by the forces of the Peshwá. His son, the Rájá Ajit Singh, obtained some territory by grant from the Mahrattas; and a further grant was made to his son, the Rájá Kirat Singh.

The latter was succeeded by his son, Rájá Balwant Singh, and he by his son, the late Rájá Debi Singh, father of the present Rájá. Rájá Debi Singh was born in 1843, and on his death was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Pitorha, Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAJESHWARI PRASAD SINGH (of Surajpura), *Rájá.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Shahabad, Bengal.

RAJGARH, Bhumia Chain Singh, *Bhumia of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded to the *gadi* 1864. Belongs to a Bhilala family, said to be descended from the marriage of a Rájput with the daughter of a Bhil Chief. The population of the State is 706, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Rájgarh, Bhopáwar, Central India.

RAJGARH, His Highness Raja Balbhadar Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 6, 1882. Belongs to the Umat Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the Hindu Emperor Vikramáditya, through the famous Rájá Bhoj. The territory called Umatwára, including the existing States of Rájgarh and Narsinghgarh, was conquered by the Umat Rájputs during the decline of the Mughal Power. In 1448 the Chief of Umatwára received the title of Ráwat; and in 1681 the Ráwat's son, who was also his *Diwán* or Prime Minister, compelled him to divide the State, the Diwán taking Narsinghgarh, which has ever since been a separate principality—Rájgarh ultimately becoming tributary to Gwalior, whilst Narsinghgarh became tributary to Indore. In 1871 the Ráwat Moti Singh became a convert to Islám, and with the permission of Government assumed the title of Nawáb and the name of Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khán. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Bakhtáwar Singh, father of the present Rájá, who succeeded in his turn on the death of Bakhtáwar Singh in 1882. The present Chief belongs to the ancestral Hindu creed, and has been received back by his brother-chiefs to his ancestral position as a Chief of the Umat clan of Rájputs. The area of the State is 655 square miles; its population is 118,185, chiefly Hindus, but including 5830 Muhammadans, and 7175 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 300 cavalry, 360 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Rájgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

RAJJAN. *See* Rajan.

RAJKOT, Thakur Saheb Lakhaji Bawaji, *Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 16, 1890. Belongs to the distinguished Jareja Rájput (Hindu) family, that has given ruling Houses to Kutch, Nawanagar, and Morvi (*q.v.*). The Rájkot House is an offshoot of that of Nawanagar, its founder, Vibhaji, having been a grandson of Jám Sataji, Jám of Nawanagar. The present Thákur Saheb was educated at the Rájkumár College of Rájkot, his capital, which is the *Alma mater* of most of the younger Princes of Western India. The State has an area of 282 square miles, and a population of 40,527, chiefly Hindus, but including 6775 Muhammadans. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 310 infantry, and 8 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Rájkot, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RAJKRISHNA SINGH (of Susang), *Mahárájá.* *See* Susang, *Mahárájá of.*

RAJKUMAR DUTT, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1856. Received the title on June 22, 1897, for loyalty and public spirit. *Residence:* Chamrakhola, Noakháli, Bengal.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Ráj Kumár Sarvadhikari.

RAJPAR, Rawal Himatsinghji, *Ráwal of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1879. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor April 23, 1889. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 1 square mile. *Residence:* Rájpar, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

RAJPARA, Jareja Ashaji Bhimji, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 25, 1884. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is a little over 1 square mile; its population 2094, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Rájpára, Hálár, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RAJPIPLA, His Highness Maharana Chhatrasinghji Savas Khan, *Rájá of*

A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 20, 1897. Belongs to a Gohel Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Sáliváhana. About the year 1470 A.D., according to the family traditions, Chokárána, son of Rájá Saidáwat of Ujjain, having quarrelled with his father, left Ujjain and established himself at Pipla, in the hills to the west of Nándod, the present capital of this State. His only daughter married Makheráj, a Gohel Rájput Chief from the island of Perim in the Gulf of Cambay, and of the two sons of this marriage, Dungarji founded Bhaunagar, whilst Gemarsinghji succeeded Chokáráná at Pipla; and his descendants have been Ránás and Maháránás of this State, with various vicissitudes, from the end of the 15th century to the present day. In 1821 there was a disputed succession, and the late Maháráná Verisalji was placed on the *gadi* by the British Power. He was ruler for nearly forty years; and then, in 1860, abdicated in favour of his only son, the late Maháráná Gambhirsinghji. The area of the State is 1514 square miles; its population is 114,756, chiefly Hindus, but including 5161 Muhammadans and 61,784 Bhils and members of other aboriginal tribes. The Maháráná maintains a military force of 77 cavalry, 443 infantry, and 23 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Nándod, Rájpipla, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

RAJU SHASTRIYAR, M., *Mahámahopádhyáya; b.* 1815. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Maunárgudi, Tanjore, Madras.

RAJWARA, *Rao of.* *See* Debi Singh.

RAKHALDAS NYAYARATNA, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Bhátpára, Bengal.

RAKHMAJI NARAYAN SIBAND, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

RAM AKHAI CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Burdwan, Bengal.

RAM BANDHU CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is a Zamindár of Bankurá. *Residence:* Bankurá, Bengal.

RAM BRAMHA SANYAL, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1889. Is Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta. *Residence:* Calcutta.

RAM CHAND (of Akalgarh), *Diwán.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Akalgarh, Gujránwála, Punjab.

RAM CHANDRA. *See* also Rámchandra.

RAM CHANDRA RAO, Collatoor, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

RAM CHARAN DAS, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* A banker and Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad. Was granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

RAM DAS BHATTACHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Rangoon.

RAM DAS RAI CHAUDHRI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Belgharia, Bengal.

RAM DATT (of Murwára), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. The Thákur is *Tálukdár* of Murwára, an estate comprising thirty-one villages. *Residence:* Murwára, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

RAM DIN, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Rámdin.

RAM GATI MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Has long been a distinguished officer of the railway branch of the Public Works Department, and has done excellent service, both famine and other, while Manager of the Nalháti State Railway. Received the title on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Burdwan, Bengal.

RAM GOPAL BOSE, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Indore, Central India.

RAM KISHAN, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1836. Received the title April 7, 1897. Is Diwán of the Kothi State. *Residence:* Kothi, Baghelkhand, Central India.

RAM KISHAN DAS, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1886. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

RAM KRISHNA ABAJI (*alias* **Nana Bhaya Saheb**), *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Secretary to Board of Revenue, Gwalior State. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

RAM KRISHNA TARKALANKAR, *Rai Bahádur*. Has rendered good service to Government, and received the title, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Hughli, Bengal.

RAM LAL CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* May 30, 1843. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on November 12, 1888, for eminent medical services in connection with Lady Lyall's Medical School, Lucknow. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a Bráhman family of high rank in Bengal, and holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

RAM MISRA SHASTRI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya*. The title was conferred, for eminence in oriental learning, on June 22, 1897. Is Professor of Sanskrit in Benares Sanskrit College. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

RAM NATH, *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1844. The title of Diwán is hereditary; that of Diwán Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. Belongs to a Bráhman family of Kashmir; descended from the Rájá Dina Náth, who has been styled "the Talleyrand of the Punjab," and was one of the most remarkable men who rose to power in the latter days of the Sikh Empire. During the latter portion of the reign of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, Rájá Dina Náth was consulted on every occasion of importance, and he retained his influence during the succeeding reigns. After the Sutlej campaign (the first Sikh war) he was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency, and in 1847 received the title of Rájá of Kalanur. Diwán Bahádur Ram Náth is his grandson and has been a District Judge in the Punjab Commission. He has a son and heir, Kelás Náth. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

RAM NATH SINGH, *Rai Bahádur*. Received the title on January 1, 1898. Is Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Gaya, Bengal.

RAM PARTAB. *See* Rámpartáb.

RAM RANJAN CHAKRAVARTTI (of Hetámpur), *Rájá Bahádur*. The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Bráhman family of high rank, descended from Muralidhar Chakravartti of Hetámpur in Birbhum district, Bengal. His son was Chaitanya Charan Chakravartti; and the grandson, Bipra Charan Chakravartti, of the latter was the grandfather of the present Rájá Bahádur. In 1875 the title of Rájá was bestowed on Rájá Rám Ranjan Chakravartti Bahádur as a reward for services rendered during the famine of 1873–74, and also for his liberality and public spirit in relieving the poor in the famine of 1866–67. The Rájá of Hetámpur has three sons —Kumár Nritya Niranjan Chakravartti, Satya Niranjan Chakravartti, and Mahima Ranjan Chakravartti. *Residence:* Hetámpur, Birbhum, Bengal.

RAM RAO RANANAVARAY, *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1835. Received the title in July 1892. *Residence:* Bangalore.

RAM RATAN SETH (of Mian Mir), *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. His father, the late Bansi Lal, rendered good service to the Government with the Ságar Field Division in 1859, and received the title of Rai Bahádur as a reward in that year. He has since died, and has been succeeded by his son, Rai Ratan Seth Bahádur, who has made large donations to deserving objects of public charity. He is a banker of Mian Mir. *Residence:* Mian Mir, Lahore, Punjab.

RAM SHA, *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, the Rájá being the descendant and representative of the ancient Gond Kings of Chánda. He succeeded the late Gond Rájá, Gadosha, who was born about the year 1827, and was the great-grandson in the direct line of Nilkantsha, the last ruling Gond King. He possesses a seal granted by the Emperor of Delhi in 1719 A.D. to his ancestor, Rájá Rám Singh, in which the latter is styled "Rájá Rám Singh, highest-class vassal of Muhammad Ghâzi, Emperor." The Rájá Ram Sha is generally styled "The Gond Rájá." *Residence:* Chanda, Central Provinces.

RAM SHANKAR SEN, *Rai Bahádur; b.* July 16, 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, when he also was awarded a Medal of Honour. Belongs to a Vaidya family (medical caste). Educated at Comillah School (Tipperah district) and Dacca College, where he was a Senior Scholar, 1847–50. Appointed to the Bengal Education Service in 1853, and transferred to the Executive Service of Bengal in 1858. Has received the special thanks of Government on many occasions, and been a highly meritorious officer. His Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jessore was printed and circulated as a Government Record. Appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, 1876. Retired from the service in 1887 on a special pension, granted for "unusually meritorious service" during thirty-five years, under the orders of the Secretary of State. *Residences:* Calcutta; and Mánikganj, Dacca.

RAM SINGH (of Bansi), *Rájá; b.* 1853. Belongs to a Sirnet family in the Basti and Gorakhpur districts. Succeeded to the Ráj in 1868. *Residence:* Bánsi, North-Western Provinces.

RAM SINGH (of Rámpura), *Rájá; b.* November 8, 1866. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a *Surajbansi* family, or family of the Solar race, claiming descent from the illustrious Kachhwáha clan of Rájputs, through the princely Houses of Jaipur, Narwar, and Lahar. The descendants of Kusa, son of the legendary hero Ráma, ruled successively at Amber and Narwar, and in modern times at Jaipur and Lahar. In 1619 A.D. the Rájá Jaswant Singh, a scion of the ruling family of Lahar, obtained from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi a considerable *jágir* in the district of Jalaun; but a large part of these possessions was resumed by Sindhia. When the Parganá of Jalaun was made over to the British by Sindhia in 1844 the Rájá of Rámpura was confirmed in his property. The late Rájá Mán Singh rendered valuable services to the Government during the Mutiny in 1857, and in June 1858 his property was plundered by the rebels, and he himself narrowly escaped. On the restoration of order he received a valuable *khilat* from Government, as well as a *sanad.* On his death he was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Rájá, who is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Rámpura, Parganá Madhogarh, Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

RAM SINGH, Thakur, *Rai; b.* 1874. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from the Thákur Gopál Rai, who obtained the title of Rai from the Emperor Muhammad Sháh of Delhi, together with a large *jágir,* in consideration of services rendered in defeating the Rájá of Bhirya. *Residence:* Akbarpur, Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAM SINGH (of Shámgarh), *Sardár; b.* 1833. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Kirpál Singh, who came originally from the village of Godab near Bhatinda, and in 1763 A.D. took possession of Shámgarh, where he built a fort. His daughters and nieces were married to the following distinguished chiefs—(1) Rájá Partáb Singh, son of Rájá Bhág Singh of Jind; (2) Sardár Banka Singh of Tháneswar; (3) Sardár Budh Singh, Singhpuria; (4) Sardár Saheb Singh of Ládwa; and (5) the Bhai of Arnauli. He was one of the first Chiefs who joined Lord Lake after the occupation of Karnál by the British. His son was Sardár Dewa Singh, father of the present Sardár. Sardár Rám Singh rendered good service to Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He has a son and heir, Sardár Gurdit Singh,

born 1858. *Residence:* Shámgarh, Karnál, Punjab.

RAM SINGH (of Salalah), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

RAM SINGH (of Khenda), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. The Thákur belongs to an ancient family, claiming descent in fourteen generations from the Thákur Hindu Singh of Pendra and Khenda. The present Thákur inherited the title from the Thakuráni Mussamat Táj Kunwár. That lady was born about the year 1845, and was the *Zamindárin* of Khenda. *Residence:* Khenda, Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

RAM SINGH (of Bhámgarh), *Rao.* The title is hereditary, the Rao being one of the Chiefs of the Nimár district. *Residence:* Bhámgarh, Nimár, Central Provinces.

RAM SINGH, Subahdar-Major, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1849. Is a Jat Sikh. Received the title on August 13, 1897, in recognition of long and meritorious services in the 28th Bombay Pioneers. *Residence:* Mopli, Nabhá.

RAM SINGH, Subahdar-Major, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, for eminent services in the Burma Military Police, on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Upper Burma.

RAM SUKH DAS, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Sirsa, Punjab.

RAMA DIKSHITA APTE, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

RAMA NATH SIDDHANTA PANCHANANA, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* Received the title for eminence in oriental learning, on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Kotali Parah, Faridpur, Bengal.

RAMA RAO, P., *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Alur, Madras.

RAMA RAO, T., *Rao Bahádur.* The title, which is personal, was conferred on June 22, 1897, for meritorious service as Deputy-Collector. *Residence:* Madras Presidency.

RAMA RAO, T., *Rájá; b.* 1839. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Is a distinguished Member of the Madras Bar; was Member of the Legislative Council of Madras, 1881–87; appointed a Fellow of the Madras University, 1886. *Residence:* Triplicane, Madras.

RAMA RAO, T., *C.I.E.*, Prime Minister of Travancore. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1891. Bears the courtesy title of "His Excellency" as Diwán (or Prime Minister) of His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore. *Residence:* Trivandrum, Travancore, Madras.

RAMA SUBBAIYAR, S. R., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1853. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888. Is a distinguished member of the Madras Bar. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

RAMA VARMA RAJA, *Rájá; b.* 1851. The title is hereditary. Is the head of a Kshatriya family descended from a follower of the ancestor of the Mahárájás of Travancore, and is styled the Vallabha or Valiya Rájá of Beypore. The family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent of the Rájá. The Rájá of Beypore receives from Government a *malikána* or pension as compensation for the estate which belonged to his ancestors. *Residence:* Beypore, Malabar, Madras.

RAMALINGAM KANDASWAMI PILLAI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

RAMANAJ PARSAD SINGH, Lal, *C.I.E.* *See* Lál.

RAMAS, Mian Kalumian Bapumian, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* November 13, 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor June 29, 1874. Belongs to a Muhammadan family, claiming descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halwar in Káthiáwár. Mián Harisinghji was in the service of Sháh Mahmud Begara of Gujarát and be-

came a Musalmán in the year 1483 A.D. The late Bapumián, Mián of Ramás, was a lineal descendant of Mián Harisinghji; he died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, the present Mian, then a minor. The State, which pays a tribute to Baroda, has an area of 40 square miles, and a population of 1745, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Ramás, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR GOPALA AIYAR, *Rao Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Madras.

RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1834. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his services to the Madras Municipality. Was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1879. *Residence:* Madras.

RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, Sir Savalai, Knight, *C.I.E.*, *Rájá*. The title of Rájá was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1891, in recognition of his public spirit and services. Is a Madras merchant, and was a member of the Madras Municipal Commission in 1877. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1885. Served as Sheriff of Madras in 1886–87, and in that capacity received the honour of Knighthood on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty in 1887. *Residence:* Madras.

RAMASWAMI NAYUDU, Badu, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

RAMASWAMI NAYUDU, Mannarnarayanipalli, *Rao Bahádur*. Is Assistant-Superintendent in the Revenue Survey, Madras. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

RAMBILAS, Pokarmal, *Rao Saheb; b.* 1840. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888, in recognition of long and meritorious service as a Municipal Commissioner of Amraoti, Berar. His family have been Bankers in a good position for several generations under the government of His Highness the Nizám. Dhanráj Pokarmal, the Rao Saheb's grandfather, was the first Banker of Amraoti, and was killed by the populace in some corn-riots in a time of scarcity in 1845. His son, Pokarmal Rámbilás, was the Banker of the Nawáb Mubárak, brother of his late Highness the Nizám. His son was the Rao Saheb Rámbilás Pokarmal, who was married in 1852. *Residence:* Amraoti, Berar.

RAMCHAND RAO (of Jaisinghnagar), *Rao; b.* 1837. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a family descended from the former rulers of the district of Ságar. In 1829 the Parganá of Jaisinghnagar was made over to the Rao, then head of the family, on a ten years' farming lease, as compensation for his name having been excluded by intrigues in the Ságar Court from the pension list. In 1834 Ganpat Rao became the *Tálukdár*, and died in 1843. He was succeeded by his son, the Rao Anat Rao, and the latter by the present Rao. *Residence:* Jaisinghnagar, Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAMCHANDAR DEO DHUBAL, *Rájá; b.* about the year 1863. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Rájput family long settled in the Ráj of Dálbhum, Singhbhum, Bengal. *Residence:* Dálbhum, Singhbhum, Bengal.

RAMCHANDAR RAO, *Rao Saheb; b.* February 27, 1840. The title is hereditary. The Rao Saheb belongs to a family whose founder was the Rao Benaik (or Vinayak) Rao, Prime Minister of the late Mahratta ruler of Ságar district. Vinayak Rao came originally from the Deccan, and was appointed at first a *Mámlatdár* by the Mahratta Government. He also obtained the titles of Rao Saheb and Subahdár. At the time of the cession he was granted a political pension, and smaller pensions have been continued to his grandsons. The Rao Saheb has a son and heir, the Rao Vinayak Rao Saheb Subahdár. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

RAMCHANDRA. *See also* Rám Chandra.

RAMCHANDRA BAPUJI, *Rao Bahádur; b.* January 1, 1836. Received the title on June 21, 1897, as a personal distinction.

RAMCHANDRA DUBE, Pandit (of Benares), *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bikanir, Rájputána.

RAMCHANDRA JOGLIKAR, Antaji, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Dharwar, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA KRISHNA KOTHAOLE, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Wai, Satára, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN MANTRI (of Bagni), *Ajahat Sir Deshmukh.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Sátára, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN PANDIT, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 14, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA TRIMBAK ACHARIYA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Thana, Bombay.

RAMDIN (of Paila), *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 21, 1873, in recognition of services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857 by his late father, Rai Tila Rám. Belongs to a family that came from Kanauj many centuries ago, and settled in Paila. As a reward for his loyalty during the Mutiny, part of the confiscated estates of the rebel Rájá Son Singh of Mithauli were conferred on him. *Residence:* Paila, Kheri, Oudh.

RAMDURG, Vyankat Rao Yogirao Bhave, *Sachiv of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 11, 1878. Belongs to a Bráhman Hindu family. The fort of Rámdurg or Rámdrug was a very strong one, and was placed by the Peshwás in charge of the ancestors of the present Chief, on condition of military service. It was conquered by the Sultán Haidar Ali of Mysore in 1778, and in 1784 Tippu Sultán carried off the Chief and his family as prisoners to Mysore. After the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu in 1799, Rám Rao, then Sachiv Chief, was again placed in possession of Rámdurg as a vassal of the Peshwá. His sons were Vyankat Rao and Naráyan Rao, who succeeded to equal shares of the paternal *jágirs*, and in 1818 came under British control. The State has an area of 140 square miles, and a population of 29,570, chiefly Hindus, but including 1903 Muhammadans. The Chief maintains a military force of 13 cavalry, 455 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Rámdurg, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

RAMENDRA KRISHNA, *Kumár.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 18, 1861, in recognition of his position as the second son of the late Rájá Harendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, of the Sobha Bázár family. The latter was the son of the late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur, and nephew of the Mahárájá Sir Narenda Krishna Deb Bahádur, K.C.I.E. (*q. v.*). *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

RAMENDRALALA MITRA, *Kumár; b.* November 26, 1864. Is the eldest son and heir of the late Rájá Rájendralála Mitra Bahádur, D.L., C.I.E., of Calcutta, the most famous of modern Indian scholars and authors. Belongs to a family of great antiquity, whose ancestor, Kálidása Mitra, came from Kanauj to the Court of King Adisur of Bengal, and was ennobled by that monarch. Eighteenth in direct lineal descent from Kálidása was Ayodhyáráma, who was a *Diwán* in the service of the Nawáb Názim of Murshidabad, and received from the latter the title of Rai Bahádur. His grandson, Pitambara, was the *vakil* of the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh at the Court of Delhi; he obtained a considerable *jágir* at Kurah, near Allahabad, with the titles of Rájá Bahádur and *Sehazárimansabdár*, or commander of 3000 horse. The great-grandson of Pitambara was the late Rájá Rájendralála Mitra, whose learned works on Sanskrit, on the *Antiquities of Orissa*, and on many other subjects, obtained for him a world-wide fame. He was the first Fellow of the University of Calcutta who was honoured with the degree of D.L., *honoris causâ;* which was conferred upon him in March 1876. He was granted the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and on the in-

stitution of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1878, he was created one of the first Companions. Ten years later, January 1, 1888, he received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction. His sons are—the Kumár Rámendralála Mitra, subject of the present notice; and the Kumár Mahendralála Mitra, born October 21, 1870, married in 1891 to Sarala, eldest daughter of Bábu Brahmanáth Sen of Calcutta. The title of Kumár is a courtesy one. Kumár Rámendralála was educated at the Metropolitan Institution, and the Presidency College of the Calcutta University (B.A. 1886, B.L. 1888). He married, in 1887, Kundanandini, fourth daughter of Bábu Gopála Chandra Basu of Chandernagore, who died in 1890, without issue. The arms adopted by the family are—A circular Indian shield, *azure*, bordered with a serpent (*nága*) with its tail in its mouth, *argent*, surrounded by a wreath of the leaves of the sacred *tulsi*, *or*, and bearing in the centre a figure of a bird volant, *or*. The bird carries on its wings a plough and a club crossed, *or*. From the beak of the bird hangs a fillet, *or*. *Motto.—Satyameba jayati nánritam* (Sanskrit), meaning—"Verily Truth prevails and not Untruth." *Residences:* Calcutta and Baidyanath.

RAMESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH (of Birsinghpur), *Rájá; b.* June 16, 1875. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of the elder branch of the powerful Amethia family. This Kshatriya family is a branch of the Chamár Gaurs; and is said to be descended from a pregnant Gaur widow, who on the extirpation of the Kshatriyas by the Bráhmans took refuge in a Chamár's hut. The memory of this humble refuge is kept alive in the family by the worship of the *rápi*, the cobbler's cutting-tool. Tradition places them first at Shiupuri, and afterwards at the celebrated fortress of Kálinjar. About the time of the invasion of Timur, Raipál Singh, grandson of the Rájá Prithi Chand of Kálinjar, left the ancestral home and settled at Amethi in the Lucknow district. The tradition in the family is that he was sent by the Emperor of Delhi to suppress a rebellion in Oudh; and that he defeated and slew Balbhadra Sen, a Bishan Rájá, for which he received the title of Rájá of Amethia, and the family cognomen of "Amethia." Towards the end of the 15th century three brothers of this family, the sons of Rájá Jamdhar Singh, made further conquests; and the eldest of these, Rájá Dingar Singh, was the ancestor of the Kumrawan Rájás—the youngest, Rám Singh, being the ancestor of the Amethia Rájá, Bhágwán Bakhsh of Pokhra Ansari (*q.v.*). Seventeenth in lineal descent from Rájá Dingar Singh is the present Rájá, Rámeshwar Bakhsh Singh of Birsinghpur. *Residence:* Sheogarh, Parganá Kumrawan, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

RAMGARH, *Rájá of. See* Nam Narayan Singh.

RAMGARH, *Mián of. See* Pardumán Singh; *see also* Sukhdarshan Singh.

RAMGARH, Thakur Man Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 9, 1863. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Ramgarh, Bhopál, Central India.

RAMGATI MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur. See* Ram Gati.

RAMJI BHAGWAN BHAGAT, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAMJI GANGAJI BHORE, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAMJI PANDU, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, *C.I.E.; b.* July 6, 1837. Educated at Ratnagiri Government English School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; B.A. 1862, M.A. 1863, Examination Degree in 1866; Dakshina Fellow in Elphinstone and Poona College, January 1859–August 1864; Head-Master High School, Hyderabad (Sind) and Ratnagiri, August 1864–December 1869; Acting Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone and Deccan College, and Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, January 1869–December 1881; Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan

College, Poona, January 1882; Hon. Ph.D. (Göttingen), 1885; Hon. M.R.A.S. London, 1874; Corr. M. Germ. Or. Soc. 1887; Hon. M. Amer. Or. Soc. 1887; Hon. M. Asiat. S. of Italy, 1887; Corr. M. Imperial Ac. of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1888. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1889. Author and editor of Sanskrit literary and antiquarian works; and of articles in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Indian Antiquary*, and Transactions of International Oriental Congress, London 1874, and Vienna 1886; Fellow University of Bombay, and Syndic in Arts, 1873–1884. Is also a Fellow of the University of Calcutta. He has three sons—(1) Shridhar, born December 1858, M.A. (Bombay) 1882, Assistant Registrar, University, Bombay; (2) Prabhakar, born November 1862, B.A. 1882, L.M. and S. 1888; (3) Devadatta, born November 1875. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAMNAD, Raja Bhaskara Setupati, *Rájá of.* The full style and title of this Rájá is Hiranyagarbhayaji Ravikula Muthuvijaya Raghunatha Bhaskara, Rájá of Rámnád, and Setupati. He was born 1868, attained his majority in 1889. Is the head of the Maravár family or caste, and by custom entitled to affix the title of "Setupati" or "lord of the causeway" (alluding to Adam's Bridge between Ceylon and India) to his name. Pokalur, now a small hamlet on the Madura road, ten miles north-west of Rámnád, was formerly the family seat; but about the commencement of the 18th century they moved to Rámnád and fortified it. In 1729 the great *Zamindári* of Sivagunga was wrested from the then Setupati by a rebellious vassal. This territory came under the British Power by the treaty of 1792, with the dominions of the other *pálegárs* dependent on the *Subahdári* or Governorship of Arcot. In 1795 the Rájá was deposed for rebellion, and sent as a prisoner to Madras; and in 1803 his elder sister was placed in possession of the estates. *Residence:* Rámnád, Madura, Madras.

RAMNAGAR DHAMERI, *Raja of. See* Sarabjit Singh.

RAMNARAYAN SINGH (of Khaira), *Rájá; b.* 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Rájput family that came into Bengal in early ages from Rewah in Central India. Nirbhai Singh was succeeded by his son, Mahendra Naráyan Singh, who was the father of the present Rájá. The Rájá rendered good service in the time of the famine of 1873–74. He has two sons—Kumár Sri Naráyan Singh and Kártik Naráyan Singh. *Residence:* Khaira, Monghyr, Bengal.

RAMPAL (of Kutlahr), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of a very ancient family of Rájputs that were formerly rulers in Kutlahr, according to the local traditions, for forty generations. The first Rájá of Kutlahr came from Sambhal, Moradabad, North-Western Provinces. In the time of the Katoch Chief Ghamand Chand, grandfather of Sansar Chand, half of the Kutlahr principality had been annexed to Kángra; and in Sansar Chand's time all the Rájá's possessions were lost. Subsequently, when Sansar Chand was hard pressed by the Gurkhas, the Rájá of Kutlahr was able to recover his ancestral fortress of Kotwal Bah, on the second range of hills overlooking the Sutlej. In 1825 this fortress was besieged by the Sikhs, and surrendered by the Rájá on the promise of a considerable *jágir,* which the family enjoys to the present time. The Rájá has a son, born about 1876. *Residence:* Kutlahr, Kángra, Punjab.

RAMPAL SINGH (of Kori Sidhauli), *Rájá; b.* August 6, 1867. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Naihesta branch of the great Bais Tilokchandi clan of Rájputs—to which also belong the Ráná Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E., of Thalrai (*q.v.*), the Rájá Sheopal Singh of Murarmau (*q.v.*), and other Barons of Oudh. The two grandsons of Harhardeo, second son of Tilok Chand, were Khem Karan, ancestor of the Simbasi Ránás of Thalrai, and Karan Rai, ancestor of this Naihesta family. The latter's two sons, Har Singh Rai and Bir Singh Rai, established themselves in the Unao district of Oudh, taking their family

name from the village of Naihesta in the Bihár Parganá of Unao. At the time of the invasion by Nawáb Saádat Khán, and the establishment of his dynasty in Oudh, Rájá Sádak Singh was Chief of Kori Sidhauli, and was a leader of great influence. His two sons died without issue, and a cousin, Ináyat Ali, who had been converted to Muhammadanism, was adopted, and became Rájá. His son, Rájá Drigpál Singh, returned to the religion of his ancestors, but the family still retain one Muhammadan fashion, viz. as to the side on which they fashion their *chapkans* or tunics. Rájá Drigpál Singh's grandson, Rájá Hindpál Singh, was the grandfather of the present Rájá. The latter has been educated at the Aligarh College. *Residence:* Kori Sidhauli, Bachráwan, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

RAMPAL SINGH (of Rámpur Dharupur), *Rájá ; b.* August 22, 1849. The title of Rájá was conferred by the late Wajid Ali Sháh, last King of Oudh, on Rájá Hanwant Singh, maternal grandfather of the present Rájá, and was recognized by Government as hereditary in December 1877. Belongs to the Bisen family; descended, according to tradition, from Mewai Bhát, a devotee, whose representative in the hundred and fifteenth generation is said to be the present Rájá of Majhauli in the Gorákhpur district of the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh branch of the family includes the Rájá Udai Partáb Singh of Bhinga, and the Rai Sarabjit Singh of Bhadri, as well as the Rájá Rámpál Singh of Rámpur Dharupur. They state that the Oudh branch broke off from Majhauli—whose Rájá they still recognize as their Chief—in the person of Rai Hum, a son of the Majhauli Rájá, who, about the year 1193 A.D., is said to have migrated into Oudh, and settled there under the protection of the powerful Mánik Chand, Garhwár Rájá of Mánikpur. Rai Raghu, fourth in descent from Rai Hum, obtained some lands at Derwa. There were constant feuds between the Bisens of Derwa and the Kanhpurias of Kaithola (*see* Jaibans Kunwar, Rani of Kaithola), who became the hereditary enemies of the clan. In 1748, in the time of the Nawáb Safdar Jang, the Názim at Mánikpur attempted to introduce a *raiyatwári* settlement, whereon the Bisens rose in rebellion, attacked the Názim at Mánikpur, and slew him. In 1839 Lál Hanwant Singh built a fort at Kálákankar, on the banks of the Ganges, and surrounded it with a canal from the Ganges, so as to be surrounded by the waters of the sacred stream. In 1849 he was made a Rájá by the King of Oudh. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 Rájá Hanwant Singh did good service by saving the treasure of the *tahsil* and the lives of some British officers. The latter he sheltered in his fort from June 11 to 22, 1857, and having seen them in safety to Allahabad—a service for which he was afterwards rewarded by a *khilat* and a valuable *jágir*—he returned to his fort "to maintain to the last an obstinate but manly and gallant resistance to the reoccupation of the Province" by the British forces. His only son, Partáb Singh, was killed in action at Chanda in Sultánpur, fighting against Colonel Broughton's force. At the restoration of order, the Rájá submitted and was pardoned, and in 1860 invested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector. The present Rájá is the son of Rájá Hanwant Singh's daughter. He has resided many years in England, and is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Kálákankar, Parganá Rámpur, Partábgarh, Oudh.

RAMPARTAB SINGH (of Mainpuri), *Rája ; b.* November 11, 1849. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on December 10, 1868—the conferment being apparently in the nature of the revival, in a personal form, of ancient honours forfeited by the late Rájá Tej Singh for rebellion in the time of the Mutiny of 1857. The Rájá is the head of one of the noblest and most ancient families of India, being the acknowledged Chief of the illustrious Chauhán clan of Rájputs, and thirty-fourth in direct descent from the great Prithiráj, last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. Rájá Khushál Singh of Rajaur (*q.v.*) is also a descendant of this family, as also the Rájá Mohkam Singh of Partápner and other Chiefs. Eighth in descent from Prithiráj was the famous Bhoj Ráj, and his grandson, Rájá

Awadh Rám Deo, had two sons, of whom the elder, Lakshman Singh, was the ancestor of this family. Eighth in descent from the latter was the Rájá Bhupál Deo, who had two sons, Udaicharan and Yaháni Sahái; the latter was the ancestor of the Rájás of Rajaur, the former of the Rájás of Mainpuri. One of his descendants, the Rájá Jagatman, drove out the Chirar tribe and occupied Mainpuri, assuming the title of Rájá. At the time of the cession to the British, Dalel Singh was Rájá, and he was confirmed in the Ráj. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by the Rájá Ganga Singh. The latter was followed in 1849 by Narpat Singh, who only survived his father by two years. Disputes and litigation as to the succession then arose. Tej Singh was adjudged the rightful successor by the local Courts, and entered into possession as Rájá Tej Singh; but his uncle, Rao Bhawáni Singh, appealed to the Privy Council against the decision. Meanwhile the Mutiny of 1857 broke out; Tej Singh joined the rebels, and the Ráj and all the Rájá's estates were confiscated, and subsequently bestowed on Rao Bhawáni Singh. The latter for his loyalty was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and on his death in 1868 was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The Rájá of Mainpuri has a son, Kunwar Shib Mangal Singh, born 1873. *Residence:* Mainpuri, North-Western Provinces

RAMPARTAB SINGH (of Mánda), *Rájá*, *b.* 1860. The title is hereditary. The Rájá, who is married to a daughter of the Mahárájá of Dumraon in Bengal (Sir Radha Prasád Singh, K.C.I.E.), belongs to a family of Gaharwár Rájputs, claiming descent from the famous Rájá Jai Chand, the last of the Ráhtor Emperors of Kanauj, who was conquered and slain by Shaháb-ud-din Ghori in 1194 A.D. One branch of the family having fled to Rájputána, there to found the princely Houses of Jodhpur, Bikanir, and Jaisalmir, another branch settled in Kera Mangraur, near Benares. A scion of this latter branch, named Kundan Deo, left the Benares country and established himself in Kantit and Mánda about the year 1542 A.D.; and one of his sons, Bharáj Deo, became the first Rájá of Mánda. One of his descendants, Rájá Udit Singh, is said to have defeated with great loss Chhote Khán, the Subahdár of Oudh, who came against him with a large army. Udit Singh's son was Pirthmi Singh; and his son was Isráj Singh, who was Rájá at the time of the cession, and was confirmed in possession by the British Government. Rájá Rámpartáb Singh claims to be twenty-second in lineal descent from Bharáj Deo. *Residence:* Mánda, Allahabad District, North-Western Provinces.

RAMPUR, His Highness Farzand-I-Dilpazir-I-Daulat-I-Inglishia Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Wali, *Nawáb of*. A ruling chief; *b.* August 31, 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 27, 1889, as seventh Nawáb of Rámpur. Belongs to a Barez Pathán family, descended from Sháh Alim, who came from Afghánistán to India in the latter part of the 17th century, to seek service under the Mughal Empire. He left two sons; the elder, Dáud Khán, ancestor of the Nawábs of Rámpur; the younger, Háfiz Rahmat Khán (called *Háfiz*, because he was the guardian of the two sons of his nephew, Ali Muhammad), subsequently became famous in the time of the Rohilla war as the Chief of the Rohilla Sardárs. Dáud Khán distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars, and received a *jágir* near Budaun. His adopted son, Ali Muhammad, by his services to the Mughal Emperor against the Bárha Sayyids, obtained the title of Nawáb. He experienced many vicissitudes of fortune in conflicts with the Rájá of Kumáun, the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh, and sometimes with the Imperial forces. At one time he had lost all his possessions, and had to take refuge at the Court of Delhi, but in the confusion consequent on the invasion of Ahmad Sháh Duráni, he was able in 1747 to regain more than all he had lost, and left to his two sons the whole of the territory formerly known as Katehir, and now called Rohilkhand (from the name of the ancient seat of the Barez Patháns in Afghánistán). These two sons were under the guardianship of the Nawáb

Háfiz Rahmat Khán, with whom was associated a cousin of Ali Muhammad's father. All of these were known as the Rohilla Sardárs, of whom the Nawáb Háfiz Rahmat Khán was the chief. The latter was at last slain in the battle of Katra, near Bareilly, by the Nawáb Vazir; and subsequently Faizullah Khán, the younger of the two sons of Ali Muhammad, was, by the intervention of the English, confirmed in the possession of the Rámpur territory, as a military vassal of the Nawáb Vazir, in 1774. Nearly twenty years later Faizullah Khán died; the elder of his two sons, Muhammad Ali, was assassinated by the younger, Ghulám Muhammad. The latter took possession of the State, but was speedily ejected by the Nawáb Vazir, with the aid of the British, in favour of Ahmad Ali, infant son of the murdered prince, in 1794. In 1801 Rohilkhand was formally ceded to the British, whereon the Nawáb Ahmad Ali became a feudatory of the British power. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by his cousin, Muhammad Sayyid (son of the above-mentioned Ghulám Muhammad), to the exclusion of his only daughter. On the death of the Nawáb Muhammad Sayyid in 1855 he was succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards the Nawáb Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khán, K.C.S.I.; who, for exhibiting "from the commencement of the rebellion of 1857 to the end, his unswerving loyalty to the British Government, by affording personal and pecuniary aid, protecting the lives of Christians, and rendering other good services," received a large accession of territory, many additional honours and titles (including the Knight Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and an increase to the number of guns in his salute), and a *khilat*. Sir Muhammad died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, afterwards the Nawáb Sir Kalb Ali Khán Bahádur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. He was a Persian and Arabic scholar of repute. In 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he was granted a personal salute of seventeen guns; he had already been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1875, and he was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Kalb died on March 23, 1887, and was succeeded by his son, the late Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khán, who suffered from continued ill-health, and died on February 25, 1889. He left two sons, of whom the elder, the Nawáb Hamid Ali Khán Bahádur, Wali, is the present Nawáb, while the younger, the Sahebzáda Násir Ali Khán, aged eight, is his brother's heir-presumptive. During the minority of the Nawáb the administration was carried on by a Council of State, consisting of the following:—*President*, the Nawáb Safdar Ali Khán; *Members*, General Azim-ud-din Khán, Khán Bahádur (*Vice-President*), Nawáb Yar Jang Bahádur, and Sayyid Ali Hasan. The State has an area of 941 square miles; its population is 941,914, rather more than half being Hindus, and rather less than half being Muhammadans. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 598 cavalry, 2417 infantry, and 28 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. *Residence:* Rámpur, North-Western Provinces.

RAMPUR, *Ráni of*. *See* Kishan Kunwár.

RAMPUR, Rai Narayan Bali, *Rai of*, *Rai Bahádur; b* 1864. Succeeded his father, the late Rai Maháráj Báli of Rámpur, September 7, 1889. Received the title of Rai Bahádur as a personal distinction on June 22, 1897. The title of Rai was first conferred for services rendered to the Mughal Empire in the time of the Emperor Akbar, and was recognized by the British Government as hereditary in 1877. Belongs to a family that for many years before the annexation held the office of *Sighadár* or *Kanungo*, and rendered valuable services to the Oudh Government for several generations. The names of his ancestors, the Rais Sobhá Rai and Sital Prasád, are famous in the history of Oudh administration. Rai Sital Prasád was wounded near Sanehi by certain recusant *Zamindárs*, but he ultimately reduced them to submission. He was succeeded by Rai Abhiram Báli, who was an Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Oudh, and he was followed by his son, the late Rai Maháráj Báli, father of the present Rai. Both Rai Naráyan Bali and his

father, the late Rai, have been Honorary Magistrates. *Residence:* Daryabad, Bara Banki, Oudh.

RAMPUR DHARUPUR, *Rájá of. See* Rampal Singh.

RAMPURA, *Rájá of. See* Ram Singh.

RAMPURA, Thakur Kalubawa Bhunsinghji, *Thákur of; b.* 1875. Belongs to a Chauda Rájput family. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 13, 1897. The population of the State is about 1900. *Residence:* Rámpura, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

RAMPURA, Thakur Udaji Naranji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 24, 1889. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 717, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Rámpura, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RAMRAI, Rai Singh, *Seim of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1844. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 14, 1883. Belongs to a Khási family. The population of the State —which is one of the group called "the Khási and Jaintia Hill States" —is 2209, and consists of Khasis and Christian converts. *Residence:* Ramrai, Khási and Jaintia Hills, Assam.

RAMRAO RANANAVARAY, *Rao Bahádur. See* Ram.

RAMRAO VYASRAO DESAI, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Dhárwar, Bombay.

RAMZAN ABDULLA, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

RAN BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH (of Patti Saifabad), *Diwán; b.* September 21, 1856. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj), which sprang from the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*see* Rámpartáb Singh, Rájá of Mainpuri). The Rai Harbans Rai of Adharganj had two sons, Dingar Singh and Nahar Singh; the former retained the paternal title and estate, the latter became Diwán of Patti Saifabad. Hirda Singh, fifth in descent from Nahar Singh, left seven sons, of whom the eldest, Jai Singh Rai, succeeded him at Patti Saifabad. His grandson Dhir Singh had to part with a portion of his estate (Uriadih) to his younger brother, Bhir Singh. Dhir Singh's two grandsons, Amar Singh and Zabar Singh, both died without heirs; their widows adopted sons, and ultimately, after much disputing, the estate was divided between them. The Diwán Ranjit Singh, who was adopted by Amar Singh's widow, obtained the larger share, and he was the father of the present Diwán, who succeeded to the estate as a minor in 1861. The Diwan was educated at the Wards Institute, Lucknow, and he has two sons. *Residence:* Patti Saifabad, Partábgarh, Oudh.

RANAJIT SINHA (of Nashipur), *Rájá Bahádur.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. *Residence:* Nashipur, Murshidabad, Bengal.

RANASAN, Kishorsinghji Jiwatsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi*, on the death of the late Thákur Hamirsinghji, who had succeeded his father, Thákur Wajesinghji, in 1879. Belongs to a very ancient Pramára Rájput family, descended from the Pramára Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu in Rájputána. Its founder, Jaipál, migrated from Chandravati to Harol in Máhi Kántha in 1227 A.D.; and thirteenth in descent from him was the Thákur Prithvi Ráj, who moved to Ghorwára, and ruled the State of Ranásan from that capital. The area of the State is 101 square miles; its population 4840, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Ranásan, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RANBHIR. *See* Ranbir.

RANBIR SINGH, *Rájá; b.* May 17, 1852. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on September 15, 1875. Belongs to a family of Sikh Bráhmans. Rájá Lál Singh was the last Prime Minister of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and on the annexation of the Punjab he was sent to Dehra Dun. During the Mutiny of 1857 the late Rájá evinced much loyalty. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Ranbir Singh, who is an Honorary Magistrate.

Residence: Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces.

RANDHIA, Ghulam Haidar, *Chief of.* A ruling chief. Belongs to a Muhammadan family. The area of the State is 3 square miles; its population 539, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Randhia, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RANG RAO HARI, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bhandára, Central Provinces.

RANGA CHARIAR, P., *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898, for eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* The College, Kumbhakonam, Madras.

RANGASWAMI NAYUDU, Bellary, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Madras.

RANGAYA NAIDU, C., *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for eminent judicial service. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

RANGNATH BAPUJI PATKI, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Chiplun, Ratnagiri, Bombay.

RANGNATH NARSIMBA MUDHOLKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Amraoti, Berar.

RANIPURA, Thakur Godarji Kesuji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 15, 1888. Belongs to a Koli (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 168. *Residence:* Ránipura, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RANJIT SINGH, Chaudhri, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is an eminent landholder of Bijnor. *Residence:* Bijnor, North-Western Provinces.

RANJIT SINGH (of Hatnapur), *Rájá; b.* 1827. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred many centuries ago by the ancient Gond Rájás of Mandla, for military services rendered to them by the ancestors of the Rájá, and having been confirmed by the British Government. The Rájá belongs to a Ráj Gond family that has been settled at Hatnapur from time immemorial. He has a nephew, Sangrám Singh, son of his younger brother, Mahráj Singh. *Residence:* Hatnapur, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

RANPUR, Raja Benudhar Bajradhar Narindra Mahipatra, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* about 1816. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 16, 1847. Belongs to a very ancient Kshatriya family, who claim to have been settled in Orissa as Rájás of Rampur for 109 generations; of whom, according to tradition, the founder was Básara Básuk. His son was Vikráma Narindra, and the subsequent 108 generations have all borne the ancient Hindu style or title of Narindra. The ninety-eighth Rájá was Kunjavihári Narindra, and he obtained the additional titles of *Bajradhar* and *Mahipatra*, which have been borne by all subsequent Rájás. The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and one of the most ancient States in Orissa, has an area of 203 square miles; its population is 36,539, chiefly Hindus, but including a good many Kandhs (aboriginal tribe). The Rájá maintains a military force of 954 infantry. He has an adopted son, Kunwár Harihar Birbar Jagadeb. *Residence:* Kilá Ranpur, Orissa, Bengal.

RAO THAKUR NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, *Rájá. See* Thákur.

RAOJI RAO SANWANT, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1843. Received the title on January 10, 1895, for distinguished military service. The Sardár Bahádur is a Risáldár-Major in Her Majesty's army, and Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. *Residence:* Sángli, Bombay.

RAOJI TRIMBAK, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

RASH BIHARI GHOSH, *C.I.E.* Was created a C.I.E. on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Calcutta.

RASH BIHARI DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

RASHID-UD-DIN KHAN, Muhammad (of Delhi), *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

RASIK LAL KUNDU, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Manipur.

RASUL BAKHSH RAISANI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Sarawan, Baluchistán.

RASULBAKHSH SHER MUHAMMAD, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Shikarpur, Bombay.

RATAN KUAR (of Fatehpur), *Ráni.* The title is hereditary. The Ráni belongs to a very ancient Ráj Gond family, of which the Rájá Takhat Singh of Fatehpur (*q.v.*) is now the head. The Ráni is the mother of the Rájá Randhir Singh, who was born July 5, 1862. *Residence:* Fatehpur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

RATAN SINGH (of Tendukhera), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. The Thákur succeeded his father, the late Thákur Surat Singh of Tendukhera, in Hoshangabad district. *Residence:* Tendukhera, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

RATAN SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Jhelum, Punjab.

RATAN SINGH, Sardar, *C.I.E.* The Sardár, as President of the Council of Regency of the Jind State, was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Jind, Punjab.

RATANJI BEZANJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Nasirabad.

RATANJI DHANJIBHAI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Bombay.

RATANJI RUSTAMJI DADINA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

RATANMAL, Thakur Dhirap Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* in the same year as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 468, all Bhils (aboriginal tribe). *Residence:* Ratanmal, Bhopáwar, Central India.

RATESH, *Chief of.* Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States. *Residence:* Ratesh, Simla Hills, Junjab.

RATLAM, His Highness Raja Sajjan Singhji, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded his father, the late Rájá Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., in 1892. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput family, descended from a scion of the illustrious house of Jodhpur; its founder, Ratan Singh of Jodhpur, having displayed conspicuous courage at Delhi in wounding a mad elephant with a *katar*, received a grant of the Ratlám territory in Málwá from the Emperor Sháh Jahán in the year 1631 A.D. The present Chief is thirteenth in lineal descent from Ratan Singh. The area of the State is 729 square miles; its population is 87,314, chiefly Hindus, but including 9913 Muhammadans, 6038 Jains, and 17,297 belonging to Bhil and other aboriginal tribes. There is a station of the Rájputána-Málwá State Railway at the town of Ratlám, the capital. The Rájá maintains a military force of 134 cavalry, 246 infantry, and 5 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Ratlám, Western Málwá, Central India.

RATNA MANI GUPTA, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899, for eminent services in the Education Department. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

RAUSHAN ALI, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur Firoz Jang.* *See* Muhammad.

RAUSHAN ALI ASAD ALI, Mir, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899, for eminent services in the Police. *Residence:* Bombay.

RAUSHAN KHAN (of Domeli), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of a Bugial family belonging to the ancient and powerful tribe of the Gakkars. For an account of the history of the Gakkar tribe, see Karamdad Khán, Rájá of Pharwála. The Rájá Raushan Khán is the son and successor of the late Rájá Akbar Khán, Rájá of Domeli, in the Jhelum district, Punjab. During the rebellion

of 1848–49 Rájá Akbar Khán joined Captain Nicholson's force, and did good service under that officer. *Residence:* Domeli, Jhelum, Punjab.

RAVANESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, Sir, *K.C.I.E., Mahárájá of Gidhaur. See* Gidhaur.

RAYALU ARAKIASWAMI THUMBOO CHETTY, T., *C.I.E. See* Trichinopoly.

RAYSINGHPUR, Sarupsingh *walad* **KATYA WALUR,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1878. Belongs to a Muhammadan family. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, is about 200 square miles; its population is 1946, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal tribe). *Residence:* Raysinghpur, Khándesh, Bombay.

RAZA ALI, Mir, *Khán Bahádur Yaktaz Jang.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

RAZA HUSAIN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Baoni, Central India.

RAZIK DAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

REDNAM DHARMA RAO NAYADU, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Dharma.

REHLU, *Rájá of. See* Niámat-ulla Khán.

REKCHAND MOHITE, Seth, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Hinganghát, Wardha, Central Provinces.

REWA, His Highness Maharaja Sir Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* July 23, 1876. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 4, 1880. Belongs to a Bághel Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from the ancient Chiefs of the illustrious Solanki clan ("Agnikula" or "Sons of Fire"). The founder was Bilagar Deo or Biág Deo (who gave his name to the Baghel sept), who came from Gujarát about 1057 A.D., conquered the territory between Kálpi and Chandalgarh, and married the daughter of the Rájá of Pirhawán. His son, Kurun Deo, made further conquests, annexing the Rewa territory, which he named Baghelkhand. He married the daughter of the Rájá of Mandla, and obtained with her the great fort of Bandogarh. In the time of the nineteenth Rájá, Birbhan Rao, who succeeded in 1601, the family of the Emperor Humáyun took refuge in Rewa when driven from Delhi by Sher Sháh. In 1618 the Rájá Vikramáditya built the fort and town of Rewa, which has ever since been the capital of the State. In the time of the twenty-seventh Rájá, Abdut Singh, who succeeded as an infant, the fort of Rewa was captured by Hardi Sháh, the Bundela Rájá of Panna (*q.v.*); but after a time Abdut Singh (who had fled with his mother to Partábgarh) returned, aided by some Imperial troops from Delhi, and drove out the Rájá of Panna. He was succeeded by the Rájá Ajit Singh. The Rájá Jai Singh Deo succeeded in 1809, and in 1812 obtained the British guarantee in a treaty of that year, and again in a treaty of 1813. Rájá Bishnáth Singh (son of Jai Singh Deo) was succeeded in 1834 by his son, the late Mahárájá Raghuráj Singh, father of the present Mahárájá. Mahárájá Raghuráj Singh abolished *sati* throughout his dominions in 1847. During the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service to Government, and received as a reward a large accession of territory, and in 1864 was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was also granted a *sanad* of adoption, and his salute was increased to 19 guns by the addition of 2 guns personal to His Highness. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by the present Mahárájá, during whose minority the Political Agent of Rewa has had charge of the State, assisted by a Council of ten Sardárs, members of His Highness's family. On June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, His Highness the Mahárájá was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The family flag is yellow in colour. The crest is a hand with a flame (indicating the origin of the family as "Agnikulas"

or "Sons of Fire"), with a Sanskrit motto meaning "God is our trust." The arms are, in the upper half of the shield, the *tilak* or sacred mark always worn by the Mahárájá; in base, a tiger rampant; supporters, tigers. The motto is in Sanskrit, meaning "Fear to oppose the tiger." The area of the State is about 13,000 square miles (nearly equal to the combined area of Saxony and Würtemberg); its population 1,305,124, chiefly Hindus, but including 31,107 Muhammadans, 139,626 Gonds (aboriginal tribe), and 162,481 Kols (aboriginal tribe). The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 691 cavalry, 3135 infantry, and 55 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Residence:* Rewa, Baghelkhand, Central India.

REZA ALI KHAN, *Sardár.* *See* Muhammad Reza Ali Khán.

RICHHPAL SINGH (of Malkhorda), *Thákur; b.* 1859. The title is hereditary. The Thákur belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, descended from the Thákur Balrám Singh, who received a confirmation of his title, and the *jagir* of Malkhorda, from the British Government in 1844. The family has the curious cognizance or device of a dagger for the Thákur's seal and signature. *Residence:* Malkhorda, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

RICHHPAL SINGH, Sindhu (of Siranwali), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Sindhu Jat family of eminence, descended from the Sardár Durga Singh. His son, Sardár Lál Singh, married a daughter, the Rani Isar Kaur, to the Mahárájá Kharak Singh of Lahore. Lál Singh's son, the Sardár Mangal Singh, was the father of the present Sardár Richhpál Singh. *Residence:* Siranwali, Siálkot, Punjab.

RIJHUMAL MULRAM, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. Is a Mukhtyarkar in Sind. *Residence:* Sind.

RISHIYUR VENKATA SRINIVASA AIYAR, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1894; and that of Diwán Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Mylapur, Madras.

ROMESH CHANDRA DATTA, *C.I.E.* Mr. Datta was a member of the Bengal Civil Service (Covenanted). He obtained his place by competitive examination in London, in which he greatly distinguished himself. He has been a Commissioner in Bengal, and was created a C.I.E. on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bengal.

ROSHAN ALI ASAD ALI, Mir, *Khán Saheb.* *See* Raushan.

RUDR PARSAD, Chaudhri, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Sitamarhi, Bengal.

RUDR PARSHAD SINGH (of Singrauli), *Rájá; b.* 1869. The title is hereditary. The Rájá belongs to an illustrious family of Rájput origin. They are descended from a Kharwár Chief who came from Rewa into Singrauli, and married the daughter of the Chief of Raipur in that Parganá. He and his son and grandson gradually got possession of the whole Parganá, but the last named was driven out by the allied forces of the Rájás of Agori Bárhar and Bardi about 350 years ago. For nine generations the family were in exile; then two brothers, Daryao Singh and Dalel Singh, twelfth in descent from the founder of the family, reconquered some of the Singrauli territory. Daryao Singh's son was Fakir Sáh, who assumed the title of Rájá about 180 years ago. He was succeeded by his son, the Rájá Rudra Sah, who was in possession at the time when the Benares Province passed under British rule, and he was recognized in 1792. *Residence:* Geharwárgaon, Singrauli, Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces.

RUDR PARTAB SAH (of Dera), *Rájá; b.* August 18, 1860. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the great Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj), which sprang from the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*see* Rámpartáb Singh, Rájá of Mainpuri). This branch of the clan bears the name of "Rájkumár," which is frequently the style of junior branches of Rájput

families. The family history down to the time of Bariár Singh is given under Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj. The Rájá of Dera is the most important of all the Chiefs descended from Bariár Singh. The grandson of the latter, named Asre Singh, settled at Bhadaiyan, and built a fort there. Bijai Chand, sixth in descent from Asre Singh, had four sons, one of whom led a colony across the Gumti river, and settled at Dera, where his descendants have remained ever since. The late Rájá Mádho Singh, who was in possession at the end of the last century, fought a great battle at Masora with the Bachgotis of Meopur, and defeated them in 1798 A.D. He died childless in 1823, and was succeeded by his widow, the Thákurain Dariao Kunwár, a most remarkable and able woman, who for twenty-five years held her own among most turbulent neighbours, and even added to the estate. In 1838 she annexed the valuable *táluk* of Barsinghpur, and killed the Gargbansi Thákur to whom it had belonged. She was on bad terms with the next male heir, Rustam Sáh, and wished to set him aside in favour of the niece of her late husband, a lady named Diháj Kunwár. Rustam Sáh in 1846 tried to take Dera by storm, but failed in the attempt, and his father, Chhatarsál, was slain in the assault. Subsequently the Názim, Rájá Mán Singh, favoured the pretensions of Rustam Sáh, and at last the latter seized the opportunity when the Thákurain had gone unattended to Ajudhya to bathe, to take her prisoner. He carried her off across the Gogra river, and forced her to sign a deed of transfer of the Dera estate in his favour; so great, however, was the shock that her proud spirit had sustained, that she died of grief soon after. The Názim then wished to treat the estate as an escheat, but ultimately Rustam Sáh obtained possession. He rendered distinguished service during the Mutiny of 1857. When the regiments in the neighbouring cantonments of Sultánpur mutinied, five officers escaped to his fort at Dera; he sheltered the party for a fortnight, and then sent them to Benares under the escort of his brother, Bariár Singh. Whilst they were in the fort a *sawár* (trooper) arrived with an order from the Maulavi of Faizabad to deliver up the fugitives; Rustam Sáh tore up the letter in Captain Bunbury's presence, and bid the messenger return to his master with the fragments as the Rájput's reply. He actively engaged in aiding the Jaunpur authorities, garrisoning their posts, collecting supplies, and assisting the Gurkhas and other British forces. Both the Rájá Rustam Sáh and his brother Bariár Singh received substantial rewards for their services on the restoration of order. In 1860 the Rájá was invested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present Rájá, who is also a Magistrate. *Residence:* Dera, Sultánpur, Oudh.

RUDR PARTAB SINGH (of Uriadih), *Diwán; b.* August 2, 1849. The title is hereditary. The Diwán belongs to the great Bachgoti clan of Rájputs (*see* Mádho Prasád Singh, Rai of Adharganj), which sprang from the Chauhán Rájputs of Mainpuri (*see* Rámpartáb Singh, Rájá of Mainpuri). The descent of this family down to the Diwán Bhir Singh is given in the account of the Diwán of Patti Saifabad (*see* Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh, Diwán of Patti Saifabad). On the division of the paternal estates between Bhir Singh and his elder brother, Dhir Singh, the latter retained Patti Saifabad, the former obtained Uriadih, which has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants, and has been considerably increased by them. One of the latter, the Diwán Pirthipál Singh, is famous for his fight at Lohár Tára with his kinsman, Rai Bindesri Bakhsh of Adharganj (Dalippur), in which the latter was killed. His son, the Diwán Sarabjit Singh, consolidated this estate, and on his death in 1879 was succeeded by his son, the present Diwán. The latter has a son and heir. *Residence:* Uraidih, Partábgarh, Oudh.

RUHULLAH KHAN, Haji Hafiz Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

RUKN-UD-DIN SAYYID SAHEB KADIRI, Haji Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama;*

b. 1852. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. *Residence:* Vellore, Madras.

RUP NARAYAN SINGH, *Kumár.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 18, 1861, in recognition of his position as son of the late Mahárájá Bhup Singh Bahádur, and brother of the late Mahárájá Mahipat Singh Bahádur, who died in 1879. Is a descendant of the Mahárájá Shitáb Rai Bahádur, who was appointed Diwán of Subah Behar by the Emperor Alamgir II. of Delhi in 1754 A.D., and who subsequently rendered good services to the British Government. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the Mahárájá Kalyan Singh Bahádur, and the great-grandson of the latter was the late Mahárájá Bhup Singh Bahádur. *Residence:* Patna, Bengal.

RUP SAH (of Jagamanpur), *Rájá; b.* March 10, 1854. The title is hereditary. Is the Chief of the Sengar clan of Rájputs in the Jálaun district, and is descended from the Rájá Bápuki, who in early times received his title and the *táluk* of Jagamanpur from the Rájá Tej Chandra of Kanauj. His descendant, the Rájá Ratan Sah, received a confirmation of this grant in 1717 A.D. from the Peshwá, Raghunáth Rao Baloji. Ratan Sáh's grandson was the late Rájá Mahbat Sáh. The present Rájá was educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares, and is an Honorary Magistrate. He has a son and heir, the Kunwár Janmejai Singh, aged about seventeen. *Residence:* Jagamanpur, Jálaun, North-Western Provinces.

RUP SINGH, Sardar, *Rai Bahádur.* The Sardár received the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Kashmir.

RUP SINHA (of Bhareh), *Rájá; b.* October 1827. The title is hereditary. Is the Chief of the Sengar clan of Rájputs in the district of Etáwah, where the clan settled in the 12th century. The late Rájá Mukat Singh, on his death, left two sons, Partáb Singh and Rup Singh. The former succeeded to the Ráj, and was succeeded by his son, Rájá Mahendra Singh, who died in 1871 without issue. After subsequent litigation the present Rájá Rup Singh (second son of Rájá Mukat Singh) succeeded in 1884. *Residence:* Bhareh, Etáwah, North-Western Provinces.

RUPAL, Thakur Hamirsinghji Mansinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* June 6, 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of the late Thákur Mansinghji on June 6, 1896. Belongs to a Rehwár Rájput family, claiming descent from the Pramara Raos of Chandravati, near Mount Abu, and consequently a branch of the Pramara clan of Rájputs. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Idar, has an area of 90 square miles; and a population of 3497, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Rupál, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

RUPJI, Subahdar-Major, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1844. Is a Subahdar-Major in the Mewár Bhil Corps. *Residence:* Barla Jawás, Mewár, Rájputána.

RURU, *Rájá of. See* Raghbir Singh.

RUSTAM KHAN *walad* **IMAM BAKHSH KHAN (of Juneji),** *Mir.* The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation (*see* Khairpur). *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

RUSTAM SINGH (Cumbum or Kambam), *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Karnul, Madras.

RUSTAMJI ARDASHIR WADIA, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 21, 1884. *Residence:* Bombay.

RUSTAMJI DHANJIBHAI MEHTA, *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on June 22, 1897, as ex-Sheriff of Calcutta *Residence:* Calcutta.

RUSTAMJI HORMASJI KOTWAL, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

RUSTAMJI JAMASPJI ASHBURNER, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was con-

ferred, as a personal distinction, on May 29, 1886. *Residence:* Bombay.

RUSTAMJI MANEKJI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 29, 1886. *Residence:* Bombay.

RUTLAM. *See* Ratlam.

SA, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Uyu, Burma.

SAADAT AHMAD, Hakim (of Rampur, N.W.P.), *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Jhaláwar, Ráj-putána.

SAADAT HUSAIN KHAN, *Nawáb Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of the Nawáb Amir Husain Khán, grandson of the late Saádat Ali Khán, King of Oudh. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

SAADAT HUSAIN, Maulavi, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* The Madrasah, Calcutta.

SAADAT MIR KHAN (of Farrukhabad), *Khán Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Basim, Berar.

SABBAPATHI MUDALIYAR, A., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1838. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888. The Rao Bahádur distinguished himself by his public services during the famine of 1877–78, and has successfully devoted himself to municipal work in the district of Bellary. He was elected a Member of the Bellary Municipal Council in 1880; and became its Chairman in 1886. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

SABBAPATHI MUDALIYAR, A. A., *Rai Rahádur; b.* 1811. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on March 15, 1881. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

SABIT ALI, Mir, *Sardár Bahádur; b.* 1836. Received the title on February 3, 1888. Is a Risáldár-Major in Her Majesty's Army. *Residence:* Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.

SACHIN, Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1886. Succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant in February 1887. Belongs to an Abyssinian (Sunni Muhammadan) family, long known as the Habshi Sidis of Danda-Rájápur and Janjira. They were originally (*see* Janjira, Nawáb of) Admirals of the fleets of the Kings of Ahmadnagar and Bijápur; and were subsequently appointed to the same office under the Mughal Empire by Aurangzeb, about the year 1660. During the decline of the Mughal Power the Sidis of Janjira became notorious for their piracies. About the year 1784 Bálu Miá Sidi, the heir to the Janjira *gadi*, was expelled by a junior branch of the same family, who still retain Janjira. He was given Sachin by the Peshwá in exchange for his rights over Janjira; but the Peshwás never succeeded in enforcing those rights, though Sachin has remained in the hands of Bálu Miá Sidi and his descendants to the present day. The late Nawáb, Sidi Abdul Kádar Muhammad Yákut Khán, died in 1887, and was succeeded by the present Nawáb. The State is composed of many small detached portions, chiefly in the British district of Surat, and partly in Baroda territory. Its area is 42 square miles; its population 19,150, chiefly Hindus. The Nawáb maintains a military force of 5 cavalry, 52 infantry, and 4 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Sachin, Surat, Bombay.

SACHIT PRASAD SINGH, *Rájá; b.* 1855. Succeeded his father, the late Rájá Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., on May 23, 1895. The title is hereditary. The Rájá belongs to an Oswal Kshatriya family descended from the Rájá Dalchand. *Residence:* Benares.

SADA KHERI, Thakur Bahadur Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1859. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1882. The State has a population of about 3000, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Western Málwá, Central India.

SADASHIV RAO, *alias* **GOBINDO RAO,** *Rao, Kotwál; b.* May 8, 1846. The title of Rao is hereditary. Belongs to a Mahratta family, whose head, the late Báji Rao, for his bravery and good conduct was appointed by the old

Mahratta Government to the post of Kotwál of the city of Ságar, and became the farmer of the Customs, and also Mámlatdár of Hátta and Pithauriya. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

SADESHWARI PERSHAD NARAIN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Salemgarh, Gorákhpur, North-Western Provinces.

SADHU SINGH, *Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on April 24, 1867, in recognition of his eminent military services. This distinguished officer holds the rank of Risáldár-Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army. *Residence:* Hingoli, Deccan.

SADIK ALI FARIDUN BEG, *Mirza.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind.

SADIK ALI KHAN, Muhammad, *Nawáb Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

SADRUDDIN KHAN AJMUDDIN KHAN, Bakshi Mir, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

SAFDAR ALI BEG, Mirza, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Berar.

SAFDAR JANG, *Sháhzáda; b.* 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as third son of his late Majesty the Sháh Shujá-ul-Mulk, ex-King of Kabul. Belongs to the Saddozai Pathán ex-Royal family of Afghánistán. The Sháhzáda has four sons—(1) Haidar Jang (Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab); (2) Bahádur Jang (Naib Tahsildár); (3) Babar Jang; and (4) Muhammad Rafi. *Residence:* Ludhiána, Punjab.

SAGA, Saw Sein Bu, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is the Chief of one of the Shan States in Burma, and rules over a territory of about 300 square miles in area. The population is chiefly Shan. *Residence:* Saga, Shan States, Burma.

SAGAR CHAND, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Ráwal Pindi, Punjab.

SAGWE, Kun Tun, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is the Chief of one of the Shan States in Burma. The area of the State is about 50 square miles; its population is chiefly Shan. *Residence:* Sagwe, Burma.

SAH.—A prefix.

SAHANPUR, *Rai of. See* Partab Singh.

SAHEB LAL (of Madanpur), *Thákur.* The title is hereditary. The Thákur belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from Anuji Singh. The late Rájá Gajraj Singh of Madanpur was fifth in succession from him. *Residence:* Madanpur, Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

SAHEB MIRZA, *Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son of Mirza Humáyun Bakht, and grandson of Muhammad Ali Sháh, third King of Oudh. *Residence:* Oudh.

SAHEB SINGH (of Dayálgarh), *Sardár; b.* 1812. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is a grandson of Sardár Charat Singh, who was the only son of Sardár Jai Singh. Sardár Jai Singh joined the *misl* or confederation that opposed Zain Khán, the Mughal Governor of Sirhind, who was slain in battle. The family rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded at its close. Sardár Charat Singh married three wives, by all of whom he had children, who succeeded to the estate in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vand*, which obtains in this family. The Sardár is the first cousin of Sardar Albel Singh of Lidhran (*q.v.*), and other Sikh Sardárs. He has three sons—Sardárs Shamsher Singh, Sher Singh (*q.v.*), and Kehr Singh. *Residence:* Dayálgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

SAHEB SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Belongs to a Khanna Kshatriya family; and rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857 in Rohilkhand, both by supplying information to the authorities there and in other ways. Is a Banker, an Honorary Magistrate, and a Member of the Municipal Commission of Delhi. He has a son and heir, named Indar Mal. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

SAHESPUR, *Rájá of. See* Kishan Kumár, Rai.

SAHIB DITTA, **Dhingra, Lala,** *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Punjab.

SAHU JAGANNATH, *Rai Bahádur. See* Jagannáth.

SAIF ALI KHAN, Khakhar (of Pind Dádan Khán), *Rájá; b.* 1843. The title is hereditary. The Rájá is the head of a family of high Rájput origin, who settled near the Salt Range about the year 1623 A.D.; when Dádan Khán, a Khakhar Rájput in the service of the Emperor Jahángir, built a town at the foot of the Salt Range, which he called after his own name. Pind Dádan Khán soon became a flourishing town, and the centre of the salt trade. Dádan Khán left three sons—Shafi Khán (from whom descend the Rájás of Ahmadabad), Fateh Muhammad Khán (the ancestor of the Rájás of Pind Dádan Khán), and Firoz Khán. Sardár Charat Singh, the grandfather of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh, conquered the Khakhar country, but allowed the Rájá of Ahmadabad to hold his Chiefship. The Rájá of Pind Dádan Khán was treated with equal leniency; but having revolted early in the reign of Ranjit Singh, he was utterly defeated, and Pind Dádan Khán was taken from him, though he was allowed to retain a smaller *jágir*. In 1848–49 the Khakhar Chiefs joined the rebels, and all their estates were confiscated; but subsequently certain pensions were restored in favour of the Rájá Shamsher Ali Khán, father of the present Rájá Saif Ali Khán (as also of his kinsman, Sultán Ahmad Khan of the Ahmadabad family). The Rájá Saif Ali Khán succeeded his father, Rájá Shamsher Ali Khán. *Residence:* Pind Dádan Khán, Jhelum, Punjab.

SAIF-ULLA KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

SAILANA, His Highness Raja Duleh Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1841. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1850. Is descended, through Jai Singh, a younger brother of the Rájá Mán Singh of Ratlám, from the family of the Chiefs of the illustrious Ráhtor clan of Rájputs. In 1631 Rájá Ratan Singh, a scion of the Jodhpur House, obtained from the Emperor Sháh Jahán of Delhi the title of Rájá and the State of Ratlám, which at that time included Sailána and Sitámau. On the death of the Rájá Kesari Singh of Ratlám in 1709, his eldest son, Mán Singh, became Rájá of Ratlám, and the younger, Jai Singh, became Rájá of Sailána. Jai Singh's descendants became tributary to Sindhia, and subsequently passed under the control of the British Power. The State has an area of 113 square miles; and a population of 29,723, chiefly Hindus, but including about 7000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Rájá maintains a military force of 21 cavalry, 152 infantry, and 3 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Sailána, Western Málwá, Central India.

SAISHIA RAMASWAMI NAYUDU, *Rao Saheb. See* Seshayya.

SAIYID. *See* Sayyid.

SAJAN LAL, Haji, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Secunderabad, Deccan.

SAKHARAM AMRIT PALSIKAR, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. Is Acting Mámlatdár. *Residence:* Ahmadnagar, Bombay.

SAKHARAM BAJI BANDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Sáwantwári, Bombay.

SAKHARAMA HARI RAO, *Rao Bahádur. See* Hari.

SAKHAWAT HUSAIN, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

SAKTI, Raja Ranjit Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 20, 1836. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 19, 1850. Belongs to a Ráj Gond (aboriginal) family; descended from Hari Singh, from whom the Rájá Ranjit Singh is fifteenth in lineal descent. The title was originally derived from the Rájá of Sambalpur, and was confirmed by Government in 1836. The Rájá has two sons, Rup Náráyan Singh (bearing the courtesy title of "Burha Rájá"), and Chhatarbhan Singh (bearing the courtesy title of "Nanki Tal"). The

area of the State is 115 square miles; its population is 22,819, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Sakti, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

SALALAH, *Sardár of.* *See* Rám Singh.

SALAMAT KHAN, Muhammad, *Rájá.* *See* Muhammad.

SALAM-ULLA KHAN, Muhammad, *Nawáb.* *See* Muhammad.

SALEH JAFAR, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Muhammad.

SALEH MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

SALIG RAM, Lala, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1829. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on August 31, 1871, in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Postal Department. The Rai Bahádur belongs to a well-known Kayastha Mathur family of the Agra district. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SALIG RAM, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Punjab.

SALIG RAM, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur; b.* August 11, 1847. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1888, in recognition of good services rendered in the Postal Department, especially in connection with the development of the rent and revenue money-order system. Belongs to an ancient Bráhman family, that came in early times from the Punjab, and settled in Gházipur district. *Residence:* Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

SALIYA, *Rájá of.* *See* Ajit Singh.

SALVADOR FELIX BRITTO, *Rao Saheb.* *See* Britto.

SAMANDAR KHAN, Mir, Lehri, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

SAMBHAR SINGH (of Hamirpur), *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Sarila, Central India.

SAMIR MAL, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Barár, Merwara.

SAMTHAR, His Highness Maharaja BIR SINGH DEO, *Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* November 8, 1865. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 18, 1896. Belongs to a Gujar (Hindu) family, descended from Nuni Sháh Rájdhar, a Diwán of the State of Datia, who held from Datia a *jágir*, of which Samthar was a part. His great-grandson, Rájá Ranjit Singh I., declared himself an independent Rájá in Samthar, towards the close of the 18th century. He died without issue, and was succeeded by a collateral, Rájá Ranjit Singh II.; who received a treaty guaranteeing protection from the British Government in 1817. His descendant was the Rájá Hindupat; who was succeeded by his son, the late Rájá Chhatar Singh, who was granted the personal title of Mahárájá on the occasion of the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India on January 1, 1877. The present Mahárájá was granted the same rank on January 1, 1898. The area of the State is 174 square miles; its population is 38,633, chiefly Hindus, but including 2284 Muhammadans. His Highness maintains a military force of 290 cavalry, 2275 infantry, and 46 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The family motto is *Drarh Charan, Bhu Waran* ("The firm foot takes the territory"). *Residence:* Samthar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

SAMUEL ESSAJI, *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Essaji.

SAN HLA BAW, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of a Medal for Good Service," was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Akyab, Burma.

SAN PE, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

SANDA, *Gambhirrao of.* *See* Raghunath Rao.

SANDHI KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinc-

tion, on May 20, 1893. *Residence:* Punjab.

SANDUR, Raja Ramchandra Vital Rao Saheb, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 5, 1879. Belongs to a Mahratta (Hindu) family; descended from Malaji Rao Ghorpae, an officer in the Bijápur army, whose son, Biraji, entered the service of Sivaji the Great. Biraji's son, Sidaji, took Sandur from the Bidar *Poligár* or Chief; and his conquest was confirmed to him by Sambhaji, the successor of Sivaji. He died in 1715, and was succeeded by his second son, Gopál Rao. Sandur was captured by the Sultán Haidar of Mysore, whose successor, Tippu Sultán, completed the fort; and Gopál Rao's son, Siva Rao, was killed in 1785 in a battle with the Mysore forces. After the fall of Tippu in 1799 the Peshwá claimed the suzerainty of Sandur; and at his request Sir Thomas Munro with a British force reduced the fort in 1817. In 1818, after the downfall of the Peshwá's government, Siva Rao II., the adopted son of Sidalji (son of Siva Rao I.), was placed on the *gadi;* and he received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1826. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by his nephew, Venkat Rao; the latter died in 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Siva Shan Mukha Rao. He received the hereditary title of Rájá from Lord Northbrook's Government—the Chiefs having previously been styled Jágirdárs of Sandur. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his half-brother, the present Rájá. The State (which is enclosed by the British district of Bellary, except on a small piece of its frontier, which marches with that of Mysore) has an area of 140 square miles, and a population of 14,999, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 2 guns. *Residence:* Sandur, Madras.

SANGLI, Dhundi Rao Chintaman, *Chief of.* "Tatia Saheb." A ruling chief; *b.* July 12, 1838. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor July 15, 1851. Belongs to the Patwardhan family of Konkani Bráhmans, like the Chiefs of Miraj; descended from Haribhat, who was a military leader under the first Peshwá. In 1772 the State of Miraj descended to Chintáman Rao, grandson of Govind Rao Hari, to whom it had first been granted by the Peshwá; and, as he was only a child of six years, his uncle Gangádhar Rao acted as Regent. Ultimately the State was divided between the uncle and the nephew, the former taking Miraj, whilst Sángli fell to Chintáman Rao. On the fall of the Peshwá's Government in 1818, Chintáman Rao, the father of the present Chief, became a British feudatory; and in 1846 he received a Sword of Honour from the East India Company for his loyalty and high character. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. The area of the State is 1083 square miles; its population is 196,832, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 433 infantry, and 4 guns. *Residence:* Sángli, Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay.

SANGRI, Rai Mian Hira Singh, *Mián of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 30, 1876. Belongs to a Rájput family whose founder was a scion of the House of Kulu, who settled in the Sángri territory. His descendants were feudatories of the Sikh Government of the Punjab until 1846. On the annexation of the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej in 1847 by the British Government, the Mián of Sángri was confirmed in the possession of his estate. The courtesy title of the eldest son of the Mián is Tika. The late Rai Mián Jhagar Singh died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Mián. The area of the State, which is one of the Simla Hill States, is 16 square miles; its population is 2593, nearly all Hindus. The Mián maintains a military force of 10 infantry. *Residence:* Sángri, Simla Hills, Punjab.

SANJELI, Thakur Pratapsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 33 square miles; its population 3751, chiefly Bhils (an aboriginal tribe). *Residence:* Sanjeli, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SANKARA SUBBAIYAR (of Travancore), *C.I.E.* Created a C.I.E. on

January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Travancore, Madras.

SANTALPUR AND CHADCHAT, Thakur Lakhaji Samatsingh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1852. Succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant in 1853. Belongs to a Jareja Rájput family, descended from the ancestors of His Highness the Rao of Kutch (*q.v.*). The Thákur is a Magistrate within the limits of his State, which has an area of 440 square miles, and a population of 20,466, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Santalpur, Pálanpur, Bombay.

SARABJIT SINGH (of Rámnagar Dhámeri), RAIKWAR, *Rájá; b.* November 10, 1829. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Shujá-ud-daulá; and the present Rájá succeeded to it in 1857. He is now the Chief of the great Raikwár clan of Rájputs; for though the head of the junior branch of the Chief's family, the senior branch, that of the Rájás of Baundi, disappeared from history after the Mutiny, when their estates were confiscated for rebellion. About the year 1414 A.D. two brothers, Partáb Sáh and Dunde Sáh, Rájputs of the *Surájbansi* or Solar race, migrated from Raika in Kashmir—whence the tribal name of *Raikwár*—and finally took up their abode at Bukheri in the Parganá of Sailak. Partáb Sáh died, leaving three sons—Sáldeo, the ancestor of the Raikwár Rájás of Baundi; Báldeo, the ancestor of the Raikwár Rájás of Rámnagar Dhámeri; and Bhairwanand. The nephews pretended a prophecy that the uncle must be sacrificed for the future greatness of the family; so Dunde Sáh held out his head to be struck off by his nephews, after which the family was prosperous. Bukheri being washed away by the Gogra, the three brothers settled at Chanda Sihali in Fatehpur. In this village a large *chabutra* (standing by a masonry well, which is stated to have been made by the Bhars) marks the spot where, according to tradition, Bhairwanand, the youngest brother, fell into the well, and was allowed by the other two brothers to remain there, in order to fulfil another prophecy of a Pandit, that their rule in Sailak would endure so long as Bhairwanand remained at the bottom of a well. To the present day pilgrims of the Raikwár clan come annually to worship at the shrine of Bhairwanand. After this Bál and Sál took service with two Bhar Rájás who held large territories on either side of the Gogra. Sál represented their interests at the Court of the Emperor of Delhi, and Bál became their Naib. The Bhar Rájás fell into arrears of revenue, and a force was sent against them by the Emperor of Delhi; they were overcome and slain, and their territories made over, those on the right bank (Rámnagar Dhámeri) to Bál, and those on the left bank (Bamhnauti, now Baundi) to Sál. In the ninth generation from Bál, Rám Singh adopted his relative Zoráwar Singh, who became the first Rájá of the clan. In 1751 the Raikwárs headed a great Hindu movement to shake off the Musalmán government of Oudh. Under the Rájá Anup Singh of Rámnagar they marched on Lucknow, but were totally defeated by the Shekhzádas at the battle of Chholaghát. After this the family lost much of its possessions, but had recovered most before the British annexation in 1855. The grandson of the Rájá Anup Singh was the Rájá Gur Bakhsh Singh; who, in the Mutiny of 1857, joined his kinsman the Rájá Hardat Singh of Baundi in rebellion. The latter was transported; but the former was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, who was not concerned in the rebellion, and thus preserved a portion of the estate. He has been twice married—(1) to the Ráni Chandra Kunwár, and (2) to the Ráni Guláb Kunwár. *Residence:* Suratganj, Rámnagar, Bara Banki, Oudh.

SARAIKELAH, Raja Uditnarayan Singh Deo Bahadur, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 25, 1883. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a scion of the Porahat house of Orissa. The head of the family anciently bore the title of Kunwár, bestowed by the Rájás of Porahat. They appear to have been recognized as Rájás by the Governments of Lord Wellesley and Lord Minto; and in 1856 the late Rájá Chakardhár Singh Deo, father of the present Rájá, received the title of Rájá Bahádur for his loyalty, high position, approved public and personal

character, and the good services rendered by his father, Azambhar Singh, in the Bol campaign of 1837. The late Rájá rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857; he died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. By the custom of the State the eldest son of the ruling Rájá bears the title of *Tikait*. The area of the State (which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals) is 459 square miles; its population is 77,097, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá has a military force of 4 guns. *Residence:* Saraikelah, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

SARANGARH, Raja Lal Jawahir Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1888. Succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant, October 2, 1890. Belongs to a Gond (aboriginal) family, whose ancestors originally came from Lanji, and for military services rendered to the Rájá of Ratanpur were granted the Sarangarh territory, with the title of Rájá. The late Rájá Bhawáni Partáb Singh was born about the year 1865, and came to the *gadi* in 1872. He died in 1890, and was succeeded by his infant son, the present Rájá. The family always use the device of a tortoise on the seal, and for the signature of the Chief. *Residence:* Sarangarh, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

SARAT CHANDAR BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Rai Bahádur, who belongs to a Bráhman family of Sibpur, Howrah district, Bengal, is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, where he has taken the degrees of M.A. and B.L. *Residence:* Assam.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS, *C.I.E., Rai Bahádur.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1886; and received the title of Rai Bahádur on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Calcutta.

SARAWANJU, *Ráni.* The title was granted as a personal distinction on January 1, 1898. Is the widow of the late Rao Bahádur Lachhman Singh, Jagirdár of Jigni. *Residence:* Jigni, Central India.

SARDAR KHAN, Risaldar-Major, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred for eminent military service, on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

SARDAR SINGH (of Dhangaon), *Ráwat; b.* March 14, 1835. The title is hereditary, and the Ráwat or Rao has also been styled the Rájá of Mandhata. Belongs to a Bhilala family; descended from Bhárat Singh, a Rájput Chief of the great Chauhán clan. He established himself in the island of Mandhata in the year 1165 A.D.; and married the daughter of Nathu, the former Bhil Chief of that island. *Residence:* Dhangaon, Nimár, Central Provinces.

SARDAR SINGH (of Katehra), *Rájá Bahádur; b.* 1858. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on March 19, 1880, in recognition of his position as representative of his kinsman, the late Rájá Ranmast Singh, adopted son and heir of the late Rájá Senapat Singh, Rao of Katehra. The Rájá belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family of which His Highness the Mahárájá of Orchha is the head, and from which are descended most of the principal feudatory Chiefs of Bundelkhand. The Rao Senapat of Katehra in Jhansi rendered most valuable services to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, as a reward for which he obtained the title of Rájá Bahádur, as a personal distinction, and to descend to his son, natural or adopted, and also a handsome *khilat* and a grant of land. He was succeeded by his adopted son, the late Rájá Ranmast Singh; and the latter by the present Rájá, son of Lachhman Singh, who was a brother of the Rájá Senapat Bahádur. *Residence:* Katehra, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces.

SAREKHA, Bahadur Singh, *Thákur of.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Seoni, Central Provinces.

SARFARAZ BEGAM, *Ráni; b.* 1866. Succeeded on November 28, 1895. The title of Rájá (or Ráni) is hereditary for the Talukdár of Bahadurnagar. *Residence:* Bahraich, Oudh.

SARGUJA, Maharaja Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, *Mahárájá Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1860. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 25, 1879. Belongs

to a Rájput Raksel (Hindu) family; which was compelled in 1758 to submit to the Mahrattas, and became feudatories of Berar. In 1818 the State passed under British control, by an agreement with Madhuji Bhonsle (Appa Saheb). In 1826 the title of Mahárájá was conferred on the Chief. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by the late Mahárájá Indrajit Singh Deo, who died in 1879, and was succeeded by his son, the present Mahárájá. By the custom of the family the eldest son of the ruling Mahárájá bears the courtesy title of Jubaráj or Yuvaráj. The area of the State, which is the largest and most important of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals, is 6103 square miles; its population is 270,336, chiefly Hindus of aboriginal descent, including many Gonds and Uráons. The Mahárájá was granted the title of Mahárájá Bahádur as a personal distinction on May 20, 1896. He has a military force of 1 gun. *Residence:* Bisrámpur, Sarguja, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

SARILA, Raja Pahar Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *l.* 1875. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor August 19, 1882. Belongs to the famous Bundela family of Rájputs that has given ruling families to Orchha, Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, Charkhári, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand. Jagat Ráj, the second son of the great Mahárájá Chhatarsál of Panna, became Chief of Jaitpur; and from him descend the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Bijáwar, Charkhári, and Sarila. His eldest son, Kirat Singh, was the ancestor of the Ajaigarh and Charkhári families; the second, Bir Singh Deo, of the Bijáwar House; and the third, Pahár Singh, retained the Jaitpur Chiefship. He had two sons, of whom the elder, Gaj Singh, retained Jaitpur, while the younger, Rájá Man Singh, became Rájá of Sarila. He was succeeded by Tej Singh, who obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. His son and grandson reigned in succession; and the latter, dying childless, was succeeded by a collateral relative, named Khalak Singh, in 1871. He died in 1882, and was succeeded by his son the present Rájá. The area of the State is 36 square miles; its population is 5014, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 8 cavalry, 116 infantry, and 6 guns. *Residence:* Sarila, Bundelkhand, Central India.

SARKAR, Mahendra Lal, *C.I.E.* *See* Mahendra.

SARNET SINGH (of Katra Balkhera), *Thákur; b.* 1835. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by Nizám Sháh, Gond Rájá of Mandla, and recognized by the British Government. His father, the Thákur Hindupati of Katra Balkhera, rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. The Thákur Sarnet Singh is a brother of the Thákurs Jawáhir Singh and Dirjan Singh of Katra Balkhera in Jabalpur. *Residence:* Katra Balkhera, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

SARODA NARAYAN SINGH, *Rájá.* The title was conferred as a personal distinction on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Hazaribagh, Bengal.

SARODA PRASAD CHATTARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SARODA PRASAD RAI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

SARUKKAI GOPAL CHARI, *Diwán Bahádur.* *See* Gopala.

SARUP NARAYAN, Pandit, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1880. *Residence:* Indore.

SARUP SINGH, Malwai, *Sardár; b.* 1850. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Mán Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, formerly resident in Nábha. The Sardár Dhanna Singh, son of Mal Singh, and great-grandfather of the present Sardár, entered the service of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in 1800 A.D., and rapidly rose to favour. He was one of the agents sent by Ranjit Singh to Wazir Fatheh Khán to arrange for the interview which took place between them at Jhelum in 1812. He fought in several campaigns, and died in May 1843, his

son Bachattar Singh having died before him. The son and successor of the latter, Sardár Kirpál Singh, was with Rájá Sher Singh at Multán in 1848; but when the Rájá rebelled, he went over to the camp of Major Edwardes, and as a reward received a large accession of territory at the annexation. He died in 1859; and was succeeded by his only son, the present Sardár, as a minor. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

SARUP SINGH (of Maniwára), *Rao Saheb.* The title is hereditary, the Rao Saheb being the brother of Rao Saheb Dharup Singh (*q.v.*). The ancestor of this family, Kehári Singh, did good service with Sultán Muhammad, Nawáb of Rahatgarh, in consideration of which he received the title of Rao Saheb, and a grant of land. The Rao Saheb Jag Ráj Singh was succeeded by the present Rao Saheb. *Residence:* Maniwára, Ságar, Central Provinces.

SARWAN AND SONKHERA, Thakur Amar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1866. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1886. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput family (Hindu). The population of the State is about 5000, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal tribe). *Residence:* Sarwán, Western Málwá, Central India.

SASI. *See* Shashi.

SATHAMBA, Thakur Wajesinghji Ajabsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family that came from Sind, and obtained the Sathamba Táluk from Mahmud Begara. Descended from Thákur Wajesinghji; from whom, in the sixth generation, was the late Thákur Ajabsinghji, who was born in 1844, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867. He was succeeded by his son, the present Thákur. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, Balasinor, and Lunawára, has an area of 16 square miles, and a population of 5360. *Residence:* Sathamba, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

SATISH CHANDRA PAURE, *Rájá.* Received the title as a personal distinction on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Santál Parganas, Bengal.

SATIYA SHRI GHOSAL, *Kumár. See* Satya.

SATIYAVADA SURIYA NARAYANA PRASADA RAO, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Vizagapatam, Madras.

SATLASNA, Thakur Harisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* November 16, 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 23, 1871. Claims descent from a Chauhán Rájput Chief, Mulaji, who came from Náná Varda in Máwár, and settled at Máwár near Satlasna in 1459 A.D. The Thákur of Bhalusna (*q.v.*) is descended from a junior branch of the same family. The Thákur has two sons, Kunwár Takhtsinghji and Kunwár Jawánsinghji. The State, whch is tributary to Baroda and to Idar, has a population of 7894. *Residence:* Satlasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

SATRUJIT PARTAB BAHADUR SAHAI (of Tamkuhi), *Rájá; b.* July 27, 1864. The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Bhuinhár Rájput family, claiming descent from Mayur Bhát, more than a hundred generations back. A descendant, named Rájá Fateh Sahai, Bhuinhár Rájá of Hoshiárpur in Sáran, after the battle of Baksar in 1764, was driven from his Ráj by the troops of the East India Company, and settled on the Tamkuhi estates, previously purchased by him, in Gorakhpur. Rájá Fateh Sahai's grandson was the grandfather of the present Rájá, and obtained from the British Government the recognition of his title as hereditary. His son was the late Rájá Kishan Partab Bahádur Sahai, the father of the present Rájá. *Residence:* Tamkuhi, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.

SATYA SHRI GHOSAL, *Kumár.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 18, 1861, in recognition of his position as the son of the late Rájá Satyanand Ghosál. Belongs to a family descended from the Rájá Jai Naráyan Ghosál, who was the right-hand man of Mr. Verelst, Governor of Bengal in succession to Lord Clive in 1767. *Residence:* Bhookoylash, 24-Parganás, Bengal.

SAURENDRA MOHAN TAGOR, Sir, Kt., *C.I.E., Rájá. See* Tagore.

SAVANUR, Abdul Tabriz Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, *Nawáb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1864. Succeeded to the *gadi*

in 1885. Belongs to an Afghán (Muhammadan) family, descended from Abdul Karim Khán, who had a village near Delhi granted to him by the Emperor of Delhi. Seventeenth in descent from him was Ragti Bahlol, who was in the service of the Mughal Emperor Sháh Jahán; and being dissatisfied with his position therein, quitted it, and took service under Ali Adil Sháh, King of Bijápur. His grandson, Abdul Karim Khán, greatly distinguished himself by suppressing a revolt of *Paligárs* and *Jamádárs* in the Deccan, and Sikandár Adil Sháh granted him a very large *jágir*. Abdul Karim Khán's eldest son became the founder of the powerful family of the Nawábs of Cuddapah (Kadapá), in the Madras Presidency; whilst his fourth son, Abdul Rauf Khán, who had married a daughter of Ali Adil Sháh, the King of Bijápur, succeeded to the ancestral estate. In 1680, when the King was hard pressed in Bijápur by the Emperor Aurangzeb, he sent Abdul Rauf Khán to deliver up the seal and insignia of State to the conqueror; and by the address with which he conducted the negotiations, Abdul Rauf Khán rose high in Aurangzeb's favour. He received from the Emperor the grant of the *jágir* of Bankápur, Torgal, and Azimnagar, with the title of Dalel Khán Bahádur Diler Jang, and a *mansab* or command of 7000 horse. After a reign of thirty-five years, Abdul Rauf Khán died in 1715, and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Gafur Khán. The latter was followed by his son, Abdul Majid Khán, who ruled from 1722 to 1751, and raised the power of Savanur to its highest pitch. He was slain in a battle with the forces of Muzaffar Jang, the Subahdár of the Deccan; who was himself subsequently slain by the Nawábs of Cuddapah and Karnal in revenge. Abdul Majid's son, Abdul Hakim Khán Saheb, succeeded in 1752, and ruled for forty years. He was frequently involved in war with the Sultan Haidar Ali of Mysore; but ultimately a marriage was arranged between the daughter of Haidar Ali (sister of Tippu Sultán) and the son of the Nawáb, and the Mysore sovereign conferred on the Nawáb the sovereignty over twelve districts on condition of military service. Tippu, however, attacked the Nawáb, whereupon the latter transferred his allegiance to the Mahrattas. When Tippu crossed the Tungabhadra and marched to Savanur, the Nawáb was joined by Holkar, and also by Hari Pant, the famous Mahratta leader; and ultimately a treaty of peace was concluded in 1787, by which Tippu engaged to restore the Nawáb's *jágir*. The Nawáb obtained a large pension from the Peshwá; which was subsequently converted, at the instance of General Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), into an equivalent grant of territory. From 1792 to 1826 Abdul Khair Khán occupied the *gadi* at Savanur, and was succeeded by three sons, the first two of whom only survived their accession to the *gadi* a very short time. The third son, Abdul Dalel Khán Saheb, was better educated than most Musalmán nobles; and in recognition of his ability and high character he was appointed in 1862 a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. He died in the same year, and was succeeded by his son, the Nawáb Abdul Khair Khán, who died in 1868, and was succeeded by the late Nawáb Abdul Dalil Khán as a minor. The latter was educated at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, and was a young Chief of high character and great promise. He came of age in 1883, and was duly installed as Nawáb, but unfortunately died in 1884. He was succeeded by the present Nawáb. The State has an area of 70 square miles, and a population of 16,491, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Savanur, Dhárwár, Bombay.

SAW HLA PRU, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1890. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Kyaukse, Burma.

SAW KAN MUN, Sawbwa, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of

the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence*: Thaungthut, Burma.

SAW NAW MAING (Chief of South Hsenwi State), *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 16, 1896. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* South Hsenwi, Northern Shan States, Burma.

SAW ON (SAWBWA), *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on April 17, 1890. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Nyaungwye, Burma.

SAWANTWARI, Raghunath Sawant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur, *Sir Desai of.* A ruling chief; *b.* September 20, 1862. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor August 29, 1870. Belongs to a branch of the great Mahratta family of Bhonsle; descended from Mang Sáwant, who about the year 1554 A.D. revolted from Bijápur, and maintained his independence during his lifetime. His immediate successors again became feudatories of the Bijápur kingdom; but his descendant, Khem Sáwant Bhonsle, who ruled from 1627 to 1640, secured the independence of Sáwantwári. His son, Sorn Sáwant, ruled for about eighteen months; and was then succeeded by his brother, Lakham Sáwant, who tendered his allegiance to the great Sivaji, and was confirmed by him as *Sir Desai* of the South Konkan, including Sáwantwári. Lakham Sáwant's brother, Phond Sáwant, was succeeded by his son, Khem Sáwant II., who received further grants from Sáhu Rájá, grandson of Sivaji. This Chief, who ruled from 1709 to 1737, concluded a treaty with the British Government against the notorious piratical leader, Kanoji Angria of Kolába. A third Khem Sáwant, commonly called Khem Sáwant the Great, ruled from 1755 to 1803; he married the daughter of Jáyaji Sindhia, and obtained the title of Raje Bahádur from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. He died without issue in 1803. In 1805 his widow, Lakshmibái, adopted a son, Rámchandra Sáwant, *alias* Bháu Saheb; he was, however, strangled shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Phond Sáwant, another minor scion of the Bhonsle family. He died about the year 1812, and was succeeded by his minor son, named Khem Sáwant; and the latter was followed in 1870 by the present Sir Desai. The title is said to have been originally derived from the Kings of Bijápur. The Sir Desai was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The area of his State is 926 square miles, its population is 174,433, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 400 infantry, and 34 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Wári, Bombay.

SAYLA, Thakur Saheb Wakhatsinghji, Kesrisinghji, *Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 4, 1881. Belongs to the great Jhála Rájput family of which the head is His Highness the Mahárána Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra (*q.v.*). The late Thákur of Sayla, Kesrisinghji, received the title of Thákur Saheb as a personal distinction in 1874. He ruled from 1837 to 1881; and was then succeeded by his son, the present Thákur, who has also received the title of Thákur Saheb as a personal distinction. The area of his State is 222 square miles; its population is 16,991, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 281 infantry, and 2 guns. *Residence:* Sayla, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SAYYID.—A Muhammadan prefix, indicating descent from the family of the Prophet.

SAYYID ABDUL (ABDUS) SUBHAN CHAUDHRI, *Nawáb. See* Abdul.

SAYYID AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR, *K.C.S.I., The Hon. Sir.* Is famous throughout India as the founder of the great Aligarh Muhammadan College, and one of the leading members of the Muhammadan community of Northern India. Belongs to a Muhammadan family of distinction, claiming descent from the Prophet. Served for many years in the Judicial Service of the North-Western Provinces, and is now a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-

Governor of those Provinces, and a Fellow of the Allahabad University. For his eminent services in all these capacities he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, January 1, 1888. Has a son and heir, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mahmud, Puisne Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

SAYYID ALI, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Masulipatam, Madras.

SAYYID ALI BILGRAMI (of the **N.W.P.**), *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred on this distinguished officer of the Nizam's Service, for his eminence in oriental learning, on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

SAYYID AZIM-UD-DIN. *See* Azim-ud-din.

SAYYID BAKHT, Muhammad, *Mirza. See* Muhammad.

SAYYID HASAN ALI, *Sir, G.C.I.E., Nawáb Bahádur. See* Murshidabad.

SAYYID HASAN BAKHSH, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Multán, Punjab.

SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI, *Nawáb Imád-ul-Mulk Bahádur.* The Nawáb Bahádur is at present Director of Public Instruction in the Government of His Highness the Nizám of the Deccan; and the title of Nawáb Imád-ul-Mulk Bahádur was conferred on him by His Highness the Nizám, in recognition of his eminent services to that State, especially in the cause of education. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta (B.A 1866), he is well known throughout India as an accomplished scholar, both English and oriental; and long occupied the honourable post of Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizám. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

SAYYID HUSAIN SAHEB, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Madras.

SAYYID JAMAL SAYYID MOHI-UD-DIN, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 1, 1890. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

SAYYID MUHAMMAD SAHEB BAHADUR, *Nawáb.* Received the title, as Sheriff of Madras, on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Madras.

SAYYID SHAH, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Kurram, Punjab.

SAYYID-UD-DIN AHMAD, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1856. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Bahádurpur, Faridpur, Bengal.

SAZAWAR, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1888. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

SEOHAR, *Rájá of. See* Sheoráj Nandan Singh, Rájá Bahádur; *see also* Girija Nandan Singh, Kumár.

SEORAJ NANDAN SINGH, *Rájá Bahádur. See* Sheoráj Nandan Singh.

SERAI GHULAM RASUL KHAN, Jatoi, *Khán Bahádur. See* Ghulám.

SESHAYYA RAMASWAMI NAYUDU, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

SESHAYYA SASTRIYAR, A., *C.S.I.* Was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, in recognition of his eminent services as Diwán or Prime Minister of Travancore. Had been appointed a fellow of the University of Madras, 1868; and became a Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, 1878, and a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1879. He was appointed by the late Mahárájá of Travancore, with the sanction of the Government of India, Diwán or Prime Minister of Travancore in 1876. Subsequently he became *Sarkil* of the State of Pudukota; and in 1886 he was promoted to be Diwán-Regent of that State. *Residence:* Pudukota, Trichinopoly District, Madras.

SETH.—A prefix.

SEWAYA NARSU ELLAPA, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. *Residence:* Bombay.

SHABAN ALI KHAN, Haji, *Rájá, Khán Bahádur*. The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on December 7, 1888, in recognition of his public spirit in forwarding improvements in Indian agriculture, and in undertaking agricultural experiments on the Salempur estate and its neighbourhood; and on January 1, 1898, the Khán Bahádur received the personal title of Rájá. Belongs to a Musalmán Sayyid family, claiming descent (as implied by the term Sayyid) from the family of the Prophet. The Khán Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Salempur, Lucknow, Oudh.

SHAH MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **ALI GAUHAR KHAN**, *Mir*. The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

SHAH MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN**, *Mir*. The title is hereditary, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, Jamadar, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Montgomery, Punjab.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, Mir (of Tando Mir), *His Highness; b.* January 20, 1843. The title of "His Highness" was conferred, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as a son of the late Mir Nur Muhammad Khán, Amir of Sind at the time of the annexation. Belongs to the Sháhdádáni branch of the Tálpur family, formerly the ruling family of Sind; tracing their descent from the Baluch Chief, Mir Sháhdád Khán, who came from Baluchistán to Sind during the rule of Nur Muhammad of the Kalhora dynasty. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

SHAH PASAND KHAN (of Gulbela), *Arbab*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1881. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

SHAH PASAND KHAN, Wadero, *walad* **ARSALA KHAN BABAR**, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Kot Sultán, Sind.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, Kazi, *C.I.E.* (of Sáwantwári), *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1887. The Khán Bahádur has rendered distinguished service both to the Bombay Government and to that of His Highness the Mahárájá Gaekwár of Baroda. He was for some years Prime Minister of Baroda; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1880. *Residence:* Baroda (now in Bombay).

SHAHAMAT ALI, Mir, *C.S.I., Khán Bahádur; b.* January 10, 1840. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on October 25, 1865, in recognition of eminent services in the Political Department. Belongs to an Arab Musalmán (Shaikh Anseri) family, that migrated from Arabia to India in early times, and settled first in Pánipat. Subsequently the family obtained certain rent-free lands in Mandáwar from the Muhammadan Government of Delhi, and they removed to that town. The Mir has served in Afghánistán and in Central India, and he was specially selected for the important post of Superintendent of the Ratlám State. He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, June 30, 1871. *Residence:* Bijnor, North-Western Provinces.

SHAHBAZ KHAN, Sardar, *Nawáb*. The title of Nawáb was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

SHAHDEO SINGH (of Pandriganeshpur), *Sháhzáda Bahádur; b.* 1844. These titles are personal, being the courtesy titles of a grandson of the late Mahárájá Ranjit Singh of Lahore. The Sháhzáda Bahádur is the son of the late Sardár Sher Singh; he is a nephew of His Highness the Mahárájá Sir Dalip Singh, G.C.S.I., and is related by marriage to His Highness the MahárájáRáná of Dholpur. The Sháhzáda left the Punjab in 1849, and has lived in Oudh since October 1861. He enjoys an hereditary *jágir* from the British Government, as well as a considerable personal allowance. *Residence;* Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SHAHMAU, *Rájá of. See* Sukhmangal Singh.

SHAHPURA, Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 2, 1869. Belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the Sesodia clan of Rájputs; being descended from Suráj Mal, a younger son of the Mahárání of Udaipur, from whom the present Rájá of Sháhpura is eleventh in descent. Suráj Mal received as his portion the Parganá of Kherar in Udaipur; and his son received from the Emperor Sháh Jahán of Delhi a grant of a part of the crown lands of Ajmir, on a feudal tenure. The Rájá is thus a feudatory of His Highness the Mahárání, as well as directly of the Government. The area of the State is 400 square miles; its population is 51,750, chiefly Hindus, but including 2771 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 265 cavalry, 240 infantry, and 42 guns. *Residence:* Sháhpura, Rájputána.

SHAHZADA.—A prefix.

SHAIKH.—A Muhammadan prefix.

SHAIKH KASIM, Subahdar-Major, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred, for long and meritorious service, on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Hingole, Deccan.

SHAIKH SUBHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. Is Bakhshi Fauj and Munsarim of the Forest Department in Jhaláwar. *Residence:* Jhaláwar, Rájputána.

SHAJAOTA, Thakur Khushal Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1840. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1851. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 800, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Shajaota, Western Málwá, Central India.

SHAM MOHINI, *Mahárání; b.* August 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 26, 1875, in recognition of her eminent services during the famine of 1873–74. The title of Mahárájá has since been conferred on the Mahárání's adopted son, the Mahárájá Girija Nath Rai of Dinájpur; under whose name will be found an account of this family. The Mahárání's late husband, the Rájá Tarak Nath of Dinájpur, was in possession of the title and estate from 1840 to 1865; in the latter year he died, and was succeeded by his widow, the present Mahárání. The family cognizance is a lion guardant rampant attacked by two elephants rampant. *Residence:* Dinájpur, Bengal.

SHAM NATH, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Ajmere, Rájputána.

SHAMGARH, *Sardár of. See* Ram Singh.

SHAMLI PERSHAD, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. Is Jagirdár of Gaurihar. *Residence:* Gaurihar, Central India.

SHAMS SHAH, Sayyid Mir, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

SHAMS-UD-DIN ALI KHAN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1878. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

SHAMS-UD-DIN HAIDAR, Muhammad, *Mirza Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

SHAMS-UD-DIN JIVABHAI SULEMANI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1844. *Residence:* Baroda.

SHAMS - UD - DIN KHAN, Subahdar-Major, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Burma.

SHAMSABUL SITARAM MISRI, Dr., *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

SHAMSHER ALI KHAN, Nawábzáda, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Karnál, Punjab.

SHANKAR BAKHSH SINGH, Sir, *K.C.I.E.* **(of Thalrai, Khajurgaon),** *Ráná; b.* December 27, 1839. The Ráná is the head of a younger branch (known as the Simbasi House) of the Bais Tilokchandi clan of Rájputs, of which the Chief is the Rájá Sheopal Singh (*q.v.*) of Murarmau. The title of Ráná is hereditary, having been conferred by the Rájá Digbijai Singh of Murarmau, acknowledged by the former Kings of Oudh, and finally recognized by Government in 1877.

For some centuries the Ránás of Khajurgaon have taken a prominent part in the wars and political movements generally of this part of Oudh; and though the Ráná Raghunáth Singh in the early part of the Mutiny of 1857 took part with the rebels, he made his submission early in 1858, and thereafter rendered very good service to the Government, maintaining its authority throughout the country of his clan, known as Baiswára, and assisting in preparing and guarding the bridge at Bithoraghát. He was succeeded by his grandson, the present Ráná, who received a Medal of Honour at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India; and was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1882, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1887. In 1886 he was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Assistant Collector; and is the Vice-President of the Oudh branch of the British Indian Association. He has a son and heir, named Kunwár Lál Chandra Bhukan Singh, born 1860. *Residence:* Khajurgaon, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SHANKAR DAT DUBE (of Badlapur), *Rájá.* Has recently succeeded the late Rájá Harihar Dat Dube of Badlapur, who was an Honorary Magistrate, and great-grandson of Rájá Sheo Lál Dube. The *sanad* conferring the *taluka* of Badlapur on Rájá Sheo Lál Dube, dated November 1797, is in existence, and was signed by Sir John Shore, then Governor-General. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 6, 1888. The Rai Bahádur is an Honorary Magistrate of Sháhabad. *Residence:* Kesath, Sháhabad, Bengal.

SHANKAR RAOJI GANDHI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

SHANOR, Rana Khusalsinghji, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1835. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The Ráná, who is one of the Tálukdárs in the Sankheda Mewás of Rewá Kántha, is a Magistrate within the limits of his State. The State has an area of 4 square miles. *Residence:* Shanor, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SHANTARAM VINAYAK KANTAK, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

SHAPUR, Jareja Bhupatsingh Amarsingh, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1867. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor December 25, 1878. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population 1237, chiefly Hindus. The Tálukdár maintains a military force of 16 men. *Residence:* Shapur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SHARIF KHAN, Muhammad (Khán of Dir), *Nawáb. See* Muhammad.

SHASHI BHUSAN BOSE (Basu), *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Narail, Bengal.

SHASHI BHUSAN MUKHARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

SHASHI SHEKHARESHWAR RAI (of Táhirpur), *Rájá Bahádur.* The title of Rájá was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889, in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of the improvement of Indian agriculture, and of his public spirit as a landed proprietor of the Rájsháhi district; and on January 1, 1896, the Rájá was created a Rájá Bahádur. *Residence:* Táhirpur, Rájsháhi, Bengal.

SHEIKH. *See* Shaikh.

SHEO BAKHSH BAGLA, *Rájá; b.* 1849. The title was conferred on June 22, 1897, as Sheriff of Calcutta in the Diamond Jubilee year. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

SHEO PARSHAD, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Cawnpur, North-Western Provinces.

SHEO PARSHAD SINGH, *Rájá. See* Sheoprasad.

SHEO SAHAI MAL, Lala, *Rai Bahádur. See* Sheosahai.

SHEOBARAN SINGH, *Rao.* The title is hereditary. The Rao belongs to the Kinwar clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from Rao Dalpat Singh, son of Mahárup Singh, who came to Charwapatha, and settled in Bohami and Kareli. His descendants subsequently settled in Narsinghpur. *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

SHEODARSHAN SINGH (of Gopálpura), *Rao; b.* September 20, 1859. The title is hereditary, the Rao being the Chief of one branch of the great Kachhwáha clan of Rájputs, and consequently of the *Surájbansi* or Solar race, and claiming connection with the families of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaipur (*q.v.*), and of the Rájá Rám Singh of Rámpura. This branch of the family is descended from Rájá Nirpat Singh of Sahor in Gwalior territory. His elder son, Ráj Sháh, obtained the title of Rájá, and was the ancestor of the Rájás of Sahor; the younger, Alam Rao, obtained the title of Rao, and became the ancestor of the Raos of Gopálpura. The possessions of the family were greatly reduced by the conquests of Sindhia. The late Rao Lachhman Singh died on October 6, 1878, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rao, who has the powers of a Magistrate. *Residence:* Jalaun, North-Western Provinces.

SHEOGARH, Thakur Moti Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1864. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Sheogarh, Western Málwá, Central India.

SHEOHAR, *Rájá of. See* Seohar.

SHEOLAL SINGH (of Dharampura), *Thákur; b.* March 10, 1819. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the old Mahratta Government, and confirmed by the British Government. The Thákur displayed active loyalty to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and received a considerable grant of lands as a reward. He has a son, named Kumár Daulat Singh, and his brother's son is named Kumár Kamod Singh. *Residence:* Dharampura, Damoh, Central Provinces.

SHEONARAYAN, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur; b.* September 10, 1833. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Belongs to a well-known Kayastha family. His great-grandfather was Minister of the Rájá Chet Singh of Benares, and his father and grandfather held responsible posts under the British Government. The Rai Bahádur also rendered good service to Government, and in 1868 was appointed Secretary to the Agra Municipality. On January 1, 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received a Certificate of Honour. In 1879 he was presented in Darbár with a *khilat* for the good service rendered by him during the famine in connection with relief works. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SHEONARAYAN SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár; b.* about 1838. The title is hereditary. The Sardár is one of the Chiefs of the Lidhran family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Jai Singh, of the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy (*see* Albel Singh, Sardár; Saheb Singh, Sardár; and others). Sardár Jai Singh's only son, Sardár Charat Singh, married three wives, by each of whom he had children, who succeeded to the estates in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Vand,* which obtains in this family. Sardár Sheonáráyan Singh is the son of the late Sardár Chimman Singh, who was the younger brother of Sardár Budh Singh, and younger son of Sardár Wazir Singh, the eldest son of Sardár Charat Singh. *Residence:* Lidhran, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SHEONATH SINGH (of Bithar), *Rájá.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1864. *Residence:* Unao, Oudh.

SHEOPAL SINGH (of Murarmau), *Rájá; b.* June 7, 1834. Succeeded his father, the late Rájá Digbijai Singh, C.S.I. (illustrious as the saviour of the four survivors of the Cawnpore massacre), in 1867. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Emperor Muhammad Sháh of Delhi,

and confirmed by the British Government. Is the Chief of the great Bais Tilokchandi clan of Rájputs, claiming direct descent from Pirthi Chand, eldest son of Tilok Chand. The origin of the Bais clan is traced to Sáliváhana, son of the World-Serpent, said to have been brought up by a potter on the banks of the Narbadá, to have conquered King Vikramáditya with an army of clay figures which turned to living brass at the time of battle, and to have become Emperor of India. His descendant, Abhai Charan, rescued the daughter of the Gautama King of Argal from the forces of the Subahdár, and was rewarded with the hand of the princess, and the viceroyalty of the country, afterwards known as Baiswára (from the name of his clan), in Oudh. Abhai Chand's grandson, Siddhu Rai, took possession of Murarmau and Daundia Khera. His descendant, Rájá Satna, was killed by the Emperor Husain Sháh of Jaunpur; but his Ráni escaped, and gave birth to a son, the famous Tilok Chand, who ultimately conquered all Eastern Oudh. On his death his eldest son, Pirthi Chand, took the Western Provinces, and became the ancestor of the Chiefs of Murarmau, of Daundia Khera, and of Purwa. The late Rájá Digbijai Singh of Murarmau was the senior representative of this great family, and rendered conspicuous service to the Government throughout the Mutiny of 1857. He received, as a reward, large grants of territory, including most of the confiscated lands of his kinsman, the rebel Chief of Daundia Khera. He was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector, and subsequently created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, in 1867. The latter is an Honorary Magistrate and Assistant Collector, and has issue, two daughters. *Residence:* Murarmau, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SHEOPRASAD, Lala, *Rai Bahádur. See* Sheo Parshad.

SHEOPRASAD SINGH (of Parenda), *Rájá; b.* March 19, 1834. The title is hereditary, having been originally assumed by Udebhan, a remote ancestor of the family, and confirmed by the British Government in 1877. The Rájá is the Chief of the Dikhit clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the *Surájbansi* or Solar Kings of Ajudhya. The traditions of the clan state that Rájá Durgban left Ajudhya and migrated to Gujarát, where his descendants took the name of Durgbans. One of these, Kalian Sáh, Durgbans, went to pay homage to the Rájá Vikramáditya, and received from him, about 50 B.C., the name of Dikhit, which his descendants adopted. Balbhaddar Dikhit was in the service of the Ráhtor Emperor of Kanauj, and received from him a territory in Bánda. His grandson, Jaswant Singh, had four sons; of these the second, Udebhan, migrated to Oudh, and settled in the country afterwards called, from the name of the clan, Dikhtiyána, of which he dubbed himself Rájá. Sixth in descent from him was the Rájá Runa Singh; he had six sons, who partitioned Dikhtiyána among them, the second son, Pannamal, settling in Patheora, and becoming the ancestor of the Parenda Rájás. Rájá Pannamal was slain in battle, fighting against Muhammad Amin Khan, the General of the Emperor Akbar; and thereupon the Chandel Rájá of Sheorájpur made preparations for annexing Dikhtiyána. But the Dikhits sent for the young son of Pannamal, the Rájá Nirbáhan, who had gone with his mother to her home, and hastened to the banks of the Ganges to meet the Chandels. The issue being referred to single combat, the Rájá Nirbáhan slew the Chandel Rájá, shooting him with an arrow through the forehead. Nirbáhan thereafter settled at the town of Unao, and did not rebuild his father's fort of Patheora. His grandson, Rájá Bir Singh Deo, built Birsinghpur; but his son, Rájá Khirat Singh, removed thence, and built the fort of Parenda, where his descendants still live. About the year 1700 A.D. his great-grandson, the Rájá Hari Singh, rebelled, but his fort was taken and his land confiscated. A descendant, the Rájá Chandi Bakhsh, being regarded by the clan as lazy and incapable, was deposed by the brotherhood, who elected Rájá Daya Shankar, his first cousin, in his place. Chandi Bakhsh died in 1852. Daya Shankar made considerable additions to the estates, and rendered good service to the Government during

the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá of Parenda, and Chief of the Dikhits. He has a son and heir, named Kunwár Sheodat Singh Dikhit. *Residence:* Parenda, Jhalotar Ajgain, Unao, Oudh.

SHEOPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Baroda (Gwalior).

SHEORAJ NANDAN SINGH (of Seohar), *Rájá Bahádur; b.* in 1855. Succeeded his father, the late Rájá Sivanandan Singh Bahádur, as a minor in 1867. The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on March 3, 1875. The family of the Rájás of Seohar is a younger branch of that of the Mahárájás of Bettiah. On the death of the Rájá Dhanpat Singh of Bettiah and Seohar, in the last century, there was a disputed succession between Jugalkishor Singh (Dhanpat Singh's daughter's son) and Srikrishna Singh, cousin of Dhanpat Singh, which was ultimately decided by the Patna Council, who allotted the Bettiah Ráj to the former, and the Seohar Ráj to the latter. Rájá Srikrishna Singh, first Rájá of Seohar, was succeeded by his son, Rájá Dristhan Daman Singh, who appears to have received the title of Rájá Bahádur from Lord Moira in 1816 A.D. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Rájá Raghunandan Singh Bahádur, in 1820. The latter had no son, and adopted his nephew, the late Rájá Sheonandan Singh Bahádur, who succeeded him in 1852. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Rájá Sheonandan Singh rendered valuable services, for which he received the thanks of Government; he also constructed many important roads and other public works, and opened relief works in the famine of 1866. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Rájá Bahádur, as a minor. The latter attained his majority in 1875, and was invested with the title of Rájá Bahádur, and has subsequently rendered good services in the famine of 1873–74, and again in 1890. His uncle, Deo Nandan Singh, was created a Rájá in 1892. He has a brother, Rájkumár Rudráj Nandan Singh, and two nephews, Lachmi Nandan Singh and Kálika Nandan Singh. *Residence:* Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

SHEORAJ SINGH (of Thalrai), *Ránd.* Belongs to the family of Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E. (*q.v.*); *b.* 1865. Succeeded to the title on October 1, 1897. *Residence:* Rae Bareli.

SHEORAJ SINGH, *Rao.* The title of Rao is an ancient one in this family, and is hereditary. *Residence:* Budaun, North-Western Provinces.

SHEORAM SINGH, Lala (of Argal), *Rájá; b.* August 17, 1839. The title is hereditary. The Rájás of Argal are the head of the Thákurs of the Gautama clan of Rájputs, claiming descent from the Vedic saint Gautama. The family were very powerful in the Fatehpur district for some centuries before the Muhammadan invasion; but in the time of the Emperor Akbar the Gautama clan, under their Chief, Hari Baran Deo, was routed with great slaughter by the Imperial troops under the walls of Kálpi, and they have never since recovered their power. The descendants of Hari Baran Deo have, however, retained possession of Argal and some of the neighbouring territory up to the present day. The present Rájá of Argal, Sheorám Singh, has four sons—Kunwár Ratan Singh, aged about thirty, and Sheoráj Singh, Gajadhar Singh, and Rustam Singh. *Residence:* Naraicha, Fatehpur, North-Western Provinces.

SHEOSAHAI MAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The Rai Bahádur has rendered good service as an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi. Received the title of Rai, as a personal distinction, February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and on May 25, 1892, received the higher personal rank of Rai Bahádur. *Residence:* Delhi.

SHER AHMAD KHAN, *C.I.E.* Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on February 15, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Is an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. *Residence:* Punjab.

SHER ALI, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title, for good service in the Police Department, on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

SHER JANG, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Survey Department, India.

SHER MUHAMMAD, *Khán Bahádur.* The title, which is personal, was conferred on January 1, 1895, for distinguished service in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. *Residence:* Punjab.

SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, Kiyani, *Khán Bahádur.* Created a Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Kohat, Punjab.

SHER MUHAMMAD, Munshi, *Khán Saheb.* The title is personal, and was conferred on January 1, 1895, for distinguished services in the Public Works Department. *Residence:* Prome, Burma.

SHER SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on May 20, 1896; and that of Rai Bahádur on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Commissariat Transport Department, Simla.

SHER SINGH (of Dhandhowal), *Sardár; b.*1828. The title is hereditary. Belongs to the Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Mán Singh, who conquered a considerable extent of territory on both sides of the Sutlej in the year 1759 A.D. His son was the Sardár Joga Singh, who was succeeded by his son Sardár Chanda Singh, father of the present Sardárs of Dhandhowal in Hoshiárpur. Sardár Sher Singh is the brother of Sardár Partáb Singh, Dhandhowal (*q.v.*), and of Sardár Panjab Singh, Dhandhowal (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Dhandhowal, Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

SHER SINGH (of Lidhran), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the son of Sardár Saheb Singh (*q.v.*) of Lidhran; descended from Sardár Jai Singh, the powerful Chief of the Nishanwála *misl* or confederacy. *Residence:* Lidhran, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SHER SINGH (of Nadaun), *Mián.* The title is hereditary, the Mián being an uncle of the Rájá of Nadaun, Narindar Chand (*q.v.*). He has been appointed an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab. He has two sons. *Residence:* Nadaun, Kángra, Punjab.

SHESHADRI IYAR, K., *K.C.S.I., His Excellency Sir.* Prime Minister of Mysore. Belongs to a Bráhman family of high rank. Was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on February 15, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Prince and people of Mysore; and promoted to be a Knight Commander of the same Most Exalted Order, January 2, 1893. Was an eminent graduate of the Madras University. Has for some years most successfully administered the Government of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, and is addressed as "His Excellency" as a courtesy title. Some account of the many beneficial measures introduced by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Mahárájá will be found in the article under the heading of "Mysore, His Highness the Mahárájá of," where also will be found quotations from some of the Annual Addresses delivered by His Excellency to the Representative Assembly of Mysore. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

SHESHAYA. *See* Seshayya.

SHESHO KRISHNA MUDKAVI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bombay

SHEVDIVADAR, Rana Khusalsinghji, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief. The Ráná is a Koli (aboriginal) Chief, ruling over a territory of 1 square mile, with a population of 246, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Shevdivadar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SHEW. *See* Sheo.

SHIAM SINGH (of Tájpur), *Rájá. See* Shyam.

SHIB CHANDAR BANARJI, *Rájá; b.* 1848. The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1883, in recognition of his eminent services as an Honorary Magistrate of Bhágalpur, and a distinguished member of the Calcutta Bar. The Rai Bahádur was educated at the Patna College of the Calcutta University; and graduated B.A. (1868) and B.L. (1869). He belongs to a Kulin Bráhman family of the highest rank; and on May 20, 1896, received

the title of Rájá. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SHIB CHANDAR NANDI, *Rai Bahádur; b.* June 1824. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 28, 1883, in recognition of his eminent services to the country in connection with the construction and development of telegraphs. He entered the service of the Government in 1846, under Sir William O'Shaughnessy, in the Mint; and when Sir William commenced telegraph operations, the Rai Bahádur was placed in charge of the work, and constructed the first experimental telegraph-line in India, that between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. During the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service, sometimes acting as head of the Telegraph Department's headquarters; and in order to secure the communications between Calcutta and Bombay, he laid down a portion of the alternative line from Mirzapur to Seoni *viâ* Jabalpur. He became an Assistant Superintendent of Indian Telegraphs in 1866; and retired on special pension in 1884, in which year he was made an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

SHIB NARAYAN SINGH (of Sháhabad), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Karan Singh, who came from the Manjha in the Punjab proper in the last century, and after a fight with Zain Khán, the Muhammadan Governor, took possession of a considerable territory in Sháhabad, Tháneswar, and Rupár in 1759 A.D. The family did good service in the Mutiny of 1857. *Residence:* Sháhabad, Ambála, Punjab.

SHIBLI NOMANI, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* The title was conferred, for eminence in Oriental learning, on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Azamgarh, North-Western Provinces.

SHIDRAJ BHOJRAJ PUAR DESAI (of Mangsuli), *Ráj; b.* November 19, 1882. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi on an ancestor named Shidráj for having quelled a rebellion in Belgaum. Belongs to a Puár Rájput family, descended from Bhupat Kedarji Desai; whose son, Shidgura Desai, was the grandfather of the Shidráj named above. From that time the chiefs of this family have been named alternately Shidráj and Bhojráj. The present Chief was adopted by Rájkunwárbái Desai, widow of the late Shidráj Desai, in 1834—previous to which time he had borne the name of Appa Saheb, being descended from a younger brother of the second Shidráj Desai. He has a son named Shidráj Bábá Saheb Desai. The family cognizance is a red silk flag. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

SHITAB CHAND NAHAR, *Rai Bahádur; b.* April 17, 1847. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on March 12, 1875, in recognition of his public spirit and services during the Bengal famine of 1873–74. Belongs to a Jain family of Bankers and Zamindárs, owning land in the districts of Dinájpur, Murshidabad, and the Santál Parganás. On January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in honour of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, he received a Certificate of Honour; and on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, June 23, 1887, he founded and endowed the Bibi Prán Kumári Jubilee High English School. Has edited sundry works on the religion of the Jains. He is an Honorary Magistrate of Azimganj, Murshidabad, which is the family seat; where also the family have long maintained an almshouse. He has four sons—Mani Lál Nahar, born April 7, 1865; Puran Chand Nahar, born May 15, 1875; Golab Chand Nahar, born October 10, 1881; and Koer Singh Nahar, born October 8, 1883. *Residence:* Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.

SHIV DATTA, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* Received the title, for eminence in Oriental learning, on June 22, 1897. Is First Sanskrit Professor in the Oriental College, Lahore. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjab.

SHIVA BAKHSH RAE, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Kheri, Oudh.

SHIVA KUMAR SHASTRI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* Received the title, for eminence in Oriental learning, on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* North-Western Provinces.

SHIVALAL MOTILAL, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

SHIVBARA, Naik Daolia *walad* **Dharma Badal,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief. The Naik is a Bhil (aboriginal) Chief, ruling over a territory of 5 square miles, with a population of 346, chiefly Hindus. The State is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh. *Residence:* Shivbara, Khándesh, Bombay

SHOSHEE. *See* Shashi.

SHREE BOLLYCHAND PYNE, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Bolaichand.

SHUJAAT ALI BEG, Mirza, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Murshidabad.

SHWE BYA, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 6, 1885, and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. It means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Bassein, Burma.

SHWE GO, Maung, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 29, 1891. *Residence:* Salwin, Burma.

SHWE HMON, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, for eminent services to the cause of education in Burma, on May 21, 1898. The title is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name; and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

SHWE I, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title, indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and meaning "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service," was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Mergui, Burma.

SHWE I, Maung, Myook, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1895; it is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Magwe, Burma.

SHWE LOK, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 6, 1885. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service." *Residence:* Tharrawadi, Burma.

SHWE O, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* Thongwa, Burma.

SHWE PE, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1894. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Zigon, Burma.

SHWE PO, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1894. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service." *Residence:* Moulmein, Burma.

SHWE THA, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1891. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service." *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

SHWE THIN, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1890. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* Yandoon, Burma.

SHWE U, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1895. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service." *Residence:* Shwegyin, Burma.

SHWE WAING, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1889. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and

means "Recipient of the Medal of Honour for Good Service." *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

SHWEDABO. *See* Hlaing, Maung.

SHYAM KISHOR DAS, *Mahant*. *See* Kondka.

SHYAM SINGH (of Tájpur), *Rájá; b.* June 18, 1857. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on December 7, 1888. The Rájá belongs to a Taga Bráhman family, descended from Balrám Singh, who in the last century acquired the estate of Azimpur, in Parganá Bashta, and settled upon it. His son, Rám Krishna, largely added to the estate, acquiring by purchase, among other additions, the Tájpur land. His son, Kidha Singh, rendered good service to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, and received the valuable estate of Gopálpur in recognition thereof. His son and successor, Jiraj Singh, died young; and was succeeded by his son, Partáb Singh. The latter was eminently loyal during the Mutiny of 1857. He defied the rebel Nawáb of Najibabad; and when the rebels dispossessed the Chaudhris of Sherkot, he obtained the aid of his principal Hindu neighbours and turned them out. He defended Bijnaur, and in many ways contributed to the restoration of order, and in reward received the title of Rájá with extensive grants of lands. In 1873 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Rájá Jagat Singh Bahádur, who received the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction in the same year. He died June 11, 1885, and was succeeded by his brother, Shyam Singh, who received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction on December 7, 1888; and on January 1, 1898, the title was declared hereditary. The Rájá is an Honorary Magistrate, and has been most energetic in the promotion of agricultural improvements. *Residence:* Tájpur, Bijnaur, North-Western Provinces.

SIBA, *Rájá of*. *See* Jai Singh.

SIBGHAT-ULLA, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur Ihtisham Jang Ihtisham-ud-Daula*. *See* Muhammad.

SIDAPA VIRBHADRAPA NAIK (of Chachadi), *Bahádur Desai; b.* October 28, 1814. The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred on an ancestor by the Nawáb of Sawum on the occasion of the victory of Parasgad. Belongs to a Rayapa Naik family of the Belgaum district; descended from Viranna Naik Desai, who in very early times obtained the hereditary office of Desai. Fourteenth in direct descent from him is the present Bahádur Desai. He has five sons—(1) Sidapa *urf* Appa Saheb; (2) Rayapa *urf* Bábá Saheb; (3) Ganapa *urf* Aba Saheb; (4) Fakirapa *urf* Bápu Saheb; and (5) Lingapa *urf* Náná Saheb. *Residence:* Belgaum, Bombay.

SIHORA, Thakur Naharvarsinghji, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1878. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Bariya (aboriginal) family. The State has an area of 14 square miles. *Residence:* Sihora, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SIKANDAR KHAN, Risaldar, *Khán Saheb*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* 11th (P.W.O.) Lancers.

SIKANDAR SHAH, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Jarma, Kohat, Punjab.

SIKKIM, His Highness Maharaja Thotab Namgue, *Mahárájá of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1851. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in April 1874. Belongs to a Tibetan family, that came originally from the neighbourhood of Lhassa, and settled in early times at Gantak. About the middle of the 16th century the head of the family was Pencho Namgué; who, with the aid of three Tibetan monks, Professors of the *Dupka* or "Red Cap" sect of Buddhists, converted the Lepchas of Sikkim to that creed, and established himself as Rájá. In 1788, and again in 1792, the Gurkhas of Nepál invaded Sikkim; but on the latter occasion they were driven back by an immense army of Tibetans and Chinese, who in turn invaded Nepál, and dictated terms to the Gurkhas almost at the gates of Khatmandu. In the Nepál war the Rájá of Sikkim rendered good service, and at its close in 1816 he was rewarded with a considerable grant of territory ceded by Nepál, as well as by a

guarantee of protection by the British Power. In February 1835 the Rájá of Sikkim ceded the territory of the sanitarium of Dárjiling to the Government, in return for an annual payment. In 1873 the late Rájá of Sikkim, accompanied by his brother and Prime Minister, Changzed Rabu, paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Dárjiling. The area of the State, which consists entirely of Himalayan valleys, is 2702 square miles; its population is about 30,000, chiefly Buddhists. The Mahárájá maintains an irregular force or militia of about 5000 men, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Tumlong, Sikkim, Bengal.

SIKRI, *Sardár of*. *See* Tilak Singh.

SINDHIAPURA, Thakur Jitabawa, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1853. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, now professing the Muhammadan faith. The area of the State is about 3 square miles; its population is mainly Bhil. *Residence:* Sindhiapura, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

SINGAM, Thakur Bhupatsingh, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1822. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, claiming descent from Prithviráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. It is an offshoot of the House of Wao (*q.v.*); about 400 years ago the district was bestowed on Pachanji, the youngest son of the Ráná Saghaji of Wao. The area of the State is 220 square miles; its population 11,521, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Singam, Pálanpur, Bombay.

SINGAMRAZU LINGAYYU GARU, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Bezwada, Madras.

SINGHANA, Daryao Singh, *Chief of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1858. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1871. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Singhána, Indore, Central India.

SINGHPUR, Bapu *walad* **GUMBA PADVI,** *Chief of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. The area of the State, which is one of the Mewás States of Khándesh, is about 20 square miles; its population is 646, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal). *Residence:* Singhpur, Khándesh, Bombay.

SINGHPUR (Central Provinces), *Thákur of*. *See* Jagat Singh.

SINGRAULI, *Rájá of*. *See* Rudr Parshád Singh.

SIRAJ-UL-ISLAM, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Khán Bahádur is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, B.A. and B.L. *Residence:* Tipperah, Bengal.

SIRANWALI, *Sardár of*. *See* Richhpal Singh.

SIRGUJAH. *See* Sarguja.

SIRMUR, *Rájá of*. A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* October 27, 1898. Belongs to the Rájput family of the Chiefs of the great Jadu Bhatti clan, whose founder was a scion of the House of Jaisalmir, the Ráwal Agar Sen; who came on a pilgrimage to the head-waters of the sacred Ganges, and finding that the Rájá of the Sirmur territory had been swept away by a flood, established himself on the vacant *gadi* in 1095 A.D. For more than seven centuries his descendants ruled in Sirmur. In 1803 the Gurkhas overran the country; but on their expulsion by Sir David Ochterlony in 1815, the Rájá Fateh Prakásh was confirmed in his ancestral dominions as a British feudatory. His son was the late Rájá Raghbir Prakásh, who died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son, the late Rájá Sir Shamsher Prakash Bahadur, who was created successively a Knight Commander and a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The area of the State, which is one of the sub-Himalayan Simla Hill States, is 1045 square miles; its population 112,371, chiefly Hindus, but including 4240 Muhammadans. The Rájá maintains a military force of 100 cavalry, 408 infantry, and 10 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, including 2 guns personal. *Residence:* Náhan, Simla Hills, Punjab.

SIROHI, His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I., Mahárao of*. A ruling chief; *b.* June 20, 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* September 16, 1875. Belongs to the Deora sept of the great Chauhán clan of Rájputs,

descended through Deo Ráj from Prithvi Ráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. Mount Abu in Sirohi, being the sacred mountain of the Rájputs, was for many centuries an object of strife among the clans. The aboriginal Bhils appear to have been driven out by the Gehlot Rájputs, and they in turn had to submit to the Pramara clan of Rájputs. The latter long held sway, and were only driven out of Mount Abu by a stratagem of the Chauháns about the year 1152 A.D. About the year 1425 A.D. Rao Sains Mal allowed the Ráná Kambaji of Chittor (or Mewár) to take refuge on Mount Abu, when flying from the Mughal Emperor. On the retreat of the Imperial army the son of Sains Mal sent word to the Ráná to return to his own country; but he, having found out the strength of the position of Mount Abu, refused to leave it, and had to be driven out. In consequence of this, no Rájá was ever allowed to go up to Abu; and this custom remained unchanged until 1836, when the request of the British Political Agent obtained permission for the Maháráná of Udaipur to make a pilgrimage to the sacred shrines. Subsequently, many other Rájput Chiefs have been permitted to visit Mount Abu. In 1845 a portion of Mount Abu was given over to the British Government for the purpose of a sanitarium. The Mahárao Sheo Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857; and received, as a reward, the remission of half his tribute. The area of the State is 3020 square miles; its population is 142,903, chiefly Hindus, but including 2933 Muhammadans and 16,137 Jains. His Highness the Mahárao was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1895. He maintains a military force of 199 cavalry, 532 infantry, and 8 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. *Residence:* Sirohi, Rájputána.

SIRSI, Diwan Mihrban Singh, *Diwán of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1870. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 3, 1891. Belongs to a Bhandera Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is altogether included within that of Gwalior; its population is about 4026, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Sirsi, Guna, Central India.

SIRSI, Thakur Sarup Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1853. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1872. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is about 1500. *Residence:* Sirsi, Western Málwá, Central India.

SISSAINDI, *Rájá of.* *See* Chandar Shikhar.

SITA PRASAD (of Himmodh), *Thákur.* Succeeded the late Thákur Rám Chand in 1891. The title is hereditary, originally conferred by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and confirmed by the British Government. One of the former Thákurs also obtained the title of *Tarafdár* from the Peshwá, together with a grant of lands rent-free, and this grant has been confirmed by Government. *Residence:* Himmodh, Ságar, Central Provinces.

SITA RAM CHITRE, Kalyan, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Kolába, Bombay.

SITAMAU, His Highness Raja Bahadur Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1833. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 8, 1885. Is descended through Kassur Dás, a younger son of the Rájá Rám Singh of Ratlám, from the family of the Chiefs of the illustrious Ráhtor clan of Rájputs. In 1631 Rájá Ratan Singh, a scion of the Jodhpur House, obtained from the Emperor Sháh Jahán of Delhi the title of Rájá and the State of Ratlám, which at that time included Sailana and Sitamau. On the death of the Rájá Rám Singh of Ratlám his younger son, Kassur Dás, became Rájá of Sitamau. The descendants of Kassur Dás became tributary to Sindhia, and then passed under the control of the British Power. The State has an area of 350 square miles; and a population of 30,839, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 40 cavalry, 125 infantry, and 6 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Sitamau, Western Málwá, Central India.

SITARAM KHANDERAO, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

SITLA BAKHSH SINGH, Thakur, *Rai Bahádur.* The Thákur received the title of Rai Bahádur, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1885. *Residence:* Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces.

SIVA. *See also* Shiva.

SIVA RAO, N., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1845. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889, in recognition of his valuable services as a Member of the Municipal Commission of Mangalore, to which he had been appointed in 1871. In 1891 the Rao Bahádur was elected Chairman of the Municipal Commission. *Residence:* Mangalore, Madras.

SIVA RAO PANTULU GARU, T. V., *Rao Bahádur. See* Timmaraju.

SOBDHAR KHAN, *Mulk.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Bombay.

SOBHA RAM, Lala, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Thang, Punjab.

SOBHAG MALL DHADDHA, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Ajmere, Rájputána.

SOBHAPUR, *Rájá of. See* Umrao Sha.

SODHI.—A prefix.

SODHI HUKM SINGH, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Hukm Singh.

SOHAN LAL, Rai, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SOHAN LAL (of Muzaffarnagar), *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bikanir, Rájputána.

SOHAN LAL (of Mathura), *Rai Bahadur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Mathura, North-Western Provinces.

SOHAWAL, Raja Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 5, 1853. Succeeded to the *gadi* November 1, 1865. Is descended from the family of the Chiefs of the Baghel Rájputs, through Fateh Singh, younger son of the Rájá Amar Sing of Rewah, who threw off his father's authority, and established himself as an independent Chief, with the title of Rais, in Soháwal, which had theretofore been a part of Rewah. His descendant, the Rais Lál Aman Singh, was in possession at the time when Baghelkhand passed under British rule, and was confirmed in his State. His grandson was the Rais Lál Sheo Singh, who was the father of the present Chief. The latter had been granted the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction. The family banner is red with gold spots, bearing an upright sword in gold. The area of the State is about 300 square miles, and the population is about 37,747, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 41 infantry. *Residence:* Soháwal, Baghelkhand, Central India.

SOHBAT KHAN, Risaldar, *Khán Bahádur.* This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Ispalingi, Baluchistán.

SOHBAT KHAN, Sardar, *Khán Bahádur.* The Sardár received the title of Khán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Kalát, Baluchistán.

SOHNOO. *See* Sonu.

SOHRABJI MERWANJI, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on November 14, 1882. *Residence:* Bombay.

SOLOMAN, David, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

SOMASUNDARA SHASTRI, Conjeveram, *Rao Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.* The former title was conferred on May 20, 1896, and the latter on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* South Kanara, Madras.

SONBARSA, *Mahárájá of. See* Harballabh Narayan Singh.

SONKHERA, *Thákur of. See* Sarwan and Sonkhera, *Thákur of.*

SONPUR, Raja Pratab Rudra Singh Deo Bahadur, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief. Belongs to the family of the ancient Rájás of Sambalpur, of the famous Chauhán clan of Rájputs, the Chief using the ancient Chauhán *santak*, or device called the "Chakra," in his seal

and for his signature. The Rájá Balráma Deo, first Rájá of Sambalpur, who reigned from 1445 to 1492 A.D., had two sons, Hirdi Naráyan the elder, who became Rájá of Sambalpur, and Partáb Deo the younger, who received the State of Sonpur as his appanage on the death of his father. Rájá Partáb Deo's descendants have ever since ruled in Sonpur. The present Rájá was granted the personal title of Rájá Bahádur on January 1, 1899. The area of the State is 906 square miles; its population is 178,701, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Sonpur, Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

SONU SINGH, *Sardár Bahádur.* Is Quartermaster-General of the Forces of His Highness the Mahárájá of Jammu and Kashmir. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Srinagar, Kashmir.

SOSHI. *See* Shashi.

SPITI, *Nono of.* *See* Dunj Shetan.

SRI AUKITHAM ACHAYYAMMA GARU, *Ráni.* *See* Achayyamma.

SRI KISHEN DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. Is Bakhshi of the Jind State. *Residence:* Jind, Punjab.

SRI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 21, 1892. *Residence:* Sahâranpur, North-Western Provinces.

SRI RAM, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

SRIKRISHNA WASUDEO WARLIKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1890. *Residences:* Bombay and Poona.

SRIKRISTO GHOSH, *Rai Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Bengal.

SRIMAN PARASARA ALAGHA SINGHARU BHATTAR, S., *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Trichinopoli, Madras.

SRIMAN RAMANUJA MUNI PILLAI, *Bahádur, Rájá Karanwant; b.* December 13, 1840. The title was conferred in 1851, as a personal distinction, on the late Rájá Karanwant by the last Nawáb of the Carnatic, and recognized on December 16, 1890. Is the son of the late Rájá Karanwant Indir Bahádur Srinivasa Pillai, and is descended from Muni Pillai, who was renowned for his munificence and loyalty. The Rájá has an adopted son, Kunwár Srinivasa Pillai. The family cognizance is the disc or quoit of Vishnu. *Residence:* Coomaleesverenpett, Madras.

SRIMANTA BALWANT RAO, *Bhaya Saheb Sindhia of Gwalior; b.* 1854. Is a younger brother of His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhia of Gwalior, son of His late Highness the Mahárájá Jyaji Rao Sindhia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I. Educated at the Indore Rájkumár College. Acted as A.D.C. to his father, 1872; officiated as Prime Minister of the Gwalior State during the lifetime of the late Mahárájá; was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency on his death, and was congratulated by His Excellency the Viceroy in public Darbár in 1891 on the success with which he had administered the Department under his charge. The Bhaya Saheb has the right of leading the State procession on great occasions; and in Darbár of occupying the seat on the right hand of His Highness the Mahárájá. He has also the right to use the royal umbrella, and enjoys all the rights and privileges of a Sardár of the First Class as a member of the Mahárájá Sindhia's family. He has written several works, both in English and in Urdu. *Residence:* Gwalior, Central India.

SRINATH PAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

SRINATH PAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Murshidabad, Bengal.

SRINATH RAI (of Bhagyakul), *Rájá; b.* 1848. Belongs to the well-known Khundu family of Bhagyakul in the district of Dacca, Bengal. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 30, 1891, in recognition

of the Rájá's loyalty and public spirit. He was formerly a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Dacca, a Member of the Education and Road Cess Committees, and the Dacca District Board. He is now an Honorary Magistrate, a Trustee of the Economical Museum, and one of the Secretaries of the East Bengal Landholders' Association, and has earned great credit in all these capacities. He was one of the founders of the Dacca Saraswati Samáj or Pandits' Institute. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

SRINIVASA CHARULU, A., *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. *Residence:* Bangalore, Madras.

SRINIVASA RAGHAVA AIYANGAR, S., *C.I.E*, *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1849. The title of Diwán Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888, in recognition of his eminent public services. He was appointed Inspector-General of Registration of Madras in 1889; and created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Madras.

SRINIVASA RAO, P., *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1832. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his eminent services in the Judicial Service. He was appointed Principal Sadr-Amin, 1870; Police Magistrate of Madras, 1871; Fellow of the Madras University, 1875; Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, 1880. *Residence:* Triplicane, Madras.

SRIPATI SAHAY, *Rai Bahádur.* Is an Assistant Surgeon in the Army Medical Department. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Jhansi, North-Western Provinces.

SRIRAM BHIKAJI JATAR, *C.I.E.*, *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888. Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Akola, Berar.

SRIRAM SIRAMANI, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental learning. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Berhampur, Bengal.

SUBBANNA CHETTIAR, Medam, *Rao Bahádur.* *See* Medam.

SUBBARAYA AIYAR, Harihara, *Diwán Bahádur.* *See* Harihara.

SUBBARAYA CHARIYAR, Senji, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Madras.

SUBBARAYA MUDALIYAR, Paramputter, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

SUBBARAYA MUDALIYAR, Virabhadra, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Trichinopoly, Madras.

SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU GARU, Kotikalapudi, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

SUBHAN, Shaikh, *Khán Saheb.* *See* Shaikh.

SUBHANRAO BAPUJIRAO SALVI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 9, 1881. *Residence:* Kárwár, Bombay.

SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, S., *C.I.E.*, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1891, in recognition of his position as an eminent member of the Madras Bar. He has also been created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1889. He was a distinguished graduate (B.L.) of the Madras University; Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George, 1884–88; appointed a Fellow of the Madras University, 1887; appointed to officiate as Government Pleader, 1888; as Judge of the Madras High Court, 1892; and a second time as Government Pleader, 1892. *Residence:* Mylapur, Madras.

SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, Avargal, *Rao Bahádur; b.* in June 1842. The

title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 1, 1888, in recognition of his long and meritorious services in the Registration Service. Graduated at the Madras University in 1859, and entered the public service in 1864; appointed District Registrar in 1879, and granted a Certificate of Honour, in recognition of his services to the Madura Municipality, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. Has been Registrar of the Tinnevelly District from 1883, Chairman of the Tinnevelly Municipality, Vice-President of the Taluk Board of Tinnevelly, President of the Hindu College Committee, President of the Tinnevelly Club, etc. *Residence:* Tinnevelly, Madras.

SUBRAMANIYA PILLAI, I., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1834. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Public Works Department, in which he held the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

SUBRAMANYA SHASTRI, Pandit, *Mahámahopádhyáya.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898, for eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

SUCHET SINGH, Ahluvalia. *Kunwár; b.* 1837. The title is hereditary. The Kunwár is a son of the late Rájá Nihál Singh, Rájá of Kapurthalá, who, by his will, desired to partition his State between his three sons—the Rájá Randhir Singh of Kapurthalá, the Sardár Bikráma Singh Bahádur, and the Kunwár Suchet Singh. The last named exercises the special powers of an Assistant Commissioner in the district of Jálandhar. *Residence:* Jálandhar, Punjab.

SUDASNA, Thakur Takhtsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1855. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 31, 1885. Belongs to a very ancient Pramara Rájput family; descended from a scion of the house of Danta (*q.v.*), whose ancestors moved from Ujjain to Sind in 809 A.D. The younger son of the Ráná Punjaji of Danta was named Amarsinghji; and he established himself in the Sudasna territory. The late Thákur Parbatsinghji Mohabatsinghji, was the uncle of his immediate predecessor (Thakur Bhupatsinghi), and the younger brother of the two preceding Chiefs (Thákurs Harisinghji and Ratansinghji). He was born in 1819, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1845. He was the father of the present Thákur. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Idar, has an area of 198 square miles, and a population of 5661, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Sudasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

SUDHAKARAN DUBE, *Mahámahopádhyáya; b.* March 26, 1860. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for eminence in oriental languages. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. Belongs to a family of Sarjupari Bráhmans, whose ancestors resided at Brahmapur in the Gorakhpur district. One of the family removed to Benares, where he became the heir of an Upadhya Bráhman. Sudhákaran Dube was appointed librarian of the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College in 1883, and is the author of several works in Hindi and Sanskrit on Pure Mathematics and Astronomy. *Residence:* Benares, North-Western Provinces.

SUFDAR. *See* Safdar.

SUJAN SINGH, *Sardár, Rai Bahádur.* These titles were conferred, as a personal distinction, the first on June 1, 1888, the second on May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Ráwal Pindi, Punjab.

SUKET, His Highness Dasht Nikandan Sen, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1865. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 29, 1879. Belongs to a Rájput family of the famous *Chandravansi* or Lunar race. The State of Mandi (*q.v.*) was united to that of Suket under this dynasty till the year 1200 A.D., when a younger brother of the Rájá Sahu Sen of Suket left Suket and established himself at Mandi—frequent disputes and wars ensuing between the two branches of the family. Both States fell under the Sikh dominion until in the year 1846, by the treaty

with the Lahore Government, Suket came under British control, the Rájá Agar Sen being confirmed in his ancestral dominions. The Rájá Agar Sen was an accomplished Sanskrit scholar. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the late Rájá Rudra Sen, father of the present Rájá. During the minority of the present Rájá the State was administered by a Native Superintendent aided by a Council. The Rájá was duly installed on coming of age in 1884. The area of the State is 395 square miles; its population is 52,484, chiefly Hindus. His Highness maintains a military force of 12 cavalry, 12 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Suket, Punjab.

SUKH DIAL, Lala, *Rai Saheb; b.* October 1862; received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Gujránwála, Punjab.

SUKHBASI LAL, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, in December 1858. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

SUKHDARSHAN SINGH (of Rámgarh), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Rájput family, descended from Rájá Singar Chand, Rájá of Biláspur (Kahlur). He had two sons —Megh Chand (whose descendants still rule in Biláspur, *q.v.*) and Kalal Chand; and the tenth in descent from the latter was Sardár Surat Singh. His son, Sardár Khushal Singh, with three brothers, made considerable conquest by aid of the Rájá of Náhan (Sirmur); of these conquests the Rájá retained the greater part, but Rámgarh went to Sardár Khushal Singh and his brothers. The brothers died without issue; and Khushal Singh had two sons, Naráyan Das and Maldeo, who divided the territory of Rámgarh between them. Sardár Sukhdarshan Singh is grandson of Naráyan Das. He has a son and heir, named Tek Singh. His nephew is Sardár Govardhan Singh (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Rámgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

SUKHDEO PRASAD, Pandit, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Jodhpur, Rájputána.

SUKHMANGAL SINGH (of Sháhmau), *Rájá; b.* January 1, 1848. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1879. The Rájá is one of the Chiefs of the Kanhpurias, and is descended, with the Rájá Surpál Singh of Tiloi from Ráhas, second son of Kánh. Eleventh in succession from Ráhas was the Rájá Kandhe Rao; he had two sons, of whom the elder, Udebhan, was the ancestor of the Tiloi Rájás, while the younger, Gulál Sáh, was the progenitor of the Rájás of Sháhmau. Fifth in succession from Gulál Sáh was Chhatardhári Singh. In his time the Rájá Balbhaddar Singh of Tiloi died without issue, in 1784, leaving two Ránis; one was immolated, and from the pyre formally invested Chhatardhári of Shámau with the Rájá's cap. But the adoption was not recognized by the whole tribe, and the living Ráni adopted Shankar Singh. The result was a war of succession for fifteen years, till at length a compromise was agreed to, under which both competitors obtained the title of Rájá, and neither the seat of Tiloi, though the latter was subsequently obtained by Shankar Singh. Rájá Chhatardhári's grandson, the Rájá Dirgaj Singh, died without issue in 1879, and was succeeded at Sháhmau by his adopted son, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Sháhmau, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

SULTAN IBRAHIM, Saddozai, Sardar, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. *Residence:* Pesháwar, Punjab.

SULTAN JAN SADDOZAI, *C.I.E., Sardár.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1881, on which day the Sardár was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. *Residence:* Punjab.

SULTAN KHAN (of Pothi), *Rájá, Khán Bahádur.* The first title (Rájá) is hereditary, the second (Khán Bahádur) was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 30, 1891. Is descended from the ancient Chiefs of the Chib Rájputs, a tribe inhabiting the low ranges of hills between the rivers Biás and Jhelum. Those in the Gujrát district are chiefly Muhammadan, as is the family of the Chief; but in the Kángra and Jammu districts the Chib Rájputs retain their ancient faith. The Rájá Hasan Muhammad Khán held the sovereignty over the territory

stretching along the Jhelum below Naushahra. He was succeeded by his son, Ináyatullah Khán, and third in lineal descent from the latter was the late Rájá Shujang Khán, father of the present Rájá. The Rájá Sultán Khán rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. He has four sons—(1) Muhammad Khán, born 1848; (2) Ata Muhammad Khán, born 1853; (3) Amir Ali Khán, born 1857; (4) Farmán Ali Khán, born 1861. *Residence:* Pothi, Gujrát, Punjab.

SULTAN KUNWAR (of Raipur Bichaur), *Thákurain; b.* August 6, 1813. Succeeded her father-in-law, Rai Pirthipál Singh, Bachgoti, in 1866. The title of Rai was conferred on her husband, Jagmohan Singh, as a personal distinction, in 1877; it was made hereditary in 1883, and when Rai Jagmohan Singh died in 1886, it seems to have fallen into abeyance during the lifetime of his widow, the Thákurain. The Thákurain is a Chief of one of the numerous sub-divisions of the Bachgoti clan of Rájputs, of which the Rájá of Mainpuri is the principal Chief (*q.v.*), and the Rájá Partáb Bahádur Singh of Karwár (*q.v.*), the Rai Mádho Prasád Singh of Adharganj, Dalippur (*q.v.*), the Diwán Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh of Patti Saifabad (*q.v.*), and others, are also Chiefs. The Rais of Raipur Bichaur are an offshoot of the Patti Saifabad house. The Diwán Hirda Singh of Patti Saifabad (fifth in descent from Nahar Singh, the founder of the family) had seven sons, to each of whom he gave a share of his estates; and Raipur Bichaur fell to the second son, Rai Agar Sen. His son was Rai Zoráwar Singh, to whose son, Rai Jabar Singh, and grandson, Rai Pirthipál Singh, the estate descended undivided. During the lifetime of the last named he was twice besieged in his fort of Daudpur—in 1818 by the Nawáb Názim, and in 1847 by the late King Wajid Ali Khán of Oudh. In each case the Chief had to fly into British territory, but subseqently returned to the possession of his estate. In 1866 he divided his estate of Raipur Bichaur, giving rather more than half ($\frac{11}{20}$ths) to the present Thákurain, wife of his eldest son, and rather less than half($\frac{9}{20}$ths) to his youngest son, Bisheshwar Singh. His third son, Randhir Singh, had been adopted in 1810 by one of the Thákurains of Patti Saifabad; and the share of his second son, Digbijái Singh, appears to have been included in that of the Thákurain Sultán Kunwár, and was ultimately fixed by the Courts in 1876 at $\frac{99}{400}$ths. In 1882 the Thákurain instituted a suit, and obtained possession of the Dasrathpur estate from the Diwán Ranbijai Bahádur Singh of Patti Saifabad. Her husband, Rai Jagmohan Singh (whose titles have been given above), died on April 9, 1866. She has a son and heir, named Jagatpál Singh. *Residence:* Raipur Bichaur, Parganá Patti, Partábgarh District, Oudh.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH, Agha, Agha Khan, *K.C.I.E., His Highness.* The title of His Highness was conferred, as a personal distinction, on April 16, 1886, and the Agha Khán received the additional honour of the K.C.I.E. on May 21, 1898. His Highness is the spiritual head of the Khoja community of Western India. *Residence:* Bombay.

SULTAN MUHI-UD-DIN, Ghulam, *Khán Bahádur Intizám Jang Aziz-ud-daulá.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, by one of the Nawábs of the Carnatic, and was recognized December 16, 1890. *Residence:* Madras.

SULTAN SAHEB, Muhammad, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Karnul, Madras.

SULTAN SINGH (of Marh Piparia), *Rao.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

SUNDAR LAL, Lala, *Rai Saheb; b.* 1865. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Multai, Betul, Central Provinces.

SUNDAR LAL, Pandit, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1835. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1882, for meritorious services rendered in the Postal Department. Is a Sanadhya Bráhman of the Dikshit family of Mahában; descended from ancestors who were invited by Rájá Jai Chand, and given a *jájir* in the Etáwah district. The Rai Bahádur's grandfather settled in Agra, where he became a physician. *Residence:* Agra, North-Western Provinces.

SUNDAR SINGH (of Malaudh), *Sardar; b.* 1843. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the son of Sardár Mit Singh of Malaudh, and the younger brother of Sardár Badan Singh of Malaudh (*q.v.*). The House of Malaudh is descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the great Phulkian Houses—the Mahárájás of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha, and the Sardárs of Bhadaur. The fourth son of the great Phul was named Ráma, who died in 1714, whose son, the Sardár Bhakta, conquered Malaudh from the Máler Kotla Afgháns in 1754. He died in 1757, and was succeeded by his son, the Sardár Mán Singh, who died in 1778. His son, Sardár Dalel Singh, who died in 1824, was succeeded by two sons—Sardár Fateh Singh (who died in 1849), and Sardár Mit Singh, father of Sardár Sundar Singh. The Sardárs Fateh Singh and Mit Singh rendered good service in the war of 1845–46, supplying fifty horsemen, and Mit Singh fought himself at the battles of Mudki and Firuzshahr. The latter Sardár also showed conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, being always ready with men and money, and he received a considerable remission of taxation as a reward. *Residence:* Malaudh, Ludhiána, Punjab.

SUNDAR SINGH (of Dayálgarh), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is a younger brother of Sardár Tilak Singh of Mustafabad (*q.v.*), and is a descendant of Sardár Mahtab Singh, who took possession of Mustafabad and the surrounding territory in 1759 A.D., on the decline of the Mughal Power. His grandson, Sardár Dewa Singh, had three sons, the Sardárs Tilak Singh, Kanh Singh, and Sundar Singh. *Residence:* Dayálgarh, Ambála, Punjab.

SUNTH, Maharana Jorawarsinghji, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* March 24, 1881. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 31, 1896. Belongs to a Pramara Rájput family that came originally from Ujjain, claiming descent from the Mahipáwat branch of the famous Málwá dynasty, which boasts of Vikráma of Ujjain in the 1st century A.D., and of Raja Bhoj of Dhár, in the 11th century. This dynasty was driven from Ujjain in the 10th century, when Jhálam Singh, a Pramara Chief of the Puár sept from Mount Abu, established his power at Jhálod. From him the fifth Răná in succession was also called Jhálam Singh, and the legend runs that the Emperor of Delhi, hearing of the wonderful beauty of the daughter of the Răná, demanded her in marriage, and being refused by the haughty Rájput, made war upon him and slew him. The Răná's son was named Sunth, and he, in the year 1255, conquered the Bhil Chief of Bráhmapuri, and gave his own name to the capital and State, which his descendants have ever since retained. In 1819 Sunth was overrun by Sindhia, and would have been either annexed or ravaged but for the intervention of the British Power. The area of the State is 394 square miles; its population is 58,922, chiefly Hindus. The Mahárăná maintains a military force of 98 cavalry, 226 infantry, and 4 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Sunth, Rewa Kántha, Bombay.

SURAJ KAUL, Pandit, *C.I.E.* **(of Lahore),** *Rai Bahádur.* The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 27, 1886; and the Rai Bahádur was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 20, 1890. *Residence:* Kashmir.

SURAJ PARGAS SINGH (of Gángwál), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, the Rájá of Gángwál being the representative of the elder branch of the ancient and powerful Janwar family, of which the Houses of Balrámpur, Oel, Kaimahra, and Piagpur are all offshoots. The present Rájá succeeded his father, the late Rájá Narpat Singh, in 1892. *Residence:* Bahraich, Oudh.

SURAJBHAN SINGH (of Bhagwánpur), *Rájá; b.* 1883. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on April 15, 1859, in recognition of active service to Government rendered in suppressing the disturbances in Sháhabad during the Mutiny of 1857. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Sháhabad. *Residence:* Sháhabad, Bengal.

SURAJPURA, *Rájá of. See* Rájeshwari Prasad Singh.

SURAM CHAND, General, *Sardár Bahádur.* Granted the title of Sardár

Bahádur, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893. Is the General Commanding the Kashmir Imperial Service troops in Gilgit. *Residence:* Gilgit, Kashmir.

SURAT KUNWAR (of Khairigarh), *Rani; b.* 1866. The title is hereditary. The Ráni succeeded her husband, the late Rájá Indra Bikram Sáh (who died childless and intestate in 1885), under the provisions of Act I. of 1869. He belonged to a Rájput Páhári family of the *Surajbansi* or Solar race, descended from Dip Sáh, whose ancestors had been Chiefs at Dhoti in Nepál. The family was driven out of Nepál by the Gurkhas in 1790 A.D., and Dip Sáh came to Khairigarh in Oudh. His two sons aided the British in the Nepál war of 1812, and the descendants of the younger, Ráj Ganga Sáh, still enjoy a pension on this account. In 1821 they occupied Kanchanpur, drowning the Bráhman proprietor in the river Chanka; and in 1830 Rái Ganga Sáh drove out the Banjáras who owned Khairigarh, and possessed himself of the estate. It was confirmed to the Rájá at the annexation, and again after the Mutiny of 1857. In 1859 Kanchanpur was ceded to Nepál, and the Rájá of Khairigarh received a confiscated estate in Dhaurahra, as compensation. The son of Ráj Ganga Sáh, Rájá Rhundaj Sáh, was succeeded by his son, the late Rájá Indra Bikram Sáh, who was educated at the Canning College, Lucknow, and died in 1885. He left three widows, and the Ráni Surat Kunwár, as senior Ráni, succeeded him. The Ráni's heir is the Ráni Ráj Kunwar, second Ráni of the late Rájá. The present Ráni is the daughter of the Thákur Bhup Sáh of Achain in Nepál. *Residence:* Singahi, Khairigarh, Kheri, Oudh.

SURAYA JAH, **Muhammad**, *Mirza.* The title is hereditary, the Mirza being a scion of the Royal House of Taimur of Delhi and a descendant of Alamgir II. He succeeded the late Mirza Sulaiman Sháh in 1891. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

SURENDRA NARAYAN SINGH (of **Barwári**), *Rájá; b.* January 1883. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 6, 1885, in recognition of his loyalty and public spirit. The Rájá's ancestors had received the title of Rájá in early times from the Muhammadan Government, and have long been resident landed proprietors in the district of Bhágalpur. A *parwána* is in existence among the family papers at Barwári, bearing the seal of the Emperor Sháh Alam, in which the Rájá Kákbat Singh, then *Zamindár* of Barwári, is styled Rájá. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SURENDRA NATH BARAT, Assistant-Surgeon, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

SURENDRA NATH MITRA, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Calcutta.

SURGANA, Shankar Rao Ravi Rao Deshmukh, *Deshmukh of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867. Belongs to a family that is said to be of Koli (aboriginal) origin, and that had the charge, during the period of Muhammadan rule, of one of the great roads from Surat to the Deccan. In 1818 the Deshmukh, having attacked a British force, was conquered and hanged, and his cousin was placed on the *gadi.* The Deshmukh Murár Rao was succeeded by Bhaskar Rao, and the latter by the present Deshmukh. *Residence:* Surgána, Násik, Bombay.

SURGI. *See* Surja.

SURIYA RAO NAYUDU, R., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1845. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1890, in recognition of his services in the Executive Service of Government. He was appointed a Deputy Collector in 1881. *Residence:* Masulipatam, Kistna, Madras.

SURJA KANT ACHARJI (of **Muktagáchi**), *Mahárájá; b.* 1849. The title of Rájá Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; and that of Mahárájá on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The Mahárájá had been created a Rai Bahádur on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. The family traces its origin to

Sri Krishna Acharji, who is said to have been a descendant of the famous Hindu theist, Udai Naráyan Acharji, the author of *Kusamanjali*, the last book of the *Nyáya Darsana*. Sri Krishna was Zamindár of Muktagáchi, and held high office under the Nawáb Názim of Bengal at Murshidabad. The motto of the family is Sanskrit, and means "Virtue is the only friend in the world." In 1873 the Rájá received the thanks of Government for founding scholarships in Dacca, and since then has largely subscribed to many important public needs. *Residence:* Muktagáchi, Maimansingh, Bengal.

SURJA KUMAR SARVADHIKARI, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Calcutta.

SURJANARAYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1888, in recognition of his civic services as Chairman of the Bhágalpur Municipality. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

SURJYA NARAIN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title as a personal distinction on January 1, 1899. Is an Assistant-Surgeon (retired). *Residence:* Hatwa, Bengal.

SURMA CHAND (of Datarpur), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Hoshiárpur, Punjab.

SURPAL SINGH (of Tiloi), *Rájá Bahádur; b.* December 13, 1870. The title is hereditary, that of Rájá, having been originally conferred by the Rájá of Hasanpur, was confirmed in 1877, and in 1882 the title of Rájá Bahádur was recognized as hereditary. The Rájá is the Chief of the great tribe of the Kanhpurias, descended from Kanh, a Rájput ancestor. He had two sons, Sáhas and Ráhas; from the elder descend the Kanhpuria Rájás of Kaithola (*see* Jaibans Kunwár, Ráni), from the younger spring the Rájás of Tiloi, Sháhmau (*see* Sukhmangal Singh, Rájá), Katári (*see* Partáb Bahádur Singh, Rájá), and other Kanhpuria Houses. Sixth in descent from Ráhas was the Rájá Prasád Singh, who divided his territory between his three sons, the eldest (Janga Singh) taking Tiloi. Fourth from Rájá Janga Singh was Khande Rai; he also divided his territory between his two sons, the younger (Guláh Sár) taking Sháhmau and the elder (Udebhan) taking Tiloi. Udebhan suffered from a successful rebellion of the Kurmi tribe; but his son and successor, Rájá Surat Singh, who ruled most successfully from 1670 to 1680 A.D., made this Ráj one of the largest and most powerful in Oudh. Four of his successors retained this power, till the death of the Rájá Balbhaddar in 1784 A.D. He died childless, leaving two Ránis; one was immolated, and from the pyre formally invested the Rájá's kinsman Chhatardhári of Sháhmau (*see* Sukhmangal Singh, Rájá) with the Rájá's cap. But this adoption was not accepted by all the Kanhpuria tribe of Tiloi. The surviving Ráni adopted Shankar Singh, the ancestor of the present Rájá. For fifteen years a war of succession was waged without any decisive result, till at last it was agreed that both the competitors should have the title of Rájá, but neither the ancestral seat of Tiloi. Shankar Singh took his title from Asni, and Chhatardhári from Sháhmau, and it was not till some years afterwards that the former, a prudent and peaceful Chief, recovered Tiloi, the centre of the tribal traditions. He was followed by his son, Rája Buniad Singh, and the latter by his son, Rájá Jagpál Singh, father of the present Rájá. Jagpál Singh sent men to the general levy at Lucknow in 1857, but was never prominent in the rebellion, and early in 1858 he made his submission to the Government, and assisted in re-establishing the Imperial outposts. For this he was besieged in his fort by the combined forces of Beni Madho and all the rebellous Tálukdárs, and reduced to great extremity. It was long before he could be rescued by British troops, and for his services he received a grant of some of the confiscated adjacent territory. In 1860 he was made a Magistrate, and in 1875 he died, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Tiloi, Rai Bareli, Oudh.

SURU VIJAYARAGHAVULU DAS NAYUDU, *Rao Bahádur. See* Vijaya Raghavulu.

SURYYA. *See* Surja.

SUSANG, Maharaja Kumud Chandra Singh, *Mahárájá of; b.* in June 1866. The title is hereditary, having been so recognized in 1884. Is descended from a family that has held rule over the Parganá of Susang in Maimansingh, and the adjacent wild country of the Garo hills, from very early times. Prior to the reign of the Emperor Jahángir they seem to have been altogether independent, and had little or no intercourse with the Muhammadan conquerors of Bengal, some of these early Chiefs bearing the style or title of *Malik.* The last of these *quasi*-independent Chiefs, Malik Janaki Náth, was succeeded by his son, Raghu Náth. The fragrant wood called *agar*, produced largely in the Garo hills, was in request at the Court of Delhi; and Raghu Náth agreed to supply a quantity of *agar* to Delhi yearly as a tribute, in return for the help of an Imperial force, which enabled him to subdue his turbulent Garo subjects, and for the title of Rájá. It further stated that the Emperor conferred on Rájá Raghu Náth the titles of *Garo Jumli Mansabi, Durjai Mansabi* and *Panch Hazári* or Commander of Five Thousand. He was succeeded by his son, Rám Náth Singh, who continued to pay the tribute to Delhi, then called *agarburi* or the cutting of *agar* wood. Rám Náth Singh died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Rám Jiban Singh. The latter received a *sanad* from the Emperor of Delhi, recognizing him as *Zamindár* of Susang, and rightful successor of his uncle, and from this time the head of the family is usually styled Rájá. In the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb a money-payment was substituted for the *agar* wood, and in addition a regular *nazarána* was paid by the subsequent Rájás of Susang. Rájá Rai Singh, who succeeded his brother Rájá Kishor Singh in 1784 A.D., was the Zamindár with whom the Decennial Settlement was made. He died in 1822, and was succeeded by his second son, Rájá Biswa Singh, as the eldest, Baidya Nath, had died during the lifetime of his father. Biswa Singh's son, Prán Krishna Singh, received the title of Rájá Bahádur as a personal distinction, December 5, 1862. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, Rájá Ráj Krishna Singh, who at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, received the higher title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction, and this was declared hereditary in 1884. The late Mahárájá died in 1890, at the age of fifty-nine, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Mahárájá Kumud Chandra Singh, succeeded him. The present Mahárájá was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he graduated B.A. in 1899. *Residence:* Susang Durgapur, Maimansingh, Bengal.

SUTALIA, Shambhu Singh, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1877. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor August 28, 1886. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The population of the State is 5330, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Sutalia, Bhopál, Central India.

SUTHRI, Jareja Jasaji Chandaji, *Chief of.* This Chief is a feudatory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Suthri, Kutch, Bombay.

SWAMINATHA AIYAR, S., *Rao Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services as a Deputy Collector in North Arcot. *Residence:* North Arcot, Madras.

SYAM. *See* Shyam.

TAGORE, Maharaja Sir Joteendro Mohun, Bahadur, *K.C.S.I., Mahárájá Bahádur; b.* 1831. Is one of the chief members of the well-known Tagore family of Calcutta, and eldest son of the late Babu Hara Kumár Tagore. Descended from Bhatta Naráyan, the chief of the famous five Bráhmans of Kanauj, whom King Vira Singh of Kannuj sent to Bengal at the request of King Adisur of Bengal about the year 994 A.D. Bhatta Naráyan is reputed to have left sixteen sons, among whom was Nri Singh or Nánu, a Suddha Srotriya, the ancestor of the Thákurs—or, as the name has been Anglicized, the Tagores. Eighth in descent from him was Dháránidhára, the author of a *Commentary on the Institutes of Manu*, and his grandson, Dhánanjai, was a Judge under the King Ballála Sena of Bengal, who established the system of *Kulinism* in

the social classification of the Bráhmans and Káyasthas of Bengal. "The main object of this system," wrote the learned Rájá Rájendra Lála Mitra, D.C.L., "was to give pre-eminence to the five Bráhmans and five Káyasthas who had been brought to Bengal by Adisur." The son of Dhánanjai was Halayudha, who was Prime Minister under King Lakshmana Sena of Bengal, and his two grandsons, Mahendra and Gánendra, were respectively known as the *Bara Kumár* and *Chhota Kumár*. The sixth in descent from the "Bara Kumár" was Jagannátha, famous for his learning, who was known as the *Pandit-Rájá*, or "Prince of Pandits"; and his son, Purushottam, again, was the author of the *Prayága Ratnamálá*, and many other learned works. It is curious to note, as an extreme instance of the stringency of the discipline of Kulinism, that the Pandits condemned the marriage of Purushottam with the daughter of a man, otherwise of unstained reputation, who had incurred caste-penalties by the accidental smelling of forbidden food. The sixth in descent from Purushottam was Panchánan, who appears to have been the first of the family to receive the title of Thákur or Tagore, which they still bear as a family name. He settled at Govindpur on the banks of the Hughli river, a mouth of the sacred Ganges, where he bought land and built himself a house, and a temple dedicated to the worship of Siva. His son, Jairám, was *Amin* of the Twenty-four Parganás at the time of the Black Hole tragedy, the capture of Calcutta by the infamous Siraj-ud-daulá, and its recapture by the British troops; and his paternal land at Govindpur was subsequently taken up by Government as the site of the new Fort, when Jairám moved to Pathariaghatta, and there erected the dwelling-house and the bathing-ghát which are still the property of the family. He died in 1762, leaving four sons, of whom two, Darpa Naráyan and Nilmani, were the ancestors respectively of the senior and junior branches of the Tagore family.

Both of these branches have been rendered illustrious by the great men they have produced. In the junior branch, two of Nilmani's grandsons—the Hon. Dwarka Nath Tagore, the great Hindu reformer and philanthropist, and the Mahárájá Romá Nath Tagore, C.S.I., late Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and President of the British Indian Association—were most distinguished men. They, with their equally distinguished cousin of the senior branch, the Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I., contributed almost more than any others to that fusion of British and Indian interests and sympathies in the Councils of the Empire that has been so useful in Indian administration. The repeated visits of Dwarka Nath Tagore to Europe—where he was honoured by the most gratifying marks of the approval of Her Majesty and of the late Prince Consort—made him a personage of cosmopolitan importance, respected in London and Manchester as much as in Calcutta; and at the same time familiarized him with all the best traditions of Western society, and with the most recent movements of modern thought. It was in compliance with the humble request of Dwarka Nath Tagore that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort consented to sit for those handsome full-length portraits that now adorn the Town Hall of Calcutta; and on the occasion of the same visit of Dwarka Nath to Windsor Castle, the Queen ordered miniatures of herself and the Prince Consort to be prepared for presentation to this specially-honoured guest. This was in 1842, and in the same year he received a Gold Medal from the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, accompanied by an appreciative letter, from which the following is an extract: "The Court trusts that the noble course which you have pursued will have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of that object which it has ever been their anxious desire to promote, namely, the identification of the feelings and interests of the natives to their Government, and thus strengthening the bond which unites India with Great Britain." Dwarka Nath Tagore died in London at the early age of fifty-one, regretted by his Sovereign and by all ranks of his fellow-subjects, English as well as Indian, August 1, 1846.

His brother, Romá Nath Tagore, was created a Companion of the

Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1874, and a Mahárájá in 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. In 1872 he had been appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and he also filled successively the offices of Vice-President and President of the British Indian Association. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, the Mahárájá was chosen to be Chairman of the Committee of Reception, and was honoured with the gift of a handsome ring from the Prince, as a *souvenir* of the auspicious occasion. The Mahárájá died in 1877; the above, being descendants of Nilmani Tagore, belonged to the junior branch of the family. Nilmani's elder brother, Darpa Naráyan Tagore, was the ancestor of the senior branch, of which the present head is the Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore. Darpa Naráyan's second son, Gopi Mohun, succeeded to a large share of his father's great wealth, to which he made immense additions during a most successful career. His public munificence was on a princely scale, and on a par with his private charities; and among many important benefactions with which his name was associated may be mentioned the foundation of the Hindu College—afterwards the Presidency College of the University of Calcutta—to which he contributed so largely that, with the Mahárájá of Burdwan, he was appointed Hereditary Governor of that great Institution. He left six sons, of whom one, Prasanna Kumár Tagore (already alluded to), became one of the most famous lawyers and politicians of modern India; while an elder, named Hara Kumár, distinguished for his blameless and successful life, his amiability of character, and his eminence as a Sanskrit scholar, became the father of the Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun, as well as of the Rájá Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E. (*q.v.*).

The Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I., was perhaps the chief among the founders of the Landowners' Association of Bengal, that afterwards developed into the British Indian Association. He was also one of the founders of the modern system of public instruction in India; and his Minute on the subject, written in 1841, was published by Government with its Educational Regulations. He was the most learned writer of the day, and one of the most voluminous—chiefly on questions of law and jurisprudence. At his death in 1866 he left no less a sum than nearly seven lakhs of rupees for religious, charitable, and educational purposes, of which a portion formed the well-known endowment of the "Tagore Law Professorship" of the Calcutta University. The late Joykissen Mookerji (*see* Piári Mohan Mukharji Rájá) wrote of him, on the occasion of the great Public Meeting held in Calcutta in his honour shortly after his death: "There was scarcely a movement during the last forty years, either for the assertion of the political rights or for the social advancement of the people, in which he was not either the originator or one of its warmest supporters."

The late Hara Kumár Tagore, elder brother of the Hon. Prasanna Kumár, died in 1858, and was succeeded, as head of the family, by the present Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore. Born in 1831, he was educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta, and subsequently under the private tuition of Captain D. L. Richardson and others. He displayed from an early age a marked taste for literary composition, both in English and in the vernacular, and especially for poetry. He was the author of several excellent Bengáli dramas and farces in the vernacular, among which the *Bidya Sundara Nátak* is perhaps the best. He rendered much help to Government in 1866, in succouring the famine-stricken people of Midnapur. He was Honorary Sacretary of the British Indian Association for several years; elected its President in 1879, re-elected in 1891, and continues still to act in that capacity. In 1870 he was chosen a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal and reappointed in 1872. In 1871 he had received the title of Rájá Bahádur, and was exempted from attendance in Civil Courts in April of that year. He received the title of Mahárájá in January 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of

India. Appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in February of that year, and in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered in the discussion of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Bill, was re-appointed in 1879. In the latter year he was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and appointed for the third time a Member of the Viceroy's Council in February 1881. Created Knight Commander of the Star of India in May 1882; received the title of Mahárájá Bahádur in January 1890, and in the January of the following year this title was made hereditary in his family. He made a free gift of his interest in the land on which the Mayo Hospital is built, and supplemented that gift by giving Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 10,000 in aid of that institution. One of the wards of the Mayo Hospital is named after him, in recognition of his gift, and he founded some valuable scholarships, in the name of his father and of his uncle, the Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, C.S.I. He also set apart funds for the provision of a gold *keyur* or armlet, to be annually presented to the best student in Sanskrit literature in the Calcutta University, and founded a gold medal for the best student who passed an examination after attending the Tagore Law Lectures, annually, and another gold medal for the best student in Physical Science. The Mahárájá is a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Trustee of the Indian Museum (of which he was elected President in the year 1882), one of the Governors of the Mayo Hospital, and a Member of the Asiatic Society. He had the honour of being elected the President of the Reception Committee during the visit of the late Prince Albert Victor in 1889. He was Vice-President of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in 1881, and President of the Faculty of Arts in 1881–82. He presented to the Calcutta University the marble statue of his uncle, the Hon. Prasanna Kumár Tagore, which is placed in the portico of the Senate House. Jointly with his brother, the Rájá Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, he presented a piece of land to the Municipality of Calcutta for the construction of a Square (to be named after his father), in which he has at his own expense placed a marble bust of his father. He has also founded an endowment for the benefit of Hindu widows, of one lakh of rupees, under the name of the "Mahárájmátá Shib Sundari Debi's Hindu Widows' Fund." His son and heir is the Mahárája-Kumár Pradyot Kumár Tagore; and he has had four daughters, of whom one only is alive at present. The three deceased ladies have left five sons, viz. Kumád Prakás, Nolin Prakás, and Sesh Prakás Ganguli, and Jaladhi Chandra and Kiron Máli Mookerji, who are now living with their grandfather the Mahárájá Bahádur. *Arms.—Azure*, the sun in splendour *proper*, surrounded by a halo of eight points *or*, all within a bordure *argent*. *Crest.*—On a tortoise *or* the figure of Vishnu *proper*, seated, his head surrounded by a halo of the first. *Supporters.*—A Royal Bengal tiger and an elephant, both rampant, *or*. *Motto.—Satyam Balam Kebalam* (*Bengáli*, meaning "Truth is the only Power"). *Residences:* The Prasád, Calcutta; The Emerald Bower, 24-Parganás, Bengal.

TAGORE, Pradyot Kumar, *Maháráj-Kumár*. Heir of the Hon. Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahádur, K.C.S.I. (*q.v.*). *Residence:* The Prasád, Calcutta.

TAGORE, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun, *Knight*, *C.I.E.*, *Rájá; b.* 1840. Is a son of the late Hara Kumár Tagore, and a younger brother of the Mahárájá Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, under whose name will be found an account of the family history. Educated in the Hindu College, Calcutta, he wrote at the age of fourteen a work on history and geography, and a year later an original drama, in Bengáli, which was some time after followed by a translation of Kálidása's *Málavikágnimitra*. Has studied the Sanskrit theory of music, on which he is the first living authority. The Rájá is a practical musician, and composer of a large number of pieces of vocal, instrumental, and concerted music. He wrote, translated, or edited many works on music, the drama, and other subjects, numbering in all about sixty. He founded the Bengal Music School, August 1871, and the Bengal Academy

of Music in August 1881, both these institutions being conducted at his expense and under his presidency. He reduced Hindu music to a system, and was the first to introduce its teaching by means of the notation which he devised. He received the degree of Doctor of Music in April 1875 from the University of Philadelphia, the degree being subsequently confirmed by the Government of India; was made a Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in 1880. In the same year he was granted the title of Rájá. He translated the *National Anthem* into Bengáli, the rendering being approved and accepted by the "National Anthem for India" Committee, London; set the Anthem to twelve varieties of Indian melody at the request of the same Committee, which addressed him as "the highest musical authority in India." He was created a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. He is the owner of extensive landed property in eight districts of Bengal (including Plassey, where the famous battle was fought, and Ganga Ságar, the celebrated place of pilgrimage at the mouth of the Ganges). He is a connoisseur of gems, and author of *Marimálá*, a voluminous work on the subject. He is a pious Hindu, and contributes liberally towards objects of public utility; maintains a charitable Homœopathic Dispensary in Calcutta; is Honorary President, Fellow, or Member of many literary and scientific societies in Asia, Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. He has, for his investigations into the theory, and efforts for the advancement of the art of Hindu music, obtained a world-wide reputation and an unprecedented number of decorations, some of which are enumerated below—Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy; of the Most Exalted Order of Francis Joseph, Austria; of the First Class of the Order of Albert, Saxony; of the Order of Frederick, Wurtemberg; of the Order of Leopold, Belgium; of the Order of Dannebrog, Denmark; of the Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden; of the French Republican Order; the Order of the Dragon, Anamese Empire; of the Royal Order of Dannelo, Montenegro; of the Royal Order of Kapioloni, Hawaiian Islands; Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of Christ; of the Royal Order of the Netherlands' Lion; of the Second Class of the High Imperial Order of the Lion and Sun (as also the title of Nawáb Sháhzáda), Persia; of the Order of Basabamálá, Siam; of the First Class of the Imperial Order of "Paow Sing," China; of the Gurkha Star (and the titles of *Sangita-Silpa-Vidyaságara* and *Bharatiya-Sangita-Nayaka*), Nepál; Grand Cordon of the Order of the bust of the Liberator (Bolivar), Venezuela; Officer of the Academy, and of Public Instruction, Paris; Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia, Rome (being appointed by the late King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel). His eldest son and heir is the Kumár Promodh Kumár Tagore. *Residence:* Calcutta.

TAHARAT HUSAIN (of Gaya), *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Bhopál, Central India.

TAHILRAM KHEMCHAND, *C.I.E.* Is Chairman of the Karáchi Municipality. Created a C.I.E. on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Karáchi, Sind, Bombay.

TAHIRPUR, *Rájá of.* *See* Shashi Shekhareshwar Rai.

TAING, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1892. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Toungoo, Burma.

TAJ MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **MIR GHULAM SHAH,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

TAJ MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1826. The title was conferred on March 16, 1865, for eminent services to Government in the Police Department of Sind during the Mutiny of 1857. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

TAJAMMUL ALI, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was originally an official one, in recognition of the Sayyid's position as a Deputy Magistrate

and Deputy Collector, but on account of his good services it was continued for life, June 18, 1885. *Residence:* Gardah, Faridpur, Bengal.

TAJAMMUL HUSAIN, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1864. The title was conferred January 1, 1887, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of his late Highness Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk, the third of the titular Princes of Arcot. *Residence:* Madras.

TAJPUR, *Rájá of. See* Shyám Singh.

TAJPURI, Thakur Motisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1850. Belongs to a family that is said to be descended from a Pramara Rájput Chief, who drank water at the house of a Koli (aboriginal tribe), and whose descendants were thence called Pramara Kolis. The family first settled at Tájpuri in 1474 A.D., the first Thákur being named Ráwanji. His son was the Thákur Jesalji; and from him there were fourteen generations to the late Thákur Madhusinghji, who was born in 1826, and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1858. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Thákur. The area of the State is 17 square miles; its population 2292, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Tájpuri, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

TAJ-UD-DIN, Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bengal.

TAKHAT SINGH (of Fatehpur), *Rájá; b.* 1855. Succeeded the late Rájá Kishor Singh on December 1, 1896. The title is ancient and hereditary, having been first granted by the Rájá Karnal Nain, Ráj-Gond Rájá of Mandla. This old Ráj-Gond family claims an antiquity of over 900 years in their present *jágir* of Fatehpur. *Residence:* Fatehpur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

TAKI ALI, Muhammad, *Mirza. See* Muhammad.

TAKI KHAN, Mirza Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

TAL, Rawat Onkar Singh, *Ráwat of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1853. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1859. Belongs to a Doria Rájput (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of about 1600. *Residence:* Tal, Central India.

TALCHER, Raja Ram Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan Mahipatra, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 22, 1856. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor November 8, 1873. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Solar dynasty of Ajudhya. The founder, Narhari Singh, came into Orissa from Ajudhya (Oudh); and having conquered the aboriginal tribes, established himself as Rájá. From him the seventh in direct lineal descent, the Rájá Ayadi, assumed the style or title of Birbar Harichandan Mahipatra, which has been borne by all his successors. The family cognizance is a tiger's head. The eighteenth in succession was the Rája Dayanidhi Birbar Harichandan Mahipatra Bahádur; he received the title of Rájá Bahádur from the British Government for good services rendered in quelling disturbances in the neighbouring State of Angul. The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, had come under British control, November 24, 1803. It has an area of 399 square miles, and a population of 35,590, chiefly Hindus. The late Rájá Bahádur was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá, in 1873. The latter maintains a military force of 493 infantry and 2 guns. *Residence:* Talcher, Orissa, Bengal.

TALWANDI, *Sardár of. See* Lal Singh.

TAMBURAN, Kerala Varma Valiya Koil, *C.S.I. See* Kerala.

TAMKUHI, *Rájá of. See* Satrujit Partáb Bahádur Sahai.

TAPPA, Thakur Takht Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 24, 1866. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State contains a population of about 1200; and is feudatory to Gwalior, having been granted to the Thákur Rup Singh in 1822 by the Mahárájá Daulat Rao Sindhia. The late Chief, who died in 1865, left no heir, and the present Thákur, being a relative, was adopted in 1866, with the sanction of the Mahárájá Sindhia of Gwalior. *Residence:* Tappa, Bhopál, Central India.

TARA DAS BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur. See* Tárádás.

TARA MOTI (of Dilehri), *Ráni; b.* 1846. Belongs to a Ráj-Gond family, descended from Ranjor Singh, who obtained the title of Rájá for military services rendered to one of the kings of the ancient Gond dynasty of Mandla. In the disturbances of 1842 the Rájá Senápat of Dilehri captured the rebel leader Bhagwant Singh of Hirdapur, whose estate was confiscated and conferred on Rájá Senápat as a reward for his loyalty. The latter was succeeded by his son Dalip Singh, who died while still an infant, when the title of Rájá became extinct, and the estate escheated to Government. The estate was, however, ultimately settled at light rates with the Diwán Murat Singh, brother of Rájá Senápat, and other members of the family. The Diwán Murat Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with a handsome *khilat* by Government. He was succeeded by his son, Balbhadar Singh (husband of the Ráni), who was known as the Rájá of Dilehri. His son, Ratan Singh, died as a minor, and was succeeded by his mother, widow of Balbhadar Singh. *Residence:* Dilehri, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

TARA PRASAD MUKARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title, which is a personal one, was conferred "for good services and public spirit," on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Revilganj, Sáran, Bengal.

TARA SINGH, Munshi, *Sardár.* Received the title, as a personal distinction, on May 21, 1898. Is a Tahsildár. *Residence:* Punjab.

TARA SINGH (of Zafarwál), *Sardár; b.* 1852. Belongs to a Randháwa Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Dyánat Rai, whose son was Lachhi Rám, and his grandson Sardár Gajja Singh. The grandson of the latter was Sardár Prem Singh, who served with the forces of the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh in many campaigns. He had two sons, the Sardárs Jaimal Singh and Jawáhir Singh. Jaimal Singh joined the British forces and rendered excellent service. He died childless. His brother, Sardár Jawáhir Singh, was the father of the present Sardár, Tárá Singh. *Residence:* Zafarwál, Siálkot, Punjab.

TARA SINGH, *Sardár.* The title was conferred in 1874, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services in connection with Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Yárkand. *Residence:* Tárágarh, Ráwal Pindi, Punjab.

TARADAS BANARJI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Raipur, Central Provinces.

TARAON, Chaube Chhaturbhuj, *Jágirdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 22, 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 3, 1872. Belongs to a Chaubé Bráhman (Hindu) family, descended from Rám Krishna Chaubé of Kálinjar, who was *kiládár* (or Governor) of the fortress of Kálinjar under the Mahárájá of Panna. He and his sons successfully held Kálinjar both against Ali Bahádur and subsequently against British troops. Ultimately the Chaubé family submitted, and were allowed to retain Kálinjar as British feudatories. Rám Krishna Chaubé died in 1816; and his four sons received four other territories in lieu of Kálinjar, which was resumed —the four States thus formed being known as the Kálinjar Chaubés, and comprising Paldeo (*q.v.*), Bhaisaunda (*q.v.*), Pahra (*q.v.*), and Taraon. The last-named was the appanage of Gajádhar, whose son, Gaya Parshád, received a *sanad* from the British Government. Two generations intervened between Gaya Parshád and the present Chief. The State has an area of 12 square miles, and a population of 3163, chiefly Hindus. The Jágirdár maintains a military force of 3 cavalry, 43 infantry, and 3 guns. *Residence:* Taraon, Bundelkhand, Central India.

TARINI PRASAD, *Rai Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

TAROCH, Thakur Kidar Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1865. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor May 20, 1871. Belongs to an ancient Rájput family; descended from Thákur Kishan Singh, to whom Taroch was granted in very early times by the Rájá of Sirmur (*q.v.*). From him the twenty-first in lineal descent was the Thákur Karam Singh, who was in possession when Taroch fell under British control. He died in 1819, and the Ráj was con-

ferred on his brother Jhobu, and subsequently on Jhobu's son, Shyáma Singh. But ultimately, in 1843, it was given to the late Thákur Ranjit Singh, son of Karam Singh. Ranjit Singh's son, the late Thákur Kehr Singh, was the father of the present Thákur, and was succeeded by him in 1871. The area of the State (which is one of the Simla Hill States) is 75 square miles; its population is 3216, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 50 militia. *Residence:* Taroch, Simla Hills, Punjab.

TASADUK RASUL KHAN (of Jahángirabad), *C.S.I.*, *Rájá.* Husband of the Ráni Zeb-un-Nisa (*see* page 339). Granted the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893; and the hereditary title of Rájá on June 22, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The Rájá was created a C.S.I. on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Jahángirabad, Bara Banki, Oudh.

TAUNGBAING, Kam Kyan, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 900 square miles; its population consists mainly of Shans. *Residence:* Taungbaing, Shan States, Burma.

TECKARAM. *See* Tikaram.

TEHRI (or Garhwál), His Highness Raja Kirti Sah, *C.S.I.*, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 19, 1874. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 6, 1887. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family, descended from Kanak Pál, a Rájput of the Lunar race. For many generations this family ruled in Garhwál, occasionally paying a small tribute to the Emperor of Delhi. In 1804 the Gurkhas overran this territory, and expelled the Rájá, Pradhuman Sáh, who was slain in a vain attempt to recover his dominions. After the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British, and the annexation of Kumáun and part of Garhwál in 1815, a portion of his father's territories were conferred on Sudarshan Sáh, son of Pradhuman Sáh. The Rájá Sudarshan Sáh ruled in Tehri from 1815 to 1859, and rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. In consideration of these good services the Ráj was conferred on his eldest natural son, the Rájá Bhawáni Sáh. He was succeeded in 1871 by his son, the late Rájá Partáp Sáh, who was followed in 1887 by the present Chief. During the minority of the Rájá the State was administered by a Council of Regency, presided over by the Ráni Guleri, His Highness's mother. His Highness was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1, 1899. The State has an area of 4180 square miles, and a population of 199,836, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Residence:* Tehri, Garhwál, North-Western Provinces.

TEHRI (or Orchha), *Mahárájá of.* *See* Orchha.

TEJ NARAYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. *Residence:* Bhágalpur, Bengal.

TEJA SINGH, Risaldar, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, in recognition of eminent military services. *Residence:* 11th P.W.O. Lancers.

TENDUK PULGER (of Karmie), *Rájá.* The title of Rájá was conferred on January 1, 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of valuable services rendered during the Sikkim Expedition. *Residence:* Karmie, Dárjiling, Bengal.

TENDUKHERA, *Thákur of.* *See* Ratan Singh.

TERI, *Khán of.* *See* Abdul Ghafur Khán.

TERWARA, Thakur Nathu Khan, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1831. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851. Belongs to a Baluch (Muhammadan) family, descended from a Baluch leader who came from Sind and took service under the Nawáb of Rádhanpur (*q.v.*), of which State Terwára formed a part. In 1822 the Thákur of Terwára, Thákur Baluch Khán, father of the present Chief, was confirmed as Chief of this

State by the orders of the British Government. The area of the State is 125 square miles; its population 8846, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Terwára, Pálanpur, Bombay.

THA AUNG, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* Is Township Officer. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1898. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Good Service Medal." *Residence:* Meiktila, Burma.

THA DUN, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The Maung received this title on January 1, 1889, as a personal distinction. It means "Recipient of the Good Service Medal," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Mergui, Burma.

THA DUN AUNG, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min; b.* August 7, 1851. The title was conferred on January 1, 1897, for good service, and is ndicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Galin, Minbu, Burma.

THA DUN AUNG, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1893. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." The Maung is the officiating Myoôk of Pyindaye in the district of Thonwa, Burma. *Residence:* Pyindaye, Thonwa, Burma.

THA NO, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1898. It is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour." *Residence:* Ma-Ubin, Burma.

THA NU, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 26, 1894. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient cf the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* Akyab, Burma.

THA NYO, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 3, 1899. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Good Service Medal." The Maung is also Myoôk and Akun-wun. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

THADOWE, Maung, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title was conferred on June 6, 1885, as a personal distinction. It means "Recipient of the Good Service Medal," and is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name. *Residence:* Akyab, Burma.

THAKUR.—Often a prefix.

THAKUR DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 24, 1881, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Pind Dádan Khán, Punjab.

THAKUR DIN PATHAK, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Naraivi, Banda, North-Western Provinces.

THAKUR DURGA SINGH, *Rai Saheb. See* Durga.

THAKUR LAKHAN SINGH, *Rao Bahádur. See* Lakhan.

THAKUR MAHABIR PARSHAD NARAYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur. See* Mahabir.

THAKUR NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, Rao, *Rájá.* Received the title of Rájá on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Paraur, Sháhjahánpur, North-Western Provinces.

THAKUR PARSHAD NARAYAN DEVA (of Haldi), *Rájá; b.* 1853. Is Chief of the Hyobans clan of Rájputs of the Lunar race; claiming descent from the ancient Hyobans dynasty of Ratanpur in the Central Provinces. The Ratanpur dynasty ruled there for fifty-two generations; and one of their princes, Chandra Got, in 850 A.D. migrated northward and settled at Manjha on the Ghogra, in the modern district of Sáran. Two hundred years later his descendants settled south of the Ganges at Bihia. In or about the year 1528 A.D. the Rájá Bhopat Deo committed an inexpiable crime by violating a Bráhman woman named Maheni, who imprecated the most fearful curses on the Hyobans race; and in consequence of this tragedy they left Bihia, and after sojourning for a time at Gai Ghát, settled ultimately at Haldi. After the rebellion of Rájá

Chet Singh of Benares in 1781, Rájá Bhuabul Singh of Haldi was confirmed in the possession of his estates. He died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Rájá Ishri Parshád, who died in 1806. Then follows Rájá Dalganjam Singh, who was succeeded by Rájá Harak Náth Deo in 1825. The late Rájá Sarab Naráyan Deo of Haldi rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857, throwing all the weight of his considerable local influence into the scale of the Government; and for this he was rewarded with a grant of some of the confiscated land of the rebel Kunwár Singh. *Residence:* Haldi, Ballia, North-Western Provinces.

THAKUR SINGH, *Kunwár.* The Kunwár has received this title in recognition of his position as a son of the late Mahárájá Sher Singh. *Residence:* Lahore, Punjáb.

THAKURDAS KIKABHAI DALAL, *Rao Bahádur; b.* February 8, 1855. Belongs to a Vaishnava family of the Dindubania caste. Educated at the Elphinstone College, and the Grant Medical College of the Bombay University. Appointed to the Bombay Medical Department in June 1879. Served in important posts in Wadhwán, Káthiáwár, where a public address and a Dress of Honour were presented to him, with the previous sanction of Government, by the people and Chiefs of Káthiáwár on December 2, 1890. Created a Rao Bahádur, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his eminent services, January 1, 1890. Married, January 30, 1877, to Bhuligavri, daughter of Bhagwándás Harakisandas, Esq., of Surat. Has two sons—Dhirajlál, born November 21, 1884; and Manilál, born August 17, 1890. *Residence:* Wadhwán, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

THAMAINGKAN, Maung Po, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. His State has an area of about 400 square miles; its population consists mainly of Shans. *Residence:* Thamaingkan, Shan States, Burma.

THAMATHARAM PILLAI, Chittur Viravanathar, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Madras.

THAMBU CHETTI, T.R.A., *C.I.E.* *See* Trichinopoly.

THAMMON SINGH HAZARI, Maháraj, M.D., *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, for eminent services in the Medical Department, on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Madras.

THAN LAKHTAR, Thakur Karansinghji Vajerajji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 10, 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* (as an infant) on June 15 of the same year. Belongs to the family of the Chief of the Jhála Rájputs (being descended from one of the ancestors of the Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra, *q.v.*). The State consists of two isolated tracts, one containing the village of Thán, the site of one of the greatest and most ancient cities of India, and the other containing the town of Lakhtar, the capital. The area of the State is 247 square miles; its population is 23,208, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 210 cavalry, 175 infantry, and 5 guns. *Residence:* Lakhtar, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

THANAWALA, Cursetjee R., *Khán Bahádur, C.I.E.* *See* Kharsedji.

THARAD and MORWARA, Waghela Khengarsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1836. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1860. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from the ancient Waghela Rájput Kings of Anhilwára Patan. They obtained possession of Morwára about 1508 A.D. Waghela Kanhji first acquired Thárad in 1759 A.D. He was succeeded by the Thákur Harabhumji, and the latter was succeeded by the Thákur Káran Singhji, who was succeeded by his grandson the present Thákur. The Thákur has a son and heir, named Abhaisinghji. The area of the State is 940 square miles; its population is 65,494, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 50 cavalry, 30 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Thárad, Pálanpur, Bombay.

THARO KHAN *walad* **TAJ MUHAMMAD (of Mirpur),** *Mir; b.* March 9, 1836. Belongs to the Manikani family of Sind Mirs; descended from Mánik Khán, who, on the conquest of Baluchistán by Nádir Sháh, came to Sind. The title was originally conferred by Nur Muhammad, the head of the

Kalhora Government in Sind. It has been continued for life by the British Government. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

THARO KHAN, Serai, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on March 31, 1886, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Larkhána, Sind.

THATON, Kun O, *Myoza of.* A ruling chief. The Myoza is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. His State has an area of about 600 square miles. Its population consists mainly of Shans. *Residence:* Thaton, Shan States, Burma.

THAUNGTHUT, Saw Kan Mun, K.S.M., *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. He has received from the British Government the title *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* (meaning "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour"), indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. The area of his State is about 450 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Thaungthut, Shan States, Burma.

THAW, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred on May 30, 1891. It is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery." *Residence:* Upper Chindwin, Burma.

THEINNI (North), Kun San Tun Hon, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 6200 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* North Theinni, Shan States, Burma.

THEINNI (South), Saw Naw Maing, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 2100 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* South Theinni, Shan States, Burma.

THEHPUR, *Sardár of. See* Fateh Singh.

THIBAW, Kun Saing, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 5950 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans. It has three feudatory States dependent on it—Mainglon, Maington, and Thonze. *Residence:* Thibaw, Shan States, Burma.

THIOG, *Chief of.* Is a feudatory of the Rájá of Keonthal (*q.v.*), and rules over one of the Simla Hill States. *Residence:* Thiog, Simla Hills, Punjab.

THOPPA TIRUVENKATASWAMI MUDALIYAR, Arcot, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Coimbatore, Madras.

THOPPILAGATHI KOYOTTI HAJI, *Khán Saheb; b.* 1842. Received the title on January 2, 1897. *Residence:* Calicut, Madras.

THU TAW U., Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Burma.

THUMMON SINGH HAZARI, Maháraj, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

TIGARIA, Raja Banamali Khetria Birbar Champati Singh Mahapatra, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* April 8, 1886. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family; descended through twenty-five generations from Sur Tung Singh Mandhata, a Rájput pilgrim to Puri from Northern India. He, about 400 years ago, seized the country, and drove out or conquered the aboriginal inhabitants. The twenty-second in descent from him was the Rájá Gopináth Singh, who adopted the family style or title of Champati Singh Mahapatra. His great-grandson, the late Rájá Harihar Khetria, added also the style of Birbar; he succeeded to the *gadi* in 1844, and dying in 1886, was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The family cognizance is the *sastra pancha* (an Indian weapon). The State, which is one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, has an area of 46 square miles, and a population of 19,850, chiefly Hindus. The Rájá maintains a military force of 485 militia. The State derives its name from three ancient forts (*Trigarh*). *Residence:* Tigaria, Orissa, Bengal.

TIKAMGARH, *Mahárájá Bahádur of. See* Orchha.

TIKARAM, Lala, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

TIKARAM, Munshi, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1834. Received the title on January 1, 1897. *Residence:* Guna, Central India.

TIKARAM, Seth, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on May 24, 1889, as a personal distinction. *Residence:* Narsinghpur, Central Provinces.

TILAK CHAND LALA, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Karnál, Punjab.

TILAK SINGH (of Sikri), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the head of a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs descended from Sardár Bhág Singh, who conquered Sikri and some neighbouring territory in 1789 A.D. The family came under British protection with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. Bhág Singh's son, Sardár Mahtáb Singh, had a son named Sardár Lahna Singh. The latter was succeeded by his son, the late Sardár Joála Singh, who in turn was succeeded by the present Sardár. *Residence:* Sikri, Karnál, Punjab.

TILAK SINGH (of Mustafabad), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Sardár Mahtáb Singh, who took possession of Mustafabad and neighbouring territory in 1759 A.D., on the decline of the Mughal Power. He also seized some villages in the Jálandhar Doáb. The latter were taken from the family by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; but the Cis-Sutlej *jágir* came under British protection. Sardár Mahtáb Singh was succeeded by his son, Sardár Ratan Singh. The latter had two sons—Sardárs Gursaran Singh and Dewa Singh. Sardár Dewa Singh was the father of the present Sardár. *Residence:* Mustafabad, Ambála, Punjab.

TILOI, *Rájá of.* *See* Surpál Singh.

TIMBA, Thakur Nathusinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* February 8, 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor March 12, 1859. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, descended from Thákur Bhimaji, who obtained possession of Timba in 1524 A.D. The State, which makes an annual payment to Idar, has a population of 1205, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Timba, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

TIMMARAJU VENKATASIVA RAO PANTULU, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. Is Chairman of Chicacole Municipal Council. *Residence:* Ganjam, Madras.

TIN GYAW, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min; b.* 1859. The title was conferred on January 1, 1897, for long and good service, and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Henzada, Burma.

TIN, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* Is Township Officer. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1898. It is indicated by the letters A.T.M. after the name, and means "Recipient of the Medal for Good Service." *Residence:* Pagán, Burma.

TIPPERAH, Hill, His Highness Raja Radha Kishore Deb Barman Manikya, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 2, 1897. Belongs to a Rájput family that claims descent in 179 generations from Chandra (the Moon), and that has ruled in Tipperah, or *Tripura*, from prehistoric times. Eighty-eighth in descent from Chandra was the Rájá Birráj, who introduced the Tipperah era, used in the *Rájmálá* or *Chronicles of the Kings of Tipperah.* The first part of this *Chronicle* was compiled in the reign of the Rájá Dharma Manikya, who seems to have succeeded to the *gadi* in 1407 A.D., and is entered as the 148th in descent from Chandra. The *Rájmálá* is believed to be the earliest specimen of Bengáli composition extant. The area ruled over by this family has at times been very extensive; in the 16th century it extended from the river Hughli (or Hooghly) on the west, to Burma on the east, and to Kámrup on the north. In 1512 the Rájá conquered Chittagong, and his successors, though often engaged in hostilities with the Mughal forces, maintained their independence. In 1620, under the Emperor Jahángir, the Nawáb Fateh Jang invaded Tipperah, captured the Rájá, Jaso Mánikya, and carried

him a prisoner to Delhi. Shortly afterwards the Mughal troops were compelled by an epidemic to evacuate the country, in the time of Rájá Kalyán Mánikya, who succeeded Jaso; and though ultimately the Muhammadans established themselves in the lowlands of the Ráj—now the British district of Tipperah in Bengal—the hilly country appears to have been left to the control of the Rájás. The British Government, after obtaining the *diwáni* of Bengal in 1765, always invested the successive Rájás on payment of the usual *nazar* or fine on succession. In 1857 the mutineers of the Chittagong garrison captured Agartalá, the capital of this State; but the Rájá, Ishan Chandra Mánikya, rendered to the Government all the assistance in his power. He was succeeded in 1862 by his brother, the late Rájá Bir Chandra Mánikya, who had held the title of Jubáráj (or Yuváráj) during the late Rájá's lifetime. The family cognizance is the device of a figure half man, half fish, said to be derived from the figure of a fish very widely borne on their flags by ancient Rájput Chiefs (*see* Darbhanga). The area of the State is 4086 square miles; its population is 95,637, chiefly Hindus, but including 26,951 Muhammadans. The family law of succession is peculiar to this State; under it the Rájá has the power of nominating any male member of his family as his successor, with the title of *Jubáráj*, and also a successor to the Jubáráj, with the title of *Bara Thákur*. But this right of the Rájá's is subject to the condition that he may not pass over, for the post of Jubáráj, the kinsman (if any) who had been appointed by his predecessor to the post of Bara Thákur; so that practically it comes to this, that the Rájá cannot appoint his own successor, but can appoint the Bara Thákur who will ultimately succeed that successor. In addition to the territory of Hill Tipperah, the Rájá possesses a large estate in the British district of Tipperah, with larger revenues than those of his feudatory State of Hill Tipperah; and in the frequent cases of a disputed succession, as the devolution of this estate has always been decided by the British Courts, that decision has also usually fixed the succession on the Ráj. *Residence:* Agartalá, Hill Tipperah, Bengal.

TIPU HUSAIN, Mir, *Khán*. The title is a personal one. It was originally conferred by the Nawáb of the Carnatic, and has been recognized by the British Government. *Residence:* Madras.

TIRAUL, *Rájá of*. *See* Partáb Bahádur Singh.

TIRLA, *Bhumia of*. *See* Nimkhera.

TIRUVENKATASWAMI MUDALIYAR, A.T., Avergal, *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1856. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Coimbatore, Madras.

TIRWA, *Rájá of*. *See* Udit Narayan Singh.

TODAL NARAYAN SINGH, *Tikait*. The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Hazáribagh, Bengal.

TONK, His Highness Amin-ud-daula Warir-ul-mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur. Saulat Jang, *G.C.I.E., Nawáb of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 20, 1867. Belongs to a Pathán (Muhammadan) family of the Buner clan, descended from Amir Khán, the famous Pindári leader of the last century. His grandfather, Tála Khán, came from the Buner country on the confines of Afghánistán, and took service with the Rohillas in Rohilkhand, in the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh Gházi. Tála Khán's son was Haiát Khán, who became a landowner in Moradabad, and was the father of Amir Khán. The latter rose to be, in 1798, the commander of a large independent army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar. In 1806 he received the State of Tonk from Holkar. In the same year he transferred his military services to the Rájá of Jaipur, then at war with the Rájá of Jodhpur; and after crushing Jodhpur, then changed sides and conquered Jaipur. In 1809, having plundered both these Rájput States, he turned his arms against the Mahratta Rájá of Nágpur; but was warned off by the British Government. In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, determined to put an end to the Pindári ravages, and to restore peace to Rájputána and Central India, so he offered Amir Khán the sovereignty of the tracts given him by

Holkar, under British protection, on condition of his disbanding his army. This was agreed to; many of Amir Khán's troops enlisted in the British service, all were liberally treated, and Amir Khán himself became Nawáb of Tonk, to which State the British Government spontaneously added the fort of Rámpura and the district of Aligarh-Rámpura. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son, Wazir Muhammad Khán, who died in 1864. The latter was succeeded by the late Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, who was deposed in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawáb. The area of the State is 2509 square miles; its population is 338,029, chiefly Hindus, but including 38,561 Muhammadans and 5693 Jains. His Highness, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 20, 1890, maintains a military force of 510 cavalry, 2081 infantry, and 77 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Residence:* Tonk, Rájputána.

TONK, Thakur Nirpat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1843. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1869. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. The State, which is a small Central India State, is not connected with the large State of the same name in Rájputána. *Residence:* Tonk, Indore, Central India.

TORI FATEHPUR, Diwan Arjun Singh, *Diwán* and *Rao Bahádur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1870. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 7, 1880. Belongs to the great Bundela Rájput family, from which are descended the ruling houses of Orchha, Panna, and all the chief Bundelkhand States. Rai Singh, great-grandson of Hardul, one of the sons of the Mahárájá Bir Singh Deo of Orchha (*q.v.*), held the territory of Baragaon, and divided it among his eight sons, whence the States so founded are commonly known as the *Hashtbhaya* (or "Eight brother") *jágirs.* Of these there are four now existing—Dhurwai (*q.v.*), Bijna (*q.v.*), Pahári (*q.v.*), and Tori Fatehpur. Rai Singh's son, Hindupat, became the first Diwán of Tori Fatehpur. His great-grandson was the Diwán Haraparshád, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823. His son, the Diwán Prithi Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1858. At the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, the Diwán received the additional title of Rao Bahádur. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. The area of the State is 36 square miles; its population is 10,631, chiefly Hindus. The Chief maintains a military force of 15 cavalry, 150 infantry, and 12 guns *Residence:* Tori Fatehpur, Bundelkhand, Central India.

TRAILAKSHA NATH BANERJI, *Rai Bahádur.* Is Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta University. Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Calcutta.

TRAILAKSHA NATH SARKAR, *Rai Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the Bengal Public Works Department. *Residence:* Calcutta.

TRAVANCORE, His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma, *G.C.S.I., Mahárájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* August 4, 1885. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Hindu) family, whose rule in southernmost India probably dates from the abdication of the Malabar Emperor Cheraman Perumal, about 352 A.D. This potentate resolved to betake himself to Benares and retire from the world, divided his dominions among the great vassals of his crown, the chief of whom received the southern portion, with the capital named Tiruvánkodu (corrupted into "Travancore"), now a small village in this territory. A long line of successors ruled in Travancore with varied fortunes, till, in 1684 A.D., the Mahárájá Eruma Varma Perumal came to the throne, and reigned till 1717. His descendants, Vanchi Mártánda Perumal (1729 to 1746), and Vanchi Bala Perumal, his son, largely extended the Travancore dominions. Throughout the wars with Tippu Sultán of Mysore, the Rájá of Travancore was the steadfast ally of the British Power. Tippu invaded Travancore in 1789, and again in 1790, but without success, and in 1795 the Rájá Bala Ráma Varmá entered into subsidiary alliance with the British Government, receiving a

guarantee of protection. His successor of the same name in 1805 entered into still closer relations with the Paramount Power. A rebellion occurred among the Nairs in 1809, but this was promptly suppressed by the British troops, and ever since then the country has enjoyed profound peace. The family follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, general in the Malabar country, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the heir-apparent; and a special *sanad* from the Governor-General, dated 1862, authorizes the adoption of nieces to perpetuate the dynasty. The full title of the Mahárájá is—"His Highness Sri Padmanábha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala Ráma Varmá Kulashekhára Kiritapati Mani Sultán Manárájá Rájá Ráma Rájá Bahádur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India." The area of the State is 6730 square miles; its population is 2,401,158, chiefly Hindus, but including 146,909 Muhammadans and 498,542 Christians. The Mahárájá maintains a military force of 61 cavalry, 1442 infantry, and 6 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India June 1, 1888. The heir-apparent, who always bears the courtesy title of "the Elaya Rájá," is Rájá Ráma Varmá, born in 1867. The family cognizance is a conch or chank-shell. *Arms.—Argent*, on a fesse *azure*, three reversed conches or chank-shells *or*. *Crest.*—A sea-horse proper. *Supporters.*—Elephants rampant, proper. *Motto.—Dharmo Smat Kuladevatam. Residence:* The Palace, Trivandrum, Travancore, South India.

TRICHINOPOLY RAYALU ARAKIASWAMI THUMBOO CHETTY, *C.I.E.* Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, and Member of the Mysore Council. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on May 25, 1895. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

TRILOK NATH SARKAR, *Rai Saheb. See* Trailaksha.

TRIMBAK ANANT RISWADKAR, *Rao Saheb; b.* December 12, 1832. Received the title May 24, 1897. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

TRIMBAK GOPAL JAVAKHAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

TRIMBAKRAI VARAJRAI, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. Was Suba of the Baroda Division. *Residence:* Baroda.

TROYLOKHO or TROYLUCKO. *See* Trailaksha.

TSANEYO CHAUDHRI, *Bohmong, Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min; b.* 1821. Succeeded as Bohmong in the year 1875. The Bohmong is the Chief of the Regretha clan of Maghs or Arakanese, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Some time before 1774 A.D., a Burmese Prince named Tong Bohmong, son of King Pakhong of Burma, came to Arakan with his sister, who was married to Kha Mong, the ruling Chief of Arakan. Subsequently he settled, in the year 1774 A.D., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and was chosen Chief of the southern part of that territory. Seventh in descent from Tong Bohmong is the present Bohmong, who received from Her Majesty the Burmese title of K.S.M. on January 1, 1891. He has four sons—(1) Maung Sanego, (2) Kong La Phru, (3) Tong La Phru, (4) Keo Jo Phru. *Residence:* Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

TU, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred on June 6, 1885, as a personal distinction. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Maulmain, Burma.

TUKARAM RAMDIN, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bombay.

TUMPARTTI RAMA RAO, *Rao Bahádur. See* Ráma.

TUN, Maung, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred on June 1, 1888. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the

letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Shwebo, Burma.

TUN AUNG, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Mindon, Burma.

TUN GYWE, Maung, Myook, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on January 1, 1891. *Residence:* Bhamo, Burma.

TUN HLA, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1889. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Myingyan, Burma.

TUN MIN, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Bassein, Burma.

TUN THA, Maung, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* The title was conferred on June 1, 1888. It means "Recipient of the Silver Sword for Bravery," and is indicated by the letters T.D.M. after the name. *Residence:* Yaw, Burma.

U AUNG, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Rangoon, Burma.

U GAUNG, *C.S.I.* Created a C.S.I. on February 16, 1887. *Residence:* Mingyi, Burma.

U KA, *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.* The title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on June 3, 1899. Is an Honorary Magistrate. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

U PO, *Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min.* This Burmese title (*see* Introduction) was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Thongwa, Burma.

UBAIDULLAH, Kazi Muhammad, *Shams-ul-Ulama; b.* 1854. Is Kazi of Madras, and received the title on June 22, 1897, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning. *Residence:* Madras.

UBAIDULLAH KHAN, Sahebzada (of Tonk), *C.S.I.* Was created a C.S.I. on July 29, 1879. *Residence:* Tonk, Rájputána.

UCHAD, Thakur Jitamiyan, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1847. Belongs to a Daima (Muhammadan) family. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 4 square miles. Its population is chiefly Koli (aboriginal). *Residence:* Uchad, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

UDAI KRISHNA (DEB), *Kumár.* The title was conferred on July 18, 1861, in recognition of his position as the second son of the late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur, and a member of the Sobha Bazár Ráj family of Calcutta. The late Rájá Kali Krishna Deb Bahádur was the son of the Rájá Rájkrishna Deb Bahádur, and grandson of the Mahárájá Nava Krishna Deb Bahádur (*see* Mahárájá Sir Narendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, K.C.I.E.). His eldest son was the late Rájá Narendra Krishna Deb Bahádur, who died in 1886; his second son was the Kumár Udai Krishna Deb. *Residence:* Calcutta.

UDAI PARTAB SINGH (of Bhinga), *C.S.I. Rájá; b.* September 3, 1850. Succeeded to the Bhinga Ráj on the death of his father, Rájá Kishn Datt Singh, April 24, 1884. Belongs to the Bisen clan of Rájputs; the family is a younger branch of the Bisens of Gonda, being descended from Bhawáni Singh, second son of Rájá Rám Singh. The Rájá is now, however, the chief representative of the House, as the title of Rájá of Gonda is extinct. The possessions of the elder branch were confiscated after the Mutiny for rebellion. The first recorded ancestor of the family is Partáb Singh (or Mal), Zamindár of Goháni in Parganá Digsai, Gonda district, who was Chaudhri of Parganá Khurása under the Kalhans Rájá at the close of the 15th century. On the tragic death of Rájá Achal Naráyan Singh of Khurása, Partáb Singh became the leading representative of the Hindu community during the anarchy that ensued. Third in descent from Partáb Singh was Mán Singh, who first assumed the style of Rájá and founded the present town of Gonda in what

was then a dense jungle. Two legends are connected with these events. It is related that in 1618 the Emperor Jahángir heard through Mirza Ali Beg, the Jágirdár of Khurása, that Mán Singh of Goháni had caught a remarkably fine elephant in the Tarái jungles, and ordered that both the Zamindár and his beast should be invited to this Darbár. The elephant was added to the Imperial stable and the Zamindár recompensed with the title of Rájá. The Rájá was hunting near where Gonda now is, when a hare turned round and put his hounds to flight. "If the air of this place," he exclaimed, "will make hares braver than dogs, what will it do for men?" He immediately left Goháni and laid the foundation of a new capital, which he called Gonda, after a cowshed which he found on the spot. The most brilliant period in the annals of the family commenced with the accession of Rájá Rám Singh, at the beginning of the latter half of the 17th century, who considerably extended the family estates. The following story is related of the birth of his sons: "His old age was unblessed with offspring, and he had recourse to the services of Ganga Gir Goshain, the most noted of his time among holy men of Ajudhya. The saint had two disciples, Datt and Bhawáni, whom he despatched to Benares with directions that they were to insert their heads into a grating which overlooked the Ganges, and as the guillotine-like door descended from above to decapitate them, to pray to the river who received their lives that in exchange for each a son might be given to the Gonda chieftain. The sacrifice was efficacious and two sons were born, who were named after the authors of their lives, Datt and Bhawáni. At the same time the Goshain gave the Rájá his toothpick and directed him to plant it in Gonda, with the prophecy that as long as it remained green the family of the Bisens should prosper. It grew into a *chilbil* bush, throwing out two main branches. In the Mutiny, when his rebellion cost Rájá Debi Bakhsh Singh his estates, the principal bough was broken off by a hurricane. The second bough yet remains, and with it are bound up the fortunes of the descendants of Bhawáni Singh, the Rájás of Bhinga." Rájá Rám Singh was succeeded by his son Rájá Datt Singh, whose exploits and conquests are famous. The most celebrated of his wars was with Alawal Khán, who had been appointed by the new Subahdár, Nawáb Saádat Khán, his lieutenant for the Trans-Gogra Provinces, and who was killed at the battle of Sarbangpur. Rájá Datt Singh finally came to terms with the Oudh Government, and his territories were created into a separate jurisdiction, independent of the Názims of Bahraich and Gorakhpur, within which he exercised the full powers of government. He provided for his younger brother, Bhawáni Singh, by sending him to Bhinga, nominally in order to defend it from its foreign enemies and to repress the Banjáras. His strong hand soon restored order. The Janwar chieftain of Bhinga died without issue. The claims of his kindred were disregarded, and Bhinga became thenceforward a Bisen dependency under the rule of Bhawáni Singh and his descendants. Bhawáni Singh brought under his sway all that portion of the Parganá which lies between the Rápti and the forest, as well as a considerable portion of the Tarái which lies to the north of the bank of the river. Up to 1816 the estate was included in the *jágir* of the Bahu Begam. The present Rájá, who was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 3, 1893, is the sixth in descent from Bhawáni Singh. Rájá Udai Partáb Singh was educated in the Wards Institution at Lucknow. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled *Democracy not suited to India*, and is a Fellow of the Allahabad University. He has a son and heir, named Kunwár Surendra Bikráma Singh, born December 18, 1878. *Residence:* Bhinga, Bahraich, Oudh.

UDAIPUR (or Mewár), His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, *Mahárána of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* December 21, 1884. Is the Chief of the Sesodia clan of Rájputs; and is called "the Sun of the Hindus," as being the head of the elder branch

of the *Surajbansi* or Solar race, and the legitimate heir of the semi-divine Rámá, the first in blood of all Hindu Princes. The Mahárána is universally acknowledged as the Chief of the "Thirty-six Royal Tribes"; and the House of Mewár—which is the name of the country of which Udaipur is the capital—is the only dynasty in India that still rules over the same territory as that which its ancestors ruled over for centuries before the Muhammadan invaders from Ghazni first crossed the Indus. The title, however, of Ráná or Maháráná—which is proudly borne by every considerable Sesodia Prince in Central and Western India, in token of kinship with the illustrious Maháráná of Udaipur—is comparatively modern, having been adopted in the 12th century in lieu of the more ancient "Ráwal," on the occasion of the conquest of the Puár Ráná of Mandor by the Sesodia Ráwal of Chitor. Every member of the Sesodia clan claims kinship with his Chief; and even if he is only the holder of a *charsa* or "hide" of land, he addresses the Maháráná as *Bápji*—father or sire. The chief modern authority for the history and antiquities of Mewár, as of the other great Rájput States, is the *Annals of Rájásthán*, by the learned Colonel Tod, dedicated to King George the Fourth in 1829, and embodying the researches of many years spent as a Political Agent in Rájputána, in the most friendly personal intercourse with the Rájput Chiefs of that day. Of this great work the most important part is the *Annals of Mewár*, compiled from the records of Udaipur, from the history written by the Rájá Jai Singh of Jaipur, and from a large number of ancient chronicles, including the *Memoirs* of the Emperors Bábar and Jahángir, the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, and others. Tod says of this State:—

"Mewár exhibits a marked difference from all the other States in her policy and institutions; she was an old-established dynasty when these renovated scions were in embryo. We can trace the losses of Mewár, but with difficulty her acquisitions. . . . The honours, and privileges, and the gradations of rank amongst the vassals of the Ráná's House exhibit a highly artificial and refined state of society. Each of the superior rank is entitled to a banner, kettle-drums preceded by heralds, and silver maces, with peculiar gifts and personal honours, in commemoration of some exploit of their ancestors. . . . Only those of pure blood in both lines can hold fiefs of the Crown; the highest may marry the daughter of a Rájput whose sole possession is 'a skin of land,' the sovereign himself is not degraded by such an alliance."

The knight's fee in Mewár is stated to be land of about the yearly rental value of 250 rupees. The Thákurs of the first class in Mewár are those whose estates represent a yearly value of 50,000 rupees and upwards; these appear at the Court of the Maháráná only on special invitation, and are his hereditary councillors. Those of the second class, with estates of a yearly value of 5000 rupees and upwards, were formerly required to be always in attendance on the Maháráná; and from their number were appointed the *Faujdars* and military officers. Below these Chiefs are the great body of smaller Thákurs, called the *Gol*, holders of smaller estates. And in addition to all are the *Bábás*, or "Children of Mewár"—the numerous younger branches of the Maháráná's own family, who within a certain period are entitled to an appanage. To this class belong the Rájás of Bunera and Sháhpura, great and powerful Chiefs; the ancestor of the former was a twin-brother of the Ráná Jai Singh in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, whilst the latter is descended from a scion of the family of the Ráná Udai Singh in the time of Akbar. These greater feudatory Chiefs have their grants renewed by the Maháráná at each succession, and receive from His Highness the *khilat* of investiture; but otherwise their feudal burdens are almost nominal. The greatest of the Mewár feudatories is the Ráwat of Salumbar, the head of the great Chondáwat sept; descended from the Prince Chonda, elder son of the Ráná Lakha Rám. The legend runs that Chonda, annoyed by some light words of his father, voluntarily surrendered his right to the *gadi* of Chitor in favour of his younger brother Mokalji, who became Ráná in 1398 A.D. Chonda stipulated that he and his descendants should always hold the first place in the Councils of the State, and that his symbol, the *bhala* or lance, should always be attached to the signature of the ruling Chief in all grants to vassals. To the present day

the descendants of Chonda, Ráwats of Salumbar, are the hereditary Chief Councillors of the Maháránás of Udaipur; and in all grants, the monogram *Sahai*, which is the sign-manual of the Mahárána, is preceded by the symbol of the lance, the sign-manual of the Salumbar chieftain.

The history of the family of the Mahárána of Udaipur is a most interesting one; only a very few landmarks in it can here be given. The legendary empire of Ajudhya, of which Ráma was the monarch, was named *Koshala*, and in the archives of the Mahárána at Udaipur the first royal immigrant from the north into Mewár is called *Koshala-putra*—the son of Koshala. Ráma's two sons were Loh and Cush, of whom the elder, the founder of Loh-Kot or Lohore, is claimed as the ancestor of the Ránás. Fifty-sixth in descent from the deified Ráma was Sumitra, the contemporary of King Vikramáditya, about the year 56 A.D. But the actual founder of the Mewár dynasty is generally considered to be Kanak Sen, who appears to have migrated from Loh-Kot or Lahore into Saurashtra (a province of Káthiáwár, Bombay) about the year 145 A.D. His descendants long reigned in great splendour at Ballabhipur; till at length, about the year 524 A.D., that city was sacked, and the Rájá Siláditya and all his people exterminated. Only the Queen, Puspávati, was saved, who happened to be absent on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Bhaváni in her native land—she was a Princess of the Pramara clan of Rájputs from Chandravati near Mount Abu. She gave birth to a son in a cave in the mountains of Mallia; and then, having confided her infant to the care of Kamalávati, the daughter of a Bráhman priest of the temple, with the injunctions to bring up the child as a Bráhman but to marry him to a Rájputni, Queen Puspávati mounted the pyre of her dead husband Siláditya. Thus was preserved the Solar race, and Goha (the "Cave-born") subsequently founded the earliest dynasty of Idar (*q.v.*). By the time he was eleven years old he had become quite unmanageable by his kind Bráhman protectors; he associated with Rájput children, killed birds, hunted with the wild Bhils of the forest—in the words of the legend, "How could they hide the rays of the 'Sun'?" The eighth in descent from Goha was Nagadit; he was killed by the Bhils, and the Idar Ráj destroyed, but his infant son, Bappa, was saved by one of the descendants of the faithful Kamalávati, was brought up under the protection of a Bhil family, and became the conqueror of Chitor. An immense mass of legendary lore is attached to the name of Bappa. The saint Harita, who conferred on him the title of "the Diwán of the god Eklinga," dwelt on the spot that is now the site of the great temple of Eklinga, the tutelary deity of Mewár; and the high-priest of that temple, in Colonel Tod's time, was sixty-sixth in lineal descent from Harita. Bappa in some of his flights was accompanied by two Bhils, Baleo of Oguna Panora, in the west of Mewár, and Dewa of Undri, in the valley of Udaipur; and when later he conquered the kingdom of Chitor these Bhils made the *tiká* or mark of sovereignty on the forehead of the young Prince, with blood drawn from the thumb of Baleo. Whence it comes that, to the present day, in the installation ceremonies of a Mahárána of Udaipur, the Rána of Oguna Panora, a Bhumia Bhil descended from Baleo, makes the *tiká* on the forehead of the Prince with blood from his thumb, and takes him by the arm, and seats him on the *gadi;* whilst the Undri Bhil, the lineal descendant of Dewa, holds the salver of spices and sacred grains of rice used in making the *tiká*. The date of the capture of Chitor and settlement of Bappa Ráwal in Mewár has been fixed at 720 A.D.

At the time of the Muhammadan invasion of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori, a brave descendant of Bappa named Samarsi was the Ráwal of Chitor. He was married to the sister of Prithvi Ráj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi, and was the chief ally of that monarch, whose campaigns are the theme of the poet Chand. Shaháb-ud-din was at first defeated by the combined forces of the Chauhans, Tuárs, and Gehlots or Sesodias, according to the account of Chand; but returning in the following year, 1192 A.D., he slew Samarsi and his son Kalyan Rai, as well as Prithvi Ráj and all the flower of the Rájput chivalry. The Queen Pritha died on the pyre of Samarsi, but another widow of Samarsi, Kuramdevi, a Princess of the Salonki Rájputs of Patan, administered the government of Chitor during the minor-

ity of her son Karna, while an elder son of Samarsi emigrated and founded the dynasty of Dungarpur. At the head of her Rájputs, Kuramdevi gave battle to Kutb-ud-din near Amber, when the latter was defeated and wounded; and on this occasion nine Rájás and eleven Ráwats of the septs of Mewár followed the mother of their Prince. The Ráwal Karna succeeded to the *gadi* in 1193 A.D., but he was not destined to be the ancestor of the future Princes of Mewár. His son Mahup abandoned Chitor, to live with his maternal relatives of the Chauhán clan; and Rahup, son of Karna's cousin (and grandson of Surájmal, brother of Samarsi), succeeded at Chitor.

Goha, Bappa, and Samarsi were the great names of the early semi-legendary times of the Mewár dynasty. With Rahup's accession in 1193 A.D. its history becomes clearer and more authentic. He conquered Mokal, the Purihár Ráná of Mandur, and assumed his title of Ráná or Maháráná, which has ever since distinguished the Sesodias. Ninth in descent from Rahup was the Ráná Lakumsi, who succeeded in 1275 A.D.; his reign is famous for the terrible sack of Chitor by Alá-ud-din, the Pathán Emperor of Delhi. According to the Rájput chronicles, it was the beauty of the fair Padmáni, the Chauhán bride of Bhim Singh, uncle and guardian of the Ráná, that was the cause of this great catastrophe—when Padmáni and all the women of Chitor burnt themselves in one grand holocaust, while their husbands and brothers put on the saffron robe and threw themselves on the Pathán hosts, to be exterminated to a man. The Ráná Ajai Singh was the sole survivor among the royal princes of this massacre; and he was succeeded by his nephew, the great Ráná Hamir, in 1301 A.D. Hamir recaptured Chitor, and in a long reign of sixty-four years restored the fortunes of his family. During the remainder of the Páthan period, Mewár enjoyed great power and prosperity; and the Emperor of Delhi was defeated by one of its Ránás, Khait Singh, at the battle of Bakrol. Khait Singh's son, Lakha Ráná, had many sons, of whom the heroic Chònda was the eldest, and Mokalji the youngest. After a romantic series of incidents, already alluded to above, the succession was handed over by Chonda to Mokalji; and the Ráwat of Salumbar, the descendant of Chonda and the Chief of the Chondáwat sept, is the first noble of Udaipur to this day. After a long reign Mokalji was assassinated, and was succeeded by his son, Khumbo Ráná, in 1419 A.D.; and the latter in 1440 A.D., at the head of 100,000 horse and foot and 1400 elephants, routed the combined forces of the Musalmán Kings of Málwá and Gujarát, and carried off Máhmud, the Khilji King of Málwá, a prisoner to Chitor. The story of this victory is told by Abul Fazl, Akbar's great Minister, in the *Ain-i-Akbari;* and he dilates on the magnanimity of the Rájput Prince, who set Máhmud at liberty, not only without ransom but with rich gifts. The triumphal pillar which Khumbo set up at Chitor eleven years later still records his glory. Khumbo built thirty-two strong fortresses in Mewár, of which the most famous in history is the huge Kumbhomer. In 1469 he was assassinated by his son Uda Singh, and the parricide's name is properly left a blank in the chronicles of Udaipur. His descendant, the Ráná Raimal, had three sons famous in the Rájput ballads, of whom the eldest, the Ráná Sánga, saw the climax of the greatness of Mewár. He is one of the "Pagan" heroes of the *Memoirs of Babar*, and was defeated by the Mughal invader at the great battle of Kánua, on the result of which Bábar assumed the title of *Ghází*, which was held by all subsequent Mughal invaders. In this battle many of the greatest princes of India were slain, fighting under Sánga as their lord paramount—including the Ráwal Udai Singh of Dungarpur (*q.v.*), with two hundred of his clan; the Ráwat of Salumbar, with three hundred Chondáwats; Raimal, son of the Ráhtor Rájá of Jodhpur (*q.v.*); Rámdas, the Rao of Sonigara; the Khán of Mewát; and the son of the last Lodi Emperor of Delhi. Under the rule of Ráná Vikramáditya, son of Sánga, Chitor was once more stormed by the Musalmán foe—this time Bahádur Sháh, King of Gujarát; but it was during the reign of the Ráná Udai Singh, 1541–1572 A.D., that this famous old fortress was finally stormed by the great Akbar himself. Akbar is stated in the *Jahangir Námeh* to have shot Jaimal, the heroic uncle of the Ráná, with his own matchlock, which he afterwards called *Sanghrám* (another

form of Sánga) in honour of this exploit. The Ráná Udai Singh fled, and founded a new capital in a more remote district; he called it Udaipur from his own name, and from that time, 1568 A.D., it has been the capital of Mewár.

The wars with the forces of the Mughal Empire under the generals of Akbar and Jahángir continued with varying fortunes during the reigns of Udai Singh's successors, the Ránás Partáb Singh and Umra Singh; but in 1613 A.D. the latter made his submission to the Emperor Jahángir, who treated him magnanimously, and lavished honours on him and his son Karran. The Emperor Sháh Jahán being a son of the famous Princess of Jaipur, there was great friendship between the Mughals and the Rájputs during his reign. The old animosity broke out anew when Aurangzeb imposed the *jaziah*, or capitation tax on infidels, on all Hindus; but in 1681 he relinquished this odious claim. In 1713, during the reign of the Emperor Farukhsiyar, there was a coalition of the three greatest Rájput States, Mewár (or Udaipur), Márwár (or Jodhpur), and Amber (or Jaipur), against the Imperial power, but this was not of long duration. The House of Udaipur never consented to give a daughter in marriage to the Mughals, and contemned the other Rájput princes who had submitted to this infringement of caste rules. Hence the re-admission of the Jaipur and Jodhpur families to the honour of matrimonial alliances with the Udaipur family was the subject of negotiations, and the condition of treaties; and the stipulation on which this was conceded—that the sons of Udaipur princesses succeed their fathers in preference to elder sons by other mothers—was the fruitful cause of bitter family dissensions and many wars. From the year 1736 this State, like most other Rájput States, was incessantly engaged in resisting the Mahrattas or in submitting to their exactions or ravages. Towards the end of the last century, during the rule of the Ráná Bhim Singh, occurred the disastrous war between the Rájás of Jaipur and Jodhpur, both of whom were aspirants for the hand of the Princess Krishna Kunwár of Udaipur. The feud was temporarily appeased by the cruel counsels of the Minister or Diwán of the Ráná, who persuaded the latter to poison his daughter, so as to give peace to Rájásthán. But the ravages of the Mahrattas and the Pindáris under Amir Khán (*see* Tonk) from this time almost made a wilderness of the whole country; till, in 1817, the British Government intervened, put an end to the predatory system in Central and Western India, and undertook the protection and control of the Rájput Chiefs. The Maháráná Bhim Singh gladly entered into this arrangement; and from that time the succession in Udaipur has been a peaceful and happy one. The Maháráná Sambhu Singh, who died in 1874, was succeeded by his first cousin, Maháráná Sujjan Singh, G.C.S.I. The latter died in 1884, and was succeeded by the present Maháráná, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on February 15, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was presented to Her Highness the Mahárání on October 12, 1897.

The chief feudatories of Mewár are the States of Cháni, Jawas, Jura, Madri, Oghna, Panarwa, Para, Patia, Sarwan, and Thana. The area of the State, including these feudatories, is 12,670 square miles: its population is 1,494,220, chiefly Hindus, but including 51,076 Bhils (an aboriginal tribe), 43,322 Muhammadans, and 78,171 Jains. The Maháráná maintains a military force of 5560 cavalry, 19,344 infantry, and 464 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. *Arms.—Gules*, a sun in its splendour *or*. *Crest.*—A sheathed sword erect, proper. *Supporters.*—A Bhil and Rájput warrior attired for forlorn hope (in saffron robes), proper. *Motto.—Io Drirha Rakhe Dharma Kouri Tihin Rakhe Katar*. *Residence:* Udaipur, Rájputána.

UDAIPUR (CHOTA NAGPUR), Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* March 17, 1857. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 18, 1876. Belongs to a Kshatriya (Rájput Hindu) family, descended from the Chiefs of Sarguzá (*q.v.*). The last surviving Rájá of the family that formerly ruled in this State having been guilty of murder and rebellion during the Mutiny of 1857, and having been transported to the Andaman Islands, the State was conferred on the father of the present Rájá, who

was the Rájá Bindeswari Parshád Singh Deo Bahádur, C.S.I., brother of the Mahárájá of Sargujá. He distinguished himself greatly for his loyalty to Government, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rájá. The latter has a son and heir named Bishan Partáb Singh Deo, who bears the courtesy title of Jubaráj or Yuvaráj. The State, which is one of the Chota Nágpur Tributary Mahals, has an area of 1051 square miles, and a population of 33,955, chiefly Hindus. The Raja has a military force of 3 guns. *Residence:* Udaipur, Chota Nágpur, Bengal.

UDAY. *See* Udai.

UDHAM SINGH (of Pirthipur), *Mián.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Pirthipur, Kángra, Punjab.

UDIT NARAYAN (of Padrauna), *Rai, Rájá.* *See* Padrauna.

UDIT NARAYAN SINGH (of Tirwa), *Rájá; b.* 1855. Succeeded to the Ráj as a minor on the death of his kinsman, the late Rájá Jagat Singh, in 1857. He is a Baghel Rájput, the son of Rájá Báji Singh. The remote progenitor of the family is said to have been one Bazag Gir Deo, who came from Gujrat and settled in Rewah. In the time of Rájá Jai Chand, the Ráhtor Prince of Kanauj (*circ.* 1190), one Bhaun Partáb came from Rewah and settled at Kolapur in Kanauj, and the family spread in the neighbouring villages, till about the end of the 17th century Dharm Dás took up his abode in Tirwa. His grandson, Partáb Singh, by ingratiating himself with the Oudh Governor, Almas Ali, extended his influence and acquired the title of Rao. Sumer Singh, son of Partáb Singh, raised the family to the greatest distinction they ever enjoyed from his connection with Shujá-ud-daula, the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh, whom he aided in the battle of Buxar. He obtained from the Emperor Sháh Alam the title of Rájá Bahádur, and the dignity of a *mansabdár* of 3000. *Residence:* Tirwa, Farukhabad, North-Western Provinces.

UGRA NARAYAN SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1877, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Supul, Bhágalpur, Bengal.

UGYEN GYATSHO, Lama, *Rai Bahádur.* The Lama received the title of Rai Bahádur on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Sikkim, Bengal.

UJJAL SINGH (of Dhanaura), *Sardár; b.* 1858. Succeeded to the title, which is hereditary, on the death of his father, the late Sardár Dewa Singh of Dhanaura. Belongs to a Khatri family of Sikh Sardárs, descended from Hazuri Singh, whose eldest son, Sardár Dharam Singh, was the grandfather of Sardár Natha Singh, father of the late Sardár Dewa Singh of Dhanaura. The younger brothers of Sardár Dharam Singh were the Sardárs Karam Singh and Sada Singh, both of whom made considerable conquests in the Punjab —the last-named being the conqueror of Dhanaura and the neighbouring territory, which descended to the posterity of his elder brother, Sardár Dharam Singh. The family came under British protection with the other Cis-Sutlej States, and rendered good service during the Mutiny of 1857. *Residence:* Dhanaura, Karnál, Punjab.

UMA CHARAN CHAKRAVARTTI, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

UMAKANT DAS, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1889, as a personal distinction, in recognition of eminent services in the Political Department, particularly in connection with the State of Hill Tipperah (*q.v.*), in Bengal. The Rai Bahádur held the position of Assistant Political Agent in Hill Tipperah. *Residence:* Dacca, Bengal.

UMAR JUMAL VUYANI, *Sardár.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

UMAR SINGH, Bhai, *Rai Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Military Works Department.

UMED KUAR (of Fatehpur), *Ráni.* Belongs to a Ráj Gond family, claiming an antiquity, in the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces, of

more than 900 years. The Fatehpur *jágir* is said to have been conferred on an ancestor by Rájá Kamal Nain, Gond Rájá of Mandla, in 930 A.D. A *sanad* from the Rájá of Mandla, dated 1500 A.D., is still in the possession of the family. *See* Takhat Singh ; *see also* Ratan Kuár. *Residence:* Fatehpur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

UMEDRAM ANANDRAM, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was at first conferred as an official title, and for good services was subsequently continued for life. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

UMEDRAM RANCHHORDAS, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

UMETA, Thakur Ganpatsinghji Raisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1891. The late Thákur Raisinghji Himatsinghji succeeded the Thákur Hathisinghji on August 4, 1896; died on September 8, 1897, when he was succeeded by the present Thákur. Belongs to a family said to be of Bariya (aboriginal) descent. The area of the State is about 37 square miles. *Residence:* Umeta, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

UMRAO SHA (of Sobhapur), *Rájá.* Succeeded to the title on the death of the late Rájá Chandra Churáman Sha of Sobhapur, December 14, 1886. Belongs to a Ráj Gond family, whose ancestor obtained the title of Rájá from the Gond Rájá of Mandla. *Residence:* Sobhapur, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces.

UMRAO SINGH (of Kachesar), *Rao; b.* April 1835. Belongs to a Jat family of the Dalál *gotra*, founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagram, Jarmal, and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Hariana about 200 years ago. The first three settled in Chitsona, Parganá Sayana, while Gurwa took possession of lands in Parganá Chandansi. Bhual was succeeded by Manghi Ram, who had two sons, Rai Singh and Chatar Singh, the latter of whom obtained considerable power. He had two sons, Magni Ram and Randhan Singh. Both of these joined the Jats of Bhartpur, but Najib-ud-daulá secured their allegiance by granting them Kachesar in *jágir*, with the title of Rao, and the office of *chormár*, or destroyer of thieves, for the nine surrounding Parganás. Randhan succeeded to the estate in 1790, and obtained from Sháh Alam a perpetual lease of Parganás Path, Sayana, Thana Farida, and taluqas Datiyana and Sayyidpur, at a yearly revenue of Rs. 40,000. This grant was confirmed by the British Government in 1803. Rao Randhan died in prison in Meerut in 1816, and on his death the grant was settled with the original proprietors, but the *jágir* of Kachesar was granted revenue-free in perpetuity to his son, Rao Fateh Singh, by Lord Moira in the same year. Fateh Singh died in 1839, after amassing immense wealth and estates, and increasing his taluqa to an enormous extent. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahádur Singh, who added twenty-six villages to the estates. He expressed his intention of leaving his estates equally to Guláb Singh and Umrao Singh. Guláb resented this, and Rao Bahádur was found foully murdered in his house in 1847. Guláb Singh, who succeeded, received estates assessed at Rs.7083 for his services during the Mutiny. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar, who again was succeeded by her daughter, Bhup Kunwar. Bhup Kunwar died without issue in 1861, and was succeeded by her husband, Khushal Singh nephew and adopted son of the late rebel, Rájá Nahar Singh, of Ballabhgarh. Umrao Singh had meanwhile been pressing his claims, and in 1868 a settlement was made by arbitration—five-sixteenths of the property were awarded to Partáp Singh, a grandson of Magni Ram; six-sixteenths to Umrao Singh, and the remainder to Khushal Singh. Umrao Singh subsequently gave one of his daughters in marriage to Khushal Singh. He has a son and heir, named Girraj Singh, aged eighteen years. *Residence:* Kachesar, Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces.

UMRAO SINGH, Lala, *Rai Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 29, 1886, in recognition of good services rendered in the Railway Mail Service. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

UMRAO SINGH (of Majithia), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. Belongs to a Shergil Jat family, descended from a

common ancestor, fourteen generations back, with Sardár Dayál Singh Majithia (*q.v.*). Izzat Singh was the founder of this branch of the family. He acquired a strip of the Dhanni territory, and held it till his death in 1772 A.D. The Mahárájá Ranjit Singh took possession of the whole of the Dhanni country, but he allowed the Sardár Attar Singh, grandson of Izzat Singh, to retain a considerable estate, and the Sardár ultimately was permitted to administer the country. He was killed in Hazára in 1843, and succeeded by his only son, Surat Singh —to whose influence was largely due the rebellion of the Mahárájá Sher Singh in 1845. After the annexation of the Punjab the Sardár Surat Singh's *jágirs* were confiscated, and he was banished to Benares. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out he displayed conspicuous loyalty. He kept a Sikh detachment, which guarded the Treasury at Benares, to their duty; and in an engagement with a party of Rájputs, who had attacked Benares, he received a severe wound. For his services during the Mutiny the Sardár received the additional title of Bahádur, a considerable pension, and a valuable *jágir;* and he was subsequently created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He received permission to return to the Punjab, and generally resided at Majithia. On January 1, 1877, he received the title of Rájá as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. He was succeeded by his elder son, the present Sardár, the younger son being named Sundar Singh. *Residence:* Majithia, Amritsar, Punjab.

UMRAO SINGH (of Naigaon), *Rájá.* The title is hereditary, the Rájá belonging to a Rájput family, whose ancestor received the title from the Emperor Akbar of Delhi. The family were originally the Chiefs of Argal on the river Jumna. Subsequently they migrated to Garhakota, and ruled there. The late Rájá of Naigaon, Guláb Singh, was born January 21, 1806; and on his death he was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Rájá. *Residence:* Naigaon, Ságar, Central Provinces.

UMRAO SINGH, *Rai Bahádur; b.* 1834. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on November 14, 1888, for good services rendered in the Medical Service. The Rai Bahádur is the son of the late Makhun Singh of Cawnpore. He entered the Medical Service of the Government of India as Native Doctor in February 1854, and was attached to the 63rd Regiment. Transferred to 2nd Grenadiers N.I., and served in medical charge of two companies of the regiment in the expedition against the Santáls in June 1855, and subsequently with the whole regiment in 1855–56. In 1857 was appointed to a detachment of Her Majesty's 64th Foot at Chinsurah, and marched to Cawnpore, and joined the headquarters of the regiment. Was present at the action of Sewrajpore and Cawnpore in November 1857 against the rebel Sepoys, and was entrenched for nine days at Cawnpore; was afterwards present in the final action at Cawnpore on November 28, 1857, when the Gwalior contingent was defeated. Appointed to the 35th Regiment in 1858, and served with the corps in keeping open the line of communication along the Trunk Road between Mainpuri and Merah-ki Serai. In 1863 was appointed to the Civil charge of the Rampur Boáliya Charitable Dispensary. In 1865 was transferred to his Excellency the Viceroy's Household Dispensary. In 1886 accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Mandalay (Burma Medal). Retired 1891. He has a son and heir, named Bhoyrub Prosad Singh, born July 21, 1858. *Residence:* Cawnpore.

UMRI, *Rájá of. See* Jagat Bahádur.

UMRI, Raja Pirthi Singh (or Prithvee Singh), *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1871. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor February 20, 1882. Belongs to a Sesodia Rájput (Hindu) family, descended from a Chief who in 1803 assisted General Jean Baptiste with military service, and was granted the territory of Umri, which is entirely enclosed within the Gwalior territory. The late Rájá Moham Singh died in 1882, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Rájá. The State has a population of 2740. *Residence:* Umri, Guna, Central India.

UMRI, Thakur Motisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1862. Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, claiming descent from Thákur Gumánsinghji, son of Fatehsinghji. The late Chief, Thákur Amarsinghji, was born in 1811, and succeeded as a minor in June 1825. He was succeeded by his grandson, the present Thákur Motisinghji. The State, which has to make certain annual payments to Satlásna and Bhalusna, has a population of 1082, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Umri, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

UNCHERA, *Rájá of.* *See* Nagod.

UNI, Thakur Daulat Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1845. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1882. Belongs to a Rájput (Hindu) family. *Residence:* Uni, Indore, Central India.

UPARWARA, Thakur Lachhman Singh, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1835. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1871. Belongs to a Solankhi Rájput (Hindu) family. The State has a population of about 1200, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Uparwára, Western Málwá, Central India.

UPENDRA CHANDRA CHAUDHRI, *Kumár.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, July 18, 1861, in recognition of his position as the adopted son and heir of the late Rájá Haris Chandra Chaudhri, Zamindár of Maimansingh. Haris Chandra was the descendant of Sri Krishna Chaudhri, Zamindár of Karni, Rájsháhi, and received the title of Rájá, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, in recognition of his munificent contributions to various works of public utility. *Residence:* Maimansingh, Bengal.

URBEL SINGH, *Rai Bahádur.* *See* Albel Singh.

URIADIH, *Diwán of.* *See* Rudr Partáb Singh.

USAF SHAH, Khwaja, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1889. Is Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar. *Residence:* Amritsar, Punjab.

USMAN, Haji, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Násik, Bombay.

USMAN KHAN. *See* Muhammad Usmán Khán.

UTRAULA, *Rájá of.* *See* Mumtáz Ali Khán.

UTTAM SINGH (of Ghanauli), *Sardár.* The title is hereditary. The Sardár is the Chief of the Ghanauli branch of the important family of Sikh Sardárs descended from the Sardár Khushál Singh. He achieved conquests in the Manjhal (the Punjab proper), and took possession of Jálandhar. Subsequently, in 1756 A.D., he conquered the Ghanauli, Bhartgarh, Bhanga, and other territories in the Cis-Sutlej States. All their Trans-Sutlej lands were taken from the family by the Mahárájá Ranjit Singh; but with regard to their Cis-Sutlej estates, they came under British protection with the other Chiefs. The family rendered excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was rewarded with large permanent remissions of taxation. The son of Khushál Singh, Sardár Budh Singh, had many sons, amongst whose descendants his estates have been divided; of these the second, Sardár Bhopál Singh of Ghanauli, was the father of Sardár Uttam Singh, and also of a younger brother, Sardár Partáb Singh (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Ghanauli, Ambála, Punjab.

UTTAMCHAND SATIDAS, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred as an official title, and for good service was continued for life, June 22, 1889. *Residence:* Sind, Bombay.

UTTAR SINGH, Bhai, *Sardár.* The title was conferred on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Military Works Department.

UTTER SINGH. *See* Uttar.

VADALI, Jareja Virabha, *Tálukdár of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* June 12, 1888. The State has an area of 2 square miles, and a population of 590, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Vadáli, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

VADHYAWAN, Naik Mohanya *walad* **PHULSINGH,** *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1849. Belongs to a family said to be descended from Bhil (aboriginal) ancestors. The State, which is one of those known as the Dáng States of Khándesh, has an area of about 5 square miles, and a population

of 253, chiefly Bhils (aboriginal). *Residence:* Vadhyawán, Khándesh, Bombay.

VAJESINGH, Thakur, *Thákur of Gabat.* *See* Gabat.

VAJIRIA, Thakur Kesar Khan, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1876. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The late Thákur was named Kalubáwa Gulábkhán, and he was succeeded by the present Chief. The area of the State is 10 square miles, the population chiefly Bhils (aboriginal). *Residence:* Vajiria, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VAKHTAPUR, Thakur Udesinghji, *Thakur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* January 21, 1847. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 19, 1876. Belongs to a family said to be descended from a Rájput named Makwána Bhatti, who many generations ago came into Máhi Kántha, and married the daughter of a Koli Chief. The Thákur Wakhtsinghji was the founder of this branch of the family; his descendant was the Thákur Harisinghji, father of the present Chief. The State contains an area of 31 square miles, and a population of 2379, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Vakhtapur, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VALASNA, Thakur Harisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1881. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. Belongs to a Rájput family, descended from the Rao Viramdeo, Rao of Idar in Akbar's time, The area of the State is 80 square miles; its population 4358, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Valasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VALLIAMANIA CHEY KETTI, K., *Khán Bahádur.* *See* Kurimanil.

VALLURI JAGANNATHA RAO PANTULU, *Diwán Bahádur.* Is Deputy Collector, Madras. Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

VAMAN ABAJI MODAK, *C.I.E.* Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1896, for distinguished service in the Education Department. *Residence:* Bombay.

VARADA CHARYAR, Madurantakam Nadadur, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

VARADARAJA GOPALA CHARIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 24, 1889. The Rao Bahádur is a distinguished graduate (B.A. and B.L.) of the Madras University. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

VARAGAM, Thakur Rajsinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* December 8, 1821. Succeeded to the *gadi* February 9, 1848. Belongs to a Rehwár Rájput family, descended from the ancient Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. Has a son and heir named Kunwár Parbatsinghji. The area of the State is 45 square miles; its population 3446, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Varágám, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VARAJLAL PURSHOTTAMRAI, *Rao Bahádur; b.* June 24, 1843. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, October 14, 1882, for meritorious services in the Bombay Political Department. He entered the service of the Bombay Government in 1866, and in 1889 became Diwán or Prime Minister of the State of Dharampur (*q.v.*), in the Surat Agency. He also received a Gold Medal from the States of Lunáwárá and Bálásinor (*q.v.*), in the Rewá Kántha Agency, with the sanction of the Government of India, for services rendered in the settlement of questions involving territorial exchanges and the adjustment of various claims and rights between those two States. *Residence:* Bombay.

VARDU PILLAI, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on September 21, 1881. *Residence:* Trichinopoli, Madras.

VARNOLI MOTI, Rahtor Pithibhai, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1826. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 1 square mile. *Residence:* Varnoli Moti, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VARNOLI NANI, Rahtor Bhaiji, *Chief of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1824. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Hindu) family. The area of the State is about 1 square mile. *Residence:* Varnoli Náni, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASAN SEWADA, **Thakur Jarawarkhan**, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1872. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is about 3 square miles. *Residence:* Vasan Sewada, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASAN VIRPUR, **Daima Jitabawa Bajibhai**, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1820. Succeeded to the *gadi* (jointly with the Thákur Jaswantsinghji) on August 23, 1887. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 7 square miles. *Residence:* Vasan Virpur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASAN VIRPUR, **Thakur Bhaibawa Bajibhai**, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief. Succeeded to the *gadi* January 22, 1896. Belongs to a Ráhtor Rajput (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 7 square miles. *Residence:* Vasan Virpur, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VASANJI TRICUMJI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

VASIREDDI SRI UMMAMAHESWARA PRASADA NAYUDU, *Mani Sultán.* Is the Zamindár of Chintalapati. This title has recently been recognized as hereditary in the Madras Presidency. When the holder is a male, the title is *Mani Sultán Garu. Residence:* Kistna, Madras.

VASNA, **Thakur Takhtsinghji**, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* September 18, 1873. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor October 7, 1875. Belongs to the family of the chief of the Ráhtor Rájputs, claiming descent from Jodh Rájá of Jodhpur (*q.v.*). The family has been settled at Vasna since the time of the Thákur Shersinghji, 1629 A.D. The State, which is a tributary to Baroda, has an area of 28 square miles, and a population of 4794, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Vasna, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

VASUDEV BAPUJI KANITKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

VASUDEV JAGANNATH KIRTIKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Bombay.

VASUDEV MAHADEV SAMARTH, *Diwán Bahádur.* Is Suba of the Baroda State. Received the title on January 1, 1899, in recognition of eminent services rendered in combating the plague. *Residence:* Baroda, Bombay.

VASUDEV PANDURANG, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 28, 1882. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

VASURNA, **Raja Jawahirsingh**, *alias* **RATANSINGH JESWANTRAO**, *Rájá of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1878. Belongs to a family that is said to be descended from a Bhil (aboriginal) ancestor. The State, which is one of the Dáng States of Khándesh, has an area of 132 square miles, and a population of 6177, chiefly Bhils. *Residence:* Vasurna, Khándesh, Bombay.

VELUGOTI SRI RAJA SIR GOPALA KRISHNA YACHENDRA BAHADUR, *K.C.I.E.* (**of Venkatagiri**), *Rájá, Panch-Házár Mansabdár. See* Venkatagiri.

VEMBAKAM BASHYAM AIYANGAR, *C.I.E., Diwán Bahádur. See* Bashyam.

VEMBAKAM RAGHAVA CHARLU, *Rao Bahádur, Diwán Bahádur.* The Rao Bahádur received the title of Diwán Bahádur, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1896. *Residence:* Madras.

VEMBAKAM SRINIVASA CHARULU, *Rao Bahádur.* Is Sub-judge of Madura. Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

VENKASWAMI RAO, T., *Diwán Bahádur; b.* 1830. Was appointed Diwán (or Prime Minister) of Kálahasti (*q.v.*), and granted the title of Diwán Bahádur as a personal distinction in 1887. *Residence:* Kálahasti, Madras.

VENKAT. *See* Vyankat.

VENKATA PERUMAL RAZ, *Rájá. See* Kumára Venkata Perumal Raz, *Rájá.*

VENKATA RANGAIYAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Madura, Madras.

VENKATA SRINIVASA AIYAR, *R., Diwán Bahádur. See* Rishiyur.

VENKATACHALAPATI NAIYUDU, Madireddi, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Bellary, Madras.

VENKATAGIRI, Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur, *K.C.I.E., Rájá of, Panch-Házár Mansabdár; b.* 1857. Belongs to a family that traces its descent from Chenireddi, from whom the present Rájá of Venkatagiri is twenty-seventh in descent; he discovered a hidden treasure, and rose to high favour in the service of the Rájá of Varagala, who granted him a large *jágir.* Under his descendants the estate was largely increased in area. The late Rájá of Venkatagiri, Kummara Yachama Nayudu, was born in 1832, and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was succeeded by the present Rájá, who was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Madras in 1888, and again in 1890. In 1888 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His title of *Panch-Házár Mansabdár* was of Mughal origin, indicating the military command of 5000. The title of Rájá of Venkatagiri was recognized as hereditary in 1890. *Residence:* Venkatagiri, Nellore District, Madras.

VENKATAKUMARA SURIYA RAO, *Rájá. See* Pithapur, *Rájá of.*

VENKATARAMAYYA PANTULU, Gudipati, *Diwán Bahádur.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, June 22, 1897, for eminent services in the Revenue Survey of Madras. *Residence:* Madras.

VENKATARAMA DAS NAYUDU, Siram, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Masulipatam, Madras.

VENKATARAMANAYYA LAKSHMANA RAO, Karadibavi, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Arni, Madras.

VENKATARANGA CHARIYAR, T., *Mahámahopádhyáya.* This title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his eminence as an oriental scholar. It entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Rájás. *Residence:* Vizágapatam, Madras.

VENKATARATNAM GARU, B., *Rao Bahádur; b.* 1851. Received the title on January 2, 1897. Is a member of the Municipal Council of Coconada. *Residence:* Coconada, Madras.

VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU, Wathada, *Diwán Bahádur.* The title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on January 1, 1895, and that of Diwán Bahádur on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Ganjam, Madras.

VENKATASIVA RAO PANTULU, Timmaraju, *Rao Bahádur. See* Timmaraju.

VENKATASVETA CHALAPATHI RANGA RAO, Ravu, *Sir, K.C.I.E.* **(of Bobbili),** *The Hon., Rájá.* Is the adopted son of the Ráni of Bobbili, Rani Lakshmi Chellegumma. The title of Ráni was conferred by the British Government, February 17, 1876; and the title of Rájá of Bobbili was recognized as hereditary in 1880. Created a K.C.I.E. on January 1, 1895. Is a Member of the Legislative Council of Madras. *Residence:* Vizágapatam, Madras.

VENKATASWAMI NILAMAGAM PILLAI, Trichinopoli, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Bangalore, Mysore.

VENKOBA CHARIYAR, C., *Diwán Bahádur.* The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred, as a personal distinction, in 1889, for eminent services in the Madras Judicial Service; and that of Diwán Bahádur on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Cuddapah, Madras.

VENNELL, The Nawab Sarah, *Begum.* Bears the courtesy title of Nawáb-Begum, as widow of the late Nawáb Názim of Bengal. *Residence:* England.

VENOURCHAND MULCHAND, Seth, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Kotri, Bombay.

VIJAYA RAGHAVULU DAS, Suru, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Madras.

VIJAYAPURAPU ANANTA RAO PANTULU, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Vizágapatam, Madras.

VIKAR-UL-UMARA (SIKANDAR JANG IKBAL-UD-DAULA IKTIDAR-UL-MULK) BAHADUR, *His Excellency the Nawáb, Sir, K.C.I.E.* Prime Minister and one of the Premier Nobles of the Hyderabad State; *b.* about the year 1840. The Nawáb Bahádur bears the courtesy title of "His Excellency" as Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizám. With his brother, Sir Khurshid Jáh (*q.v.*), and cousin, the late Sir Asmán Jáh, he is the present representative of the great and powerful Shamsiya family, the first among the noble families of Hyderabad, which has been frequently connected by marriage with the ruling House, and entrusted with the hereditary command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops of the Nizám. Descended from the famous captain, Shaikh Abul Khair Khán, Imám Jang, Shamsher Bahádur, who was a *Mansabdár* in Málwá, under the Emperor Aurangzeb. He attached himself to the fortunes of the great Asaf Jáh, the founder of the Hyderabad dynasty, under whose banner he rose to the highest commands. In 1745 he defeated a force of Mahrattas; and under the successors of Asaf Jáh, the Nizáms Násir Jang and Salábat Jang, he continued his successful career. In 1752 he died at Burhánpur, and was succeeded by his son, Abul Fateh Khán Teg Jang, who became the first Noble of the Nizám Ali, obtaining the command of the *Paigah* or Household Troops, immense territorial possessions, and the titles of Shams-ud-daulá, Shams ul-Mulk, and Shams-ul-Umará. He died in 1876, when campaigning in Panghul; and was succeeded by his son, who at the early age of four had received from the Nizám the titles of Ba-uddin Khán, Imám Jang, Khurshid-ud-daulá, and Khurshid-ul-Mulk. He succeeded to all the honours of his father, and became a famous scholar and *savant*, receiving at various times the titles of Teg Jang, Shams-ud-daulá, Shams-ul-Mulk, Shams-ul-Umará, Bahádur, and in 1827 the title of Amir-i-Kabir. In 1849 he became for a short time Prime Minister of Hyderabad. He died in 1862, leaving two sons, Umdat-ul-Mulk (who became Amir-i-Kabir) and Ikhtidár-ul-Mulk (who became Vikár-ul-Umará). The former died in 1877, when the latter succeeded him in the family honours, and as co-Regent of the State—adding the title of Amir-i-Kabir to that of Vikár-ul-Umará. He died in 1881, leaving two sons, the Nawáb Sir Khurshid Jáh (*q.v.*) and the Nawáb Ikbál-ud-daulá, who became Sir Vikár-ul-Umará. Both these noblemen, like their late kinsman Sir Asmán Jáh, have shared the fortune of their ancestor, in allying themselves in marriage with Princesses of the Royal House of Hyderabad. Sir Vikár has two sons, who have been most carefully educated under both Indian and English tutors, and who are both promising scholars and exceedingly popular. Sir Vikár has always taken an active share in the administration of His Highness's government, and is one of the most experienced and accomplished statesmen in India. He is also famous as the first sportsman in India; and in this capacity has always been most generous in providing the finest tiger-shooting for many distinguished visitors. On the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy to Hyderabad in November 1892, Sir Vikár was entrusted by His Highness the Nizám with the duty of meeting His Excellency and bringing him into Hyderabad. He subsequently succeeded the late Sir Asmán Jah as Prime Minister of the State; and on January 1, 1896, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His palace of Falaknuma, a few miles out of Hyderabad, is one of great magnificence, and is one of the sights of India. *Residences:* Hyderabad; Falaknuma, near Hyderabad.

VIKRAMA DEO, Sri (of Jaipur, Vizágapatam), *Mahárájá; b.* 1875. The title of Rájá of Jaipur was recognized as hereditary in December 1890; and the Rájá received the title of Mahárájá, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1896. Similarly, the late Rájá of Jaipur, Sri Ramachendra Devu Garu, received the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction on December 2, 1875. Claims descent from the ancient Kings of Jambhuráj; the founder of the family, Vináyakadevu, having been, in very early times, the younger brother of a King of Jambhuráj. The family banner, coloured yellow and purple, bears the figure of Hanumán, the monkey-god.

For a seal the Rájás of Jaipur use the device of a lion *argent* standing on the back of an elephant *azure*. The title of *Mahárájá Saheb Mehrban Doston* is said to have been conferred on the Rájá's ancestors by one of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. Vináyakadevu, who is described as a Rájput of the *Chandravansa* or Lunar race, is said to have married the daughter of one of the Gajapati Kings of Orissa, who conferred on him this extensive *Zamindári*, and subsequently, to confirm his authority over the wild tribes of the mountainous districts of Jaipur, he took as his second wife the only surviving Princess of the ancient Sila Vansa dynasty. Among the population of the Ráj are many Kandhs, Gauras, and other aboriginal tribes, who were formerly notorious for their human sacrifices known as *Meriah*. *Residence:* Jaipur, Vizágapatam District, Madras.

VILAYAT HUSAIN, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Madrasah, Calcutta.

VINAYAK JAGESHWAR BUTI, *Rai Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Nágpur, Central Provinces.

VINAYAK JANARDAN KIRTANE, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1877. *Residence:* Baroda (now in Bombay).

VIRA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Rájá of Kurumbranád ; b.* 1831. Belongs to a Kshatriya family, long known as the *Bandhu Swarupam* or ally of the Zamorins of Calicut, whom the Kurumbranád Rájás helped in their contests with the Portuguese. The family, like those of the other Rájás of Malabar, follows the *Marumakkatayam* law of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, amongst whom the next eldest male is always the Rájá's heir-apparent. The late Rájá of Kurumbranád, also called Vira Varma Rájá, was born in 1799, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1852. The Rájá receives an allowance from Government, as compensation for the territory that belonged to his ancestors. *Residence:* Payyoli, Malabar, Madras.

VIRAMPURA, THAKUR NATHU KHAN, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* 1854. Belongs to an Agwán (Muhammadan) family. The area of the State is 1 square mile; its population is chiefly Bhil. *Residence:* Virampura, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, *C. I. E.* Created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Ahmadabad, Bombay.

VIRESALINGAM PANTULU, K., *Rao Bahádur*. Granted the title, as a personal distinction, January 2, 1893, for eminent services in the Education Department. Is the Senior Pandit of the Rájámandri College, Madras. *Residence:* Rájámandri, Madras.

VIRPRASAD TAPIPRASAD, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Surat, Bombay.

VIRPUR, Thakur Suraji Surtanji, *Thákur of*. A ruling chief; *b.* October 8, 1846. Succeeded to the *gadi* July 30, 1864. Belongs to the great Jareja Rájput family that has given rulers to Kutch and Nawanagar, being an offshoot of the latter House. The Thákur has a son and heir, named Harisinghji. The State, which is tributary to Junágarh, has an area of 67 square miles, and a population of 5338. The Thákur maintains a military force of 10 cavalry, 40 infantry, and 2 guns. *Residence:* Virpur, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

VIRPUR, *Thákur of*. *See* Vasan Virpur.

VISHINDAS NIHALCHAND, *Rao Bahádur*. Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Sind, Bombay.

VISHNU BALKRISHNA SOHONI, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Poona, Bombay.

VISHNU MORESHWAR BHIDE, *Rao Bahádur*. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on July 16, 1888. *Residence:* Bombay.

VISHNU PANT KESHAO KANTI, *Rai Bahádur*. Has held an important position in the State of Dewás (senior branch), Central India; and received the title as a personal distinction on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Dewás, Central India.

VISHNU RAMCHANDRA ASHTIKAR, *Rao Saheb.* Granted the title, as a personal distinction, on January 2, 1893, for eminent services as Mámlatdár. *Residence:* Bombay.

VISHRAM RAMJI GHOLE, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of his services in the Medical Department. He holds the rank of Assistant-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Army. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

VISHRAM, The Hon. Fazulbhai, *C.I.E.* *See* Fazulbhai.

VISHVANATH JENARDAN KARANDIKAR, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. Is Acting Mámlatdár. *Residence:* Khándesh, Bombay.

VISHWANATH KESHAV JOGALEKAR, *Rao Saheb.* The title was granted on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Dharwár, Bombay.

VISHWANATH P. M. RAO, *C.I.E.* Received the *C.I.E.* on June 3, 1899. Is a Member of the Mysore Council. *Residence:* Mysore.

VISSANJI KHIMJI, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on January 1, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899, for eminent services to the cause of education in Bombay. *Residence:* Bombay.

VITHAL RAO, *Rao Saheb.* The title is hereditary, having been originally conferred by the Mahratta Government of Ságar, and recognized by the British Government. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

VITHALRAO KRISHNAJI VANDEKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on June 22, 1897; and that of Rao Bahádur on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

VITHALRAO PHIRANGOJIRAO (of Chikurde), *Patangrao; b.* in the year 1747 of the *Saka* era, or about 1825 A.D. The Patangrao is in the enjoyment of certain *Deshmukhi Amals*, and is known as the Deshmukh of Chikurde. The title of Patangrao was conferred on one of his ancestors by the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. He has three sons—Ganpat Rao, Nilkanta Rao, and Ananda Rao. The device of a dagger-head is the family seal or signature. *Residence:* Sátára, Bombay.

VOHORA, Thakur Motabawa, *Thakur of.* A ruling chief. Belongs to a Rájput (Muhammadan) family. The State has an area of 2 square miles, and its population consists chiefly of Bhils and Kolis. *Residence:* Vohora, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

VYANKAT RAO, *Rao Saheb; b.* October 23, 1836. The title is hereditary. The Rao Saheb is one of the representatives of the Rao Vináyak Rao, who was Diwán or Prime Minister to the last Mahratta ruler of Ságar. Rao Vináyak Rao came originally from the Deccan, and was appointed a Mámlatdár by the late Mahratta Government. The present Rao Saheb is a *Tahsildár* in the Chhatisgarh division. He has three sons—Raghunath Rao, Madho Rao, Shankar Rao. *Residence:* Ságar, Central Provinces.

WADALI, *Tálukdár of.* *See* Vadáli.

WADERO.—A title.

WADHWAN, Thakur Saheb Balsinghji, *Thákur Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1863. Succeeded to the *gadi* May 20, 1885. Belongs to the great Jhála Rájput family that has given rulers to Dhrángadra and Wankaner, being an offshoot of the latter House. The late Thákur Saheb Dajiráj was born in 1861, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1875 as a minor; and was succeeded in 1885 by the present Chief. The capital, Wadhwán, is a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. The area of the State is 236 square miles; its population is 42,500, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur Saheb maintains a military force of 49 cavalry, 280 infantry, and 5 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Wadhwán, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

WAHID ALI KHAN, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Survey Department, India.

WALA, Thakur Wakhtsinghji Meghrajji, *Thakur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* February 19, 1864. Succeeded to

the *gadi* as a minor August 20, 1875. Belongs to the great Gohel Rájput (Hindu) family, of which the head is His Highness the Mahárájá Thákur Saheb of Bhaunagar—the Wala family being an offshoot of the Bhaunagar House. Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The State, which is tributary to Baroda and Junágarh, has an area of 109 square miles, and a population of 17,019, chiefly Hindus. The Thákur maintains a military force of 26 cavalry, 126 infantry, and 8 guns. *Residence:* Wala, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

WALASNA, *Thákur of.* *See* Valasna.

WALAWANAD, *Rájá of.* *See* Ayiranazhe Kovilagam Ponnu Unni, *Rájá.*

WALI, *Malik of.* *See* Muzaffar Khán.

WALI MUHAMMAD *walad* **GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir; b.* October 1818. Belongs to the Manikani branch of the Tálpur Chiefs of Sind. This branch commences with Mánik Khán, who came to Sind after the conquest of Baluchistán by Nádir Sháh. The title of Mir was originally derived from Nur Muhammad, the head of the Kalhora Government of Sind, and has been recognized as hereditary by the British Government. The Mir has five sons—Muhammad Khán, Hasan Ali, Muhammad Hasan, Yár Muhammad, and Ghulám Sháh. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

WALI MUHAMMAD, *Nawáb; b.* 1834. Belongs to the Loghari clan. The title of Nawáb was bestowed, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his position as a son of the late Mir, Ali Muhammad Khán. *Residence:* Tájpur, Sind.

WALI MUHAMMAD, Maulavi (of Peshâwar), *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Calcutta, Bengal.

WALI MUHAMMAD. Shaikh, Subahdar, *Bahádur.* The title was conferred on October 13, 1895. *Residence:* Hingoli, Deccan.

WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Nábhá, Punjab.

WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Central Provinces.

WALI SAHEB DADAMIAN KAZI, *Khán Saheb.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1895. *Residence:* Sátára, Bombay.

WALIDAD KHAN *walad* **MUHAMMAD HASAN KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

WALIDAD KHAN, Alizai, *Bahádur.* Belongs to an Alizai Pathán family, being the son of Sahebdád Khán. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 he was in the Punjab Police, when he was selected by his relative Ghulám Kásim Khán to command a troop in his levy. He formed part of the force which acted against the rebels under Lieutenant Lind, and shared in all the actions with that officer, who speaks of him in the highest terms for his loyalty and bravery. He was at last disabled by a sword-wound in his right arm, and received a pension, with the title of Bahádur. He is now a Member of the Board of City Magistrates at Dera Ismail Khán. He has a son, Karimdád Khán, born 1873. *Residence:* Dera Ismail Khán, Punjab.

WAMAN NARAYAN BAPAT, *Rao Bahádur.* The title was conferred on June 3, 1893. *Residence:* Amraoti, Berár.

WAMAN RAO MAHADEO KOLHATKAR, *Rao Bahádur.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

WANKANER, Raj Saheb Gangubba, *alias* **Amarsinghji Benisinghji,** *Ráj Saheb of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1879. Succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor June 12, 1881. Belongs to the great Jhála Rájput family that has given ruling Houses to the States of Dhrángadra, Wánkáner, Limri, Wadhwán, and Thán Lakhtar. The late Ráj Saheb was named Benisinghji; he was born in 1842, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861, and died in 1881. The present Ráj Saheb was for some time a minor, and the State was administered, during the minority of the Chief, by a Government *Karbhári.* The area of the State is 414

square miles; its population is 30,491, chiefly Hindus. The Ráj Saheb maintains a military force of 73 cavalry, 312 infantry, and 15 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Residence:* Wánkáner, Káthiáwár, Bombay.

WAO, Rana Chandansingh Umedsingh, *Ráná of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1854. Succeeded to the *gadi* in June 1884. Belongs to the famous family of the Chiefs of the Chauhán Rájputs, claiming descent from Prithvirá̆j, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. This family was originally settled in Sembhor and Nándol, in Márwár or Jodhpur (Rájputána); and after various vicissitudes of fortune, Dedh Rao was driven out of Nándol, and obtained possession of Thárad (*q.v.*), which had been an appanage of the Rájput dynasty of Patan. The seventh in descent from Dedh Rao was the Ráná Punja; and he was killed in battle, and lost the Thárad territory. His son was the Ráná Waza, who built the town of Wao. From him the seventeenth in descent was the late Ráná Umedsingh, who was born in 1848, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1868, and dying in 1884 was succeeded by the present Chief. The State has an area of 380 square miles, and a population of 27,735, chiefly Hindus. The Ráná maintains a military force of 30 cavalry, 20 infantry, and 1 gun. *Residence:* Wao, Pálanpur, Bombay.

WARAGAM, *Thákur of. See* Varágám.

WARAHI, Malik Zorawar Khan Umar Khan, *Málik of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1881. Succeeded to the *gadi* as an infant on September 14, in the same year. Belongs to a Jat (Muhammadan) family; descended from the Málik Isa, who came from Sind and established himself at Warahi about 400 years ago. The late Málik Umar Khán was born in 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* (as principal shareholder in this State) in the same year as an infant. He died in 1881, and was succeeded by the present Málik as principal shareholder in the State. *Residence:* Warahi, Pálanpur, Bombay.

WARNOLIMOTI, *Chief of. See* Varnoli Moti.

WARNOLINANI, *Chief of. See* Varnoli Náni.

WARSANJI KHIMJI, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Bombay.

WARSORA, Thakur Kishorsinghji Motisinghji, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* October 15, 1840. Succeeded to the *gadi* March 4, 1858. Belongs to a Chaura Rájput family, claiming descent from a scion of the Chaura dynasty, by whom Anhilwára Patan was founded in 746 A.D. The Thákur Surajmalji was the founder of the Warsora House, and fourteenth in descent from him was the Thákur Gambhirsinghji. The brother of the latter, the Thákur Motisinghji, was the father of the present Thákur. The Thákur has a son and heir, Kunwar Surajmalji. The State, which is tributary to Baroda, has an area of 56 square miles, and a population of 4051, chiefly Hindus. *Residence:* Warsora, Máhi Kántha, Bombay.

WASAN SEWADA, *Thákur of. See* Vasan Sewada.

WASAN VIRPUR, *Chief of. See* Vasan Virpur.

WASNA, *Thákur of. See* Vasna.

WASUDEV. *See* Vasudev.

WATHADA VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU, *Diwán Bahádur. See* Venkatareddi.

WAZIR.—Generally a prefix.

WAZIR ALI, Mir, *Khán Bahádur. See* Mir.

WAZIR KHAN *walad* **SHAH MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life. *Residence:* Hyderabad, Sind.

WAZIR MIRZA, *Mirza Wala Kadr Nawáb Bahádur; b.* 1837. Is the grandson of the late Malika Zamáni, the favourite Queen of Násir-ud-din Haidar, King of Oudh; being the son of the late Kainwan Jáh, who for a time was recognized as the heir-apparent of Nasir-ud-din. The title is a personal one, or a courtesy title. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

WAZIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, Malik, Kazi, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

WAZIR SHAH MIRZA, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on June 22, 1897. *Residence:* Sai, Gilgit.

WAZIRABAD, *Sardár of. See* Jwála Singh.

WAZIR-UD-DIN, Muhammad, Haji Shaikh, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

WAZIRZADA.—A prefix.

WINTEL SRINIVASA RAO, Arcot, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 2, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

WOMA. *See* Uma.

YADURAO PANDE, Rao, *Rao Bahádur.* The title of Rao was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India. On January 1, 1889, he received the higher title of Rao Bahádur. *Residence:* Bhandara, Central Provinces.

YAKUB ALI KHAN, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, May 17, 1887. *Residence:* Herat.

YALLA SANJIVI NAYUDU, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Madras.

YAR MUHAMMAD KHAN *walad* **WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN,** *Mir.* The title has been continued for life, the Mir being the representative of one of the Mirs or Chiefs of Sind at the time of the annexation. *Residence:* Shikárpur, Sind.

YAR MUHAMMAD KHAN, *C.S.I., Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1890. Created a C.S.I. on May 21, 1898. *Residence:* Jaora, Central India.

YARLAGADDA MALLIKHARJANA PRASADA NAYUDU (Zamindár of Devarakota), *Srimant Rájá.* The present Zamindár has been officially authorized by Government to be addressed by the titles of Srimant Rájá. *Residence:* Kistna, Madras.

YASHWANT SINGH (of Mandhata), *Rao.* Belongs to a Chauhán Rájput family, whose ancestor married the daughter of the Bhil Rájá of Mandhata. The title is hereditary, and was originally conferred in early times by one of the Pathán Kings of Delhi. *Residence:* Mandhata, Nimár, Central Provinces.

YATSANK, Kun Nu, *Sawbwa of.* A ruling chief. The Sawbwa is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 2000 square miles; its population consists chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Yatsank, Shan States, Burma.

YESU GOVIND NAGWEKAR, *Rao Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1892. *Residence:* Ratnagiri, Bombay.

YESWANT BALKRISHNA BARVE, *Rao Saheb.* The title was conferred, in recognition of his services as a Mámlatdár, on June 3, 1899. *Residence:* Bombay.

YIN WEI SHANG, *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1889. It means "Recipient of the Gold Chain of Honour," and is indicated by the letters K.S.M. after the name. *Residence:* Mandalay, Burma.

YUSUF DAVID, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Bombay.

YUSUF KHAN, Mir, *Khán Bahádur.* The Mir received the title of Khán Bahádur on May 26, 1894. *Residence:* Baluchistán.

YUSUF SHARIF, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in recognition of meritorious services rendered in the Survey Department. *Residence:* Survey of India, Calcutta.

YWANGAN, Maung Thu Daw, *Ngwegunhmu of.* A ruling chief. The Ngwegunhmu is Chief of one of the Shan States, Burma. The area of his State is about 100 square miles; its

population consists chiefly of Shans. *Residence:* Ywangan, Shan States, Burma.

ZAFARWAL, *Sardár of. See* Tárá Singh.

ZAHID HUSAIN, Sayyid, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1, 1890. *Residence:* Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

ZAHIR-UD-DIN, Hakim, *Khán Saheb.* Received the title on January 1, 1898. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

ZAHIR-ULLA KHAN (of Peshávar), *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 1, 1894. *Residence:* Rámpur, North-Western Provinces.

ZAIGHAM-UD-DAULA, *Nawáb.* The title is a courtesy title, in recognition of his position as the second son of Nawáb Ali Naki Khán, Prime Minister of the late King of Oudh. *Residence:* Lucknow, Oudh.

ZAIN-UL-ABDIN, Maulavi, *Khán Bahádur.* The Khán Bahádur was for many years a Judge in the North-Western Provinces, and for his good services in that capacity received the title, as a personal distinction, on May 25, 1892. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

ZAIN-UL-ABDIN, Munshi, *Khán Bahádur.* The title was conferred on January 21, 1892. *Residence:* Gházipur, North-Western Provinces.

ZAIN-UL-ABDIN, Sayyid, *Nawáb Bahádur; b.* December 8, 1838. The Nawáb Bahádur received his title, as a personal distinction, on June 5, 1867, in recognition of his position as great-grandson of the Nawáb Názim Mubárak-ud-daulá, the youngest son of the Nawáb Názim Mir Muhammad Jáfar Ali Khán, and also as son-in-law of his late Highness the Nawáb Názim. His grandfather was Mir Abul Kásim, second son of the Nawáb Názim, who received from his father the title of Nawáb Mangli. His father was Safdar Ali, who received a title from the British Government. The Nawáb Bahádur's full title is "Shuja-ul-Mulk Asaf-ud-daulá Nawáb . . . Khán Bahádur Firoz Jang." *Residence:* Murshidabad, Bengal.

ZAKA-ULLA, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama, Khán Bahádur; b.* April 1832. The title of Shams-ul-Ulama was conferred on February 16, 1887, as a personal distinction, for eminence in oriental learning, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty; it entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. The Maulavi's ancestors were for four or five generations tutors and preceptors of the Royal House of Tamerlane at Delhi. He served Government from 1851 to 1887 in the Educational Department. In recognition of his services in the cause of female education the Maulavi received a *khilat* in 1864. He has published several excellent series of scientific works, which have been commended by Government, and is Fellow of Allahabad University. In addition to the title of Shams-ul-Ulama he enjoys the title of Khán Bahádur, conferred also in February 1887. *Residence:* Aligarh, North-Western Provinces.

ZAKIR ALI, Muhammad, *Khán Bahádur. See* Muhammad.

ZALAM SINGH (of Punasa), *Ráná.* The title is hereditary. *Residence:* Nimár, Central Provinces.

ZAMAN KHAN, *Sardár Bahádur.* The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on November 21, 1882, in recognition of his eminent military services. The Sardár Bahádur is Subahdár-Major of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry. *Residence:* Bombay.

ZAMORIN OF CALICUT. *See* Calicut.

ZEB-UN-NISA (of Jahángirabad), *Ráni; b.* October 28, 1855. Succeeded her father, the late Rájá Farzand Ali Khán, April 7, 1881. The title of Rájá was conferred on the latter by the late King of Oudh, Wajid Ali Sháh, and has been recognized as hereditary by the British Government. The estate of Jahángirabad belonged to Rájá Razak Bakhsh, who, dying without male heir, left it to his son-in-law, the late Farzand Ali Khán. Farzand Ali was the darogah in charge of the Sikandra Bágh at Lucknow, and owed his success in life to a fortuitous circumstance about three years before the annexation. King Wajid Ali Sháh, on visiting the garden,

was struck with the appearance of the young man, and presenting him with a *khilat*, directed him to attend at the palace. With such a signal mark of the royal favour Farzand Ali's advancement was rapid, and by the interest of the influential eunuch, Basis-ud-daulá, he eventually obtained a *firmán* designating him the Rájá of Jahángirabad. Farzand Ali Khán was attached to the Court of the late King, and followed him in 1856, after his deposition, to Calcutta, where he remained for some time. He was not prominent during the Mutiny, and early made his submission. In 1860 he was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector within the limits of his estate. Rájá Farzand Ali Khán had no male issue; and his daughter, Ráni Zeb-un-Nisa, has married Sheikh Tasadduk Rasul Khán, who succeeded his father-in-law and uncle as tálukdár, and was created a Rájá (as a personal distinction) on January 2, 1893. *Residence:* Jahángirabad, Nawábganj Parganá, Bara Banki District, Oudh.

ZIA-UD-DIN KHAN, Maulavi, *Khán, Shams-ul-Ulama, Khán Bahádur.* The title of Khán was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 20, 1870, and that of Shams-ul-Ulama, for his eminence in oriental learning, on February 16, 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. The latter honour entitles him to take rank in Darbár immediately after titular Nawábs. On January 1, 1897, the Khán also received the title of Khán Bahádur. He is the grandson of the late Nawáb Shaikh Ghulám Hasan Khán, *Jágirdár* of Basi. In addition to his Arabic scholarship, which is of the very highest order, he is a profound mathematician, and has a considerable knowledge of physical science. He has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He has three sons—Anwar-ud-din Khán, Munáwar-ud-din Khán, and Násar-ud-din Khán. *Residence:* Delhi, Punjab.

ZUHR-UD-DIN AHMAD, Haji, *Khán Bahádur; b.* 1841. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on March 3, 1876, in recognition of his position as son-in-law of the Nawáb Ghausia Begam (*q.v.*). *Residence:* Madras.

ZULFIKAR ALI, Maulavi, *Shams-ul-Ulama.* Received the title, in recognition of his eminence in oriental learning, on January 1, 1896. *Residence:* Bengal.

ZUMKHA, Thákur Ratansang Sahebsang, *Thákur of.* A ruling chief; *b.* 1839. Succeeded July 1, 1893. *Residence:* Zumkha, Rewá Kántha, Bombay.

APPENDIX

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF CEYLON

PREFACE

For the information collected in the following pages regarding the chief personages of Ceylon—which I have endeavoured to arrange on the same lines as those followed in *The Golden Book of India*—I am indebted, in the first place, to the kindness and the public spirit of Mr. John Ferguson, the well-known editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, who has done so much for Ceylon in this as in many other ways; and, in the second place, to Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, whose authority on this subject is almost unrivalled.[1] To the latter, and to the gentlemen who kindly collaborated with him, I owe the *Introduction* to *The Golden Book of Ceylon*, and many of the notices in the body of the work, as well as a general supervision of my labours of compilation. And to the nobles and gentlemen who responded to Mr. Ferguson's appeal, and supplied the details given here, I desire also to tender my best thanks. As this is the first attempt that, as far as I am aware, has ever been made to collect this information, I am conscious that many imperfections will be found; and I shall feel greatly obliged if every one who is interested in the subject will be so good as to send corrections and suggestions for subsequent editions, to the following address:—

Sir ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.,
c/o Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.,
St. Dunstan's House,
Fetter Lane,
London, E.C.

It is my desire to make this work so comprehensive that it shall be to the Ceylonese, *mutatis mutandis*, what Peerages, works on the Landed Gentry, etc., and Biographies of contemporaries of note, are to the English people. Therefore

[1] It is only fair to Mr. Corbet that I should mention that I had no opportunity of consulting him until the work was already in the press; so that it has not been possible for him to make many of the additions I understand he wished to make, nor even, in many cases, to revise the original notices.

the name of every Ceylonese of noble or gentle birth, or at any rate the name of the head of his family, if his claims are such as can be accepted according to either Singhalese, Tamil, or European standards, should appear in future editions. So also it is intended to include the name of every Ceylonese who may occupy any position of importance, or who may have earned any distinctions, as, for example, members of the Legislative Council, heads of Government departments, the leaders in the learned professions, justices of the peace, members of the Ceylon Civil Service, etc., etc.

If the names of any Ceylonese who come within the scope of this work are omitted from future editions, it will not be (barring mistakes) because I have excluded them; it will be simply because neither the persons who bear these names nor their friends have seen fit to avail themselves of the opportunity which it is my privilege to offer them of recording in Ceylon's first Roll of Honour their own or their ancestors' achievements, and so pointing the way to future generations.

INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of this work the nobility and the gentry of Ceylon are regarded as consisting mainly of Singhalese and Tamil chiefs and their descendants, and of the representatives of noble European families (mostly Portuguese and Dutch) long settled in the island, together with such other Ceylonese as have received the honour of knighthood and similar distinctions from Her Majesty the Queen Empress, or other sovereigns in our own time.[1]

Under the Singhalese Kings titles of honour, apart from those held by members of the reigning house, appear to have been of three principal kinds, which may be briefly and tentatively described as follows—

1. *Patabendi*[2] title-names, *i. e.* hereditary titles peculiar to each family, and derived from some distinguished ancestor. These title-names were generally bestowed upon appointment to high office, or in recognition of distinguished service, and were borne by the grantee and his descendants.

2. Titles attached to and denoting a post in the king's service.

3. Titles ascribed to the wife and children and more remote issue of chiefs, and common to all persons of their rank. These titles vary in different parts of the country.

The *Radala péruwa*, *Mudali péruwa*, and other *péruwas* (the nobles, the class of chiefs, the titled class) thus consist of those who can trace their descent from Adigars, Disávas, Mudaliyárs, or other principal chiefs, and they are distinguished from the rest of the people mainly by their *patabendi* title-names.

The practice of bestowing *patabendi* title-names when giving a man high office was adopted by the Portuguese in the Maritime Provinces (1505 to 1656); it was continued by the Dutch (1656 to 1795); and is in full force under the British Government.[3]

The Portuguese appear to have added the hereditary titles of Don, or Dom, and Donna to those already in existence, and this seems to be the only new title of the kind introduced by European rulers.

The value and significance of various titles have in Ceylon, as elsewhere, undergone many modifications in the course of the last few centuries. It would be impossible in the space available for this Introduction to trace their complicated and still obscure evolution, though the study is an interesting one, and much material on the subject exists.

It should, however, be borne in mind that, although many of the ancient official titles have been retained under the British Government, they no longer

[1] It is not intended to include any of the numerous class of people, British and foreign, of good social position who reside in Ceylon, but who have their permanent home elsewhere, and to whom the designation of Ceylonese is not applied.

[2] From *Ranpata*, the gold frontlets worn on state occasions as badges of office or rank. These frontlets became heirlooms in the family.

[3] At the present day the maximum number of title-names that a man may have is fixed. If the grantee has reached the limit, but wishes to take a new title-name, he drops the first of those he previously possessed.

connote the same power and authority that belonged to them in former times. The administrative functions of the holders of these titles are now subordinated to the authority of members of the Civil Service, etc., of whom (unless they are Ceylonese) no account is attempted to be given here. The important modifications effected in the position of the Chiefs and Headmen by the present system, which places a considerable number of Civil Servants, etc., above them in the official scale, must be understood, once for all, as qualifying everything that is said about them in the following pages.

Official titles at the present day, in the Central, Western, and Southern parts of the island, may be divided into two great groups, namely, those of the hill country (the Kandyan ones) and those of the Maritime Provinces. The hereditary titles of the Singhalese (apart from Don, which is peculiar to the Maritime Provinces) are much alike in both; but the titles of the wives and descendants of chiefs differ considerably.

In modern times in the Kandyan kingdom, some of the most important official titles, apart from titles borne by members of the Royal Family, were Adigar[1] (Minister of State, the first Adigar being Prime Minister); Maha Lekam (Chief Secretary); Disava (Governor of a Province); and Rátemahátmaya (Principal Administrative and Judicial Officer of a District). In addition to these principal classes there were many officers of the highest rank attached to the Court. Amongst them were the Gajanáyaka Nilame (the Chief over the Elephants), whose office bore some analogy to that of the "Master of the Horse" in England; the Maha Aramudal Wannaku Nilame (Lord of the Treasury); and the Maha Gabada Nilame and Uda Gabada Nilame (Treasurers, each with distinct duties).

Appointment to these offices would be accompanied by the grant of *patabendi* title-names, unless the recipient already possessed a sufficient number. The principal chiefs and their male descendants, according to the usage of the present day, bear the title of Banda, and their wives are styled Kumarihami, or Walawwe Mahatmayo (the lady of the manor-house), and their daughters Kumarihami, or Menike.

In addition to the administrative hierarchy, the Basnayaka Nilames (lay incumbents of temples) also held high rank and influence. The greatest of these chiefs is the Diwa Nilame, the principal lay officer of the Temple of the Sacred Tooth in Kandy.

In the Maritime Provinces the highest official rank, peculiar to the Singhalese, is that of Maha Mudaliyár (Great or Chief Mudaliyár). Next to him come the Mudaliyárs of the Governor's Gate. The latter title (a personal distinction involving only ceremonial duties) is the English form of the Singhalese title of Maha Wasala Mudiyanse = Mudaliyár of the Great Gate, *i. e.* of the Royal Palace or Household (*cf.* "the Sublime Porte"); and it obviously does not adequately represent the force of the original. There are also Mudaliyárs (not of the Gate) whose rank is likewise a personal distinction not entailing the discharge of any business duties under the Government. There are Mudaliyárs exercising authority in the towns and rural districts, as Mudaliyárs of the Atapattu and of the Kachcheri, and Mudaliyárs of Korales, the last named having much the same jurisdiction as Rátemahátmayas now have in the Kandyan country. There are also Interpreter Mudaliyárs employed in the administrative offices of the Government at the present day, and in the Supreme and District Courts of the island.

A Mudaliyár, like a Kandyan chief, on his creation usually receives one or more *patabendi* title-names, and he may thus either add to the titles which he already enjoys, if any, or become the founder of a *Mudali péruwa* family.

The wife of a Mudaliyár is styled Walawwe Mahatmayo, or Lama-etana, and his sons and daughters bear the title of Hamu.

[1] Adikáran, from *adhi*, over, above, upon, implying superiority in place; and *karana*, the instrument in the sense of executive.

The offices of Maniyakaran,[1] Atikaram,[1] and Wanniya[1] in the Northern and Eastern Provinces are similar to those of Rátemahátmayas and Korale Mudaliyárs. The official and other titles peculiar to these Provinces form a third and separate group.

Presidents of Gansabawas throughout Ceylon are mostly drawn from the landed aristocracy, as the principal chiefs are, and their office is held in esteem, but it does not appear to carry titles with it in the same way. The admirable system of Gansabawas (village councils and tribunals), with their patriarchal jurisdiction and wise administration in communal affairs, is a valuable survival from pre-historic times.

Below the Mudaliyárs of the Gate and the Mudaliyárs, are the Muhandirams of the Gate and the Muhandirams, whose rank is also a personal distinction involving only ceremonial duties. The holders of certain posts under the Government have the rank of Muhandirams *ex officio*.

In addition to these chiefs there are also several classes of Headmen, such as Korala and Udaiyar, Vidána-Arachchi, Arachchi, Kangáni, and Vidáne, discharging responsible and important duties, and they, like the principal chiefs, are largely drawn from the upper classes.

With reference to noble and gentle families of European origin, it is sufficient to recall here that Ribeyro says (*Lee's Translation*, p. 46) that there were several hundred noble Portuguese families settled in Ceylon in his time. Some of the greatest names in Portugal are borne by Portuguese families in Ceylon to this day. The Dutch coats of arms depicted in the *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, and in Mr. F. H. de Vos's paper in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the R. A. S. for 1898, bear eloquent testimony to the nobility of many of the Dutch settlers in the island.

Besides the descendants of Portuguese and Dutch noblemen, there are also amongst the Ceylonese (to mention only a few examples) representatives of Malay Princes exiled to Ceylon by the Dutch; of a French ducal house; of a Swiss family whose nobility has been recognized in Europe for centuries; and, in the female line, of a great German family whose name is famous in history, and who yield to few families on the Continent in point of illustrious ancestry.

Want of materials has made it impossible to include any account of these and other families of the kind in this edition, but it is hoped that with every successive edition there may be a marked improvement in this respect. The existence of the detailed records kept during the Dutch Administration should render the task of the Ceylon genealogist a comparatively easy one.

In the preparation of this Introduction, and in the work done on the notices which follow, unsparing use has been made of the kind advice and collaboration of several friends (and especially Don Martinu de Zilva Wickremasinghe, Don Charles de Silva Batuvantudave, Mr. Louis L. H. Pieris, and Mr. Charles E. H. Corea), to whose erudition and generous help a tribute of appreciation and cordial thanks is due; and reference has frequently been made to Mr. Justice Stark's and the Honble. Mr. de Alwis's papers published in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1853 and 1856–58 respectively; to Davy's *Account of the Interior of Ceylon* (London, 1821); to the *Níti Nighanduva*, by Mr. Le Mesurier and Panabokke Loku Banda; to Ferguson's *Ceylon Directory;* to *Ceylon in 1893*, by Mr. John Ferguson; to Mr. Justice Lawrie's *Gazetteer of the Central Province of Ceylon* (which was made available for the purpose by the courtesy of the Librarian of the Colonial Office); and to other works relating to Ceylon.

[1] Information regarding the titles connected with these and similar offices, and the hereditary title-names and titles in use amongst the Tamils of Ceylon, would be welcomed for insertion in the next edition of this work.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF CEYLON

ABAYASUNDARA, William, *Chevalier; b.* . Is a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. A member of the Municipal Council of Galle. *Residence:* Galle.

ABDUL CARIM, Kasim Levvai Marikar, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate.* Created May 23, 1892. Is a J.P. *Residence:* Galle.

ABDUL HAMID, Sulaiman Lebbe Marikar; *b.* March 15, 1865. Belongs to the Pavalakkodi family of Tangalle district. *Residence:* Hambantota.

ABDUL MADJID EFFENDI, H.L.M. *b.* . Is Consul at Colombo for H.I.M. the Sultan of Turkey. *Residence:* Colombo.

ABDUL RAHIMAN, Mohamado Cassim, *The Hon.; b.* . Has been Muhammadan Member of the Legislative Council since 1889. His father emigrated to Ceylon from Surat. Is of Arabic descent. *Residence:* Colombo.

ABEYESINGHE Wijeyewardene, Nicholas Dias; *b.* January 28, 1858. Belongs to the Abeyesinghe family, formerly of the Kandyan Province, who settled in Galle under the Portuguese Government. Nicholas Dias Abeyesinghe was Maha Mudaliyár in the time of the Dutch Government. His son, Abraham Dias Abeyesinghe, was Guard Mudaliyár of Galle under the British Government. Nicholas Dias Abeyesinghe Wijeyewardene, son of the last-named, was Attapattu Mudaliyár, Galle; and his son is the Rev. Abraham Dias Abeyesinghe Wijeyewardene, Chaplain of All Saints, Colombo, father of the subject of this notice. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court, and Member of the Municipal Council of Galle. *Residence:* Galle.

ABEYEWIKRAMA, Edward Samuel, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* December 30, 1856. Belongs to the Abeyewikrama family of Ahangama in Galle district. *Residence:* Gabadawidiya, Mátara.

ABEYKOON, John, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Alutkuru Korale North.

ABEYRATNA, Don Abraham Perera, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1888. *Residence:* Madampe.

ABEYRATNA, Mahawasala—Karana Liyana Mudiyanselage Don Abraham, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. *Residence:* Kandy.

ABEYSEKARA, Don David Henry Perera, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. *Residence:*

ABEYSEKERE, John Abraham, *Mudaliyár; b.* . Is Mudaliyár of Alutkuru Korale South. *Residence:* Colombo and Ragama.

ABEYSINGHE, John Gerard Gomes, *Basnayaka Mudaliyár.* Appointed May 24, 1890. *Residence:* Grandpass, Colombo.

ABEYSINHA, Frederick Dias, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1887. *Residence:* Galle.

ABHAYAWARDENE, Don Francis de Silva, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 21, 1841. Descended from the de Silva Abhayawardene family of Galle. Is Mudaliyár of Wellabode Pattu. *Residence:* Dickwella.

ALAGAKONE, S.A.; *b.* . Belongs to a well-known family in Jaffna. Is an Advocate. *Residence:* Jaffna.

ALAHAPPERUMA, Manuel de Silva, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1894. *Residence:* Galle.

ALAWATUGODA, Punchi Banda; *b.* . Rátemahátmaya of Walapone. *Residence:* Walapone.

ALI, M.I. Mohammado, is Vice-Consul for Persia. *Residence:* Colombo.

ALLEGAKOON, Rasaiya William, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1890. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

ALUVIHARE Wanisekera Bandare Nayeke Wasela Mudiyanseralahamillage Wawalawwe Tikeri Banda, *Rátemahátmaya;* *b.* September 4, 1854. The Aluvihare family was one of the first of the aristocracy in the Dissavony of Matale. It traces its descent from Wanisekara Mudeli, who is said to have been a descendant of Sri Wickerama Brahmanarala. Is Rátemahátmaya of Matale North. *Residence:* Aluwihara, Matale.

AMERESEKERE, Don Johannis, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* December 25, 1822. His grandfather held office under the Dutch Government. His father, Don Daniel Ameresekere, was Mohandiram of Hewegama Korale. *Residence:* Hanwella.

AMERESEKERE Ekanayaka Kulatilleka, James, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* October 10, 1848. Is a lineal descendant of Arthanayaka, Prime Minister of Rájá Sinha II., King of Kandy, who reigned from 1627 to 1676. Is Mudaliyár of Pitigal Korle, Chilaw district. *Residence:* Nattandiye Wallawwe, Marawila.

AMPALAWANAR, Vayirawanatar, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1895. *Residence:* Jaffna.

ANDARAWEWE, James William Herbert, *President;* *b.* 1848. Belongs to the Narasinghe Mudiyanselage Andarawewe family. Is President of the Village Tribunals of Udahevaheta and Walapone. *Residence:* Kumbalgamuwa.

ANTHONISZ, Peter Daniel, *Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George;* *b.* . M.D. St. Andrews; F.R.C.S. Edinburgh. Was Burgher Member of the Legislative Council from 1886 to 1895. Is a distinguished surgeon and philanthropist. Belongs to a Dutch family long established in Ceylon. *Residence:* Colombo.

APPACUTTY, Sivagurunasher, *Shroff Mudaliyár;* *b.* 1837. Is Shroff Mudaliyár, Batticaloa district. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

ARASARAKONE, Levi Samuel Strong Kulatunka, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Jaffna.

ARUNACHALAM, Ponambalam; *b.* September 14, 1853. M.A. (Cantab). Barrister at Law. Registrar-General. Son of Mudaliyár Arunachalam Ponambalam, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. Is a Civil Servant in Class ii. *Residence:* Colombo.

ASERAPPA, Walter Nicolas Straube; *b.* . The Aserappa family was founded in Ceylon by Thandova Murthia, a merchant and shipowner, who left Madras in 1663 on account of political disturbances, and settled in Ceylon. Members of the family have been Shroff Mudaliyárs of Negombo. Is an Advocate of the Ceylon Bar. *Residence:* Colombo.

ATTYGALLA, Don Louis, *Shroff Mudaliyár;* *b.* July 10, 1848. Belongs to the Attygalla family of Salpiti Korale in the district of Colombo. Holds the office of Shroff Mudaliyár of Ratnapura. *Residence:* Weralupe, Ratnapura.

BAILEY, Benjamin Wenasitamby Selappa, *Interpreter Mudaliyár;* *b.* November 23, 1849. Is one of the Interpreter Mudaliyárs of the Courts at Kalutara. *Residence:* Kalutara.

BANDARANAYEKE, Don Solomon Dias Abeyawikrama Jayatilake Seneviratne Rajakumarun Kadukeralu, *Maha Mudaliyár;* *b.* May 22, 1862. This great chief is the son of the late Mudaliyár Don Christoffel Henricus Dias Bandaranayeke, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate, by his wife Donna Anne Florentina Phillipsz Panditteratne. Is descended on the paternal side from the father of the Mahá Mudaliyár Bandaranayeke, who held office under the Dutch Government in 1767; and on the maternal side from the Mahá Mudaliyár Panditteratne, who held office in 1796. Is a Justice of the Peace for Ceylon, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, and an Adviser of the Government on Native Affairs. *Residences:* Colombo, Veyangodda, Weke, Maligawe, and Malwana.

BANDARANAYEKE, Edwin V. Dias Wijeyawickreme, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* . Son of Maha Mudaliyár Conrard Peter Dias Wijeyawickreme Bandaranayeke. Belongs to the great Bandaranayeke family. *Residences:* Maha Walawwa, Colombo; and Jaela.

BANDARANAYEKE, Harry Willisford Dias Wijeyawickreme, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 14, 1861. The Bandaranayeke family is said to be descended from Rama Chandram, a Bráhman who came to Ceylon from India, and landed at Matotte (Matara). The family property is at Bandarawatte in Alutgama Gampaha. Is Mudaliyár of Siyana Korale West. *Residence:* Alutgama Gampaha.

BATUVANTUDAVE, Don Andris de Silva; *b.* . Son of Don Andris de Silva Batuvantudave, Pandit, an eminent Oriental scholar, who held the post of adviser to the Ceylon Government on questions of Oriental literature, and was the editor of several classical works. His ancestors emigrated from Sitawaka, in the reign of King Mayadunne (in the 16th century), and came to Galle, where they received grants of land from the Portuguese Government, which lands the family still holds. *Residence:* Galle.

BEVEN, Francis; *b.* . Is an Advocate and Justice of the Peace. Was Editor of the *Ceylon Examiner. Residence:* Franklands, Veyangoda.

BIBILE Jayasundara Rajakaruna Navaratna Pandita Attanayaka Bandaranayaka Mudiyanselage William Reginald Banda, *Rátemahátmaya of Welassa; b.* April 23, 1865. Belongs to the great Singhalese family of Bibile, of Welassa in Uva, whose heads have been Rátemahátmayas for several generations. *Residence:* Bibila, Lunugala.

BOGAHALANDE Ranaraja Karunatileka Wijesundara Disanayeka Mudiyanselage Lawrence Bernand Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* November 3, 1852. Belongs to the family of Kandyan Chiefs known as the Ranaraja Karunatileka Wijesundara Disánageka Mudianselage. Is Rátemahátmaya of Katugampola Hatpattu in the North-Western Province. *Residence:* Katugampola, Kurunegala.

BOYAGODA Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage Ihala Walawwe Ukku Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* February 20, 1841. Is grandson of Duganna Nileme, and of Kandipolla Disava. *Residence:* Hiriyala Hat Pattu Kurunegala.

BRITO, Christopher, B.A. Advocate. Belongs to an old family. *Residence:* Dombawinne, Mirigama.

CANAGASAPY, Narasingha Mapana Veragathiepillai (or Narasinka Mappana Verakuttichchediyar Kanakasapai), *Mudaliyár; b.* November 24, 1845. Belongs to an Indian family settled in Jaffna district. *Residence:* Colombo.

CANAPADY PILLAI, Mayilvakana Mudaliyar; *b.* August 12, 1828. Son of Mayilvakana Mudaliyár, District Mudaliyár of the Maritime Pattus of Mulaittivu. Was in the service of Government for forty-three years, now retired. *Residence:* Mulaittivu.

CANDAMBY, Grigoris de Silva Wickramaratna Gunesekara, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* August 2, 1831. Descended from the Candambige family, whose ancestor is said to have migrated from the Kandyan district into Galle. Is Mudaliyár of Guruwa Pattu West, Hambantota district. *Residence:* Tangalla.

CANDAPPAH, Wisuvanader Pille Navaratnam, *Mudaliyár; b.* June 7, 1838. Has been long in the service of the State. *Residence:* Puttalam.

CASIE CHITTY, J. J., B.A., D.C.L. Oxon.; *b.* August 31, 1849. Belongs to a family of considerable note. Is Police Magistrate and Additional District Judge of Matara. Was called to the English Bar 1873. *Residence:* Matara.

CHANDRAWARNAM, Anthony Santiago, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1896. *Residence:* Kandy.

CHERUBIM, Simon Julian, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* March 12, 1854. Is Secretary and Interpreter Mudaliyár of the Courts at Mannár. *Residence:* Mannár.

CHINNAIAH, Venkadachala Cheddiyar, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1895. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

CHINNAPPAH, Hubbel T., *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* February 8, 1862. Belongs to the Vaitianatha Mudaliyár family of Tellipillai, Jaffna. *Residence:* Negombo.

CHITTY, James Morell, *Advocate; b.* . Belongs to an old family. Is a Crown Counsel and Forest Settlement Officer. *Residence:* Colombo.

COOMARASWAMY, Ponambalam; *b.* . Was Tamil Member of the Legislative Council from 1893 to 1898. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court. Son of Mudaliyár Arunachalam Ponambalam, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; and nephew of the Hon. Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy, Knight, M.L.C. Is an Oriental scholar. *Residence:* Colombo.

COREA, Abhayaratna Gunasekara Wikramasundara Wijayasekere, James Edward, *Mudaliyar; b.* 1866. His father was Mudaliyár Johannes Christopher Corea, Mudaliyár of Chilaw, who was son of Mudaliyár Abraham Corea, brother of Mudaliyár Simon Corea. Is Mudaliyár of Chilaw. *Residence:* Chilaw.

COREA, Abhayaratna Gunasekara Wikramasundara Wijayasekere, Henry Richard, *Mudaliyár; b.* November 23, 1839. Descended from the Corea family, a family of repute in the districts of Colombo and Negombo, which traces its descent from Dominicus Corea, who was raised to the rank of a Prince by King Wimala Dharma, and was put to death by the Portuguese in 1601. Is son of Mudaliyár Simon Corea Abhayaratna Gunasekara Wikramasundara Wijayasekere, Mudaliyár of Alutkuru Korale, and a Justice of the Peace. *Residence:* Negombo.

CROWTHER, Ebenezer, *President; b.* November 10, 1844. Descended from Narasinghadesa Mudaliyár, the head of one of the seven original families of Jaffna under the Indian Kings. His son, Illankanarayana Mudaliyár, was Reswadore under the Portuguese Government. His grandson, Viswanátha Pillai, was the Manager of the Siva Temple at Point Pedro; of whom Ebenezer Crowther is a son. He is President of Batticaloa North. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

DAMBAWINNE Rajakaruna Wijeyaratna Wasala Mudiyanselage Henry Edward Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* November 1848. Descended from Dambawinne Disava, of Sabaragamua, an Officer of State under the Kings of Kandy. Is Rátemahátmaya of Udukinda. *Residence:* Dambawinne, Welimada.

DAMBAWINNE Wijeyaratna Rajakaruna Wasala Mudiyanselage Punchi Banda, *Basnayeke Nileme; b.* . Descended from the ancient family of Dambawinne. *Residence:* Welimada.

DAMBAWINNE Wijeyaratna Rajakaruna Wahala Mudiyanselage Loka Banda; *b.* 1820. Belongs to a family of the military order under the Kandyan Kings, indicated by the title of Wijeyaratna Rajákaruna Wahala. Was formerly Rátemahátmaya of Wallawaya. *Residence:* Haldummula.

DANGAMUWE Attanayaka Wahala Pandita Mudiyanselage Wijesinha Banda, *President; b.* August 14, 1857. Is President of Village Tribunals, Udukinda. His grandfather was Dangamuwe Basnayaka Nilame; his father was Dangamuwe Loku Banda, Rátemahátmaya. *Residence:* Udukinda, Uva Province.

DASSENAIKE Abeyaratna Gunawardene, Henricus Lucius, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* June 4, 1840. Belongs to the Dassenaike family, formerly of Kandy. His great-grandfather, Samaradiwakere Wikramasinghe Dassenaike, moved from Kandy to Hapitigam Korale on being made Mudaliyár of the Korale under the Dutch Government about the year 1760. *Residence:* Hapitigam Korale.

DAVID, Rev. Christian; *b.* . Belongs to the well-known Christian David family. Is Incumbent of St. James's Church (Anglican), Kotahena. *Residence:* Kotahena.

DE ALWIS Abesinha Rajakaruna Igalaratna, Igalaratna Waraheneliyanage Don Aron Cornelius, *Mudaliyár; b.* February 2, 1840. Belongs to the Igalaratna (de Alwis) family. Was for many years in the service of the Government. Received the rank of Muhandiram in 1884, and that of Mudaliyár in 1893. *Residence:* Kandy.

DE ALWIS, Theodore; *b.* . Son of the late Hon. Albert de Alwis, Singhalese Member of the Legislative Council for some years. Is a Proctor. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE FONSEKA Warnesuria Wijeyetoonge Samerenayeke, Simon Richard, *Mudaliyár; b.* 1856. Son of Carolis de Fonseka Warnesuria Wijeyetoonge Samerenayeke, Maha Vidahu Muhandiram. Represents, in the female line, the ancient Andradie family. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE FONSEKA Wijeyawardana Abeyakoon, Don John, *Mudaliyár; b.* March 7, 1848. Belongs to the de Fonseka Wijeyewardana Abeyakoon family of the North-West Province. Is Mudaliyár of Morawak Korale. *Residence:* Kotapolla, Morawak Korale.

DEHIGAMA Nawaratna Attapattu Wasala Mudiyanse Ralahamillage Loku Banda, *Basnayeke Nilame; b.* May 12, 1857. Belongs to the Dehigama family, descended from Dehigama Nawaratna Attapattu Wasala Mudiyanse Ralahami. Was elected by a Committee of Chiefs to be Basnayeke Nilame of Lankatilake Dewala. *Residence:* Dehigama Walawwa, Kandy.

DE JONG, Philip J., *Chevalier* (the late). Was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. In the higher ranks of the Civil Service during the Dutch occupation there were several officers of the family of de Jong. The Chevalier's widow resides in Colombo.

DE LA HARPE, Benjamin; *b.* . Belongs to the noble Swiss family of de La Harpe. Is a Justice of the Peace. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE LIVERA Senewiratne, Alfred; *b.* December 31, 1826. Descended from the Senewiratne family, a reputed Kandyan family that settled in the Low Country, and held important offices of trust under the successive Ceylon Governments. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court of the island. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE LIVERA Senewiratne, Henry Johannes, *Mudaliyár; b.* March 15, 1850. Descended from Balthazar de Livera, Mudaliyár of Hewagan Korale in A.D. 1800. Is Mudaliyár of Bentota Walallawiti Korale. *Residence:* Bentota.

DE ROSAIRO, Anthony, *Mudaliyár; b.* June 12, 1840. Descended from the de Rosairo family of Puttalam district. *Residence:* Puttalam.

DE ROSAIRO, Emmanuel Frederick, *Mudaliyár; b.* September 10, 1856. Is district Mudaliyár of Kalpitiya. *Residence:* Kalpitiya.

DE ROSAIRO, John Manuel, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 27, 1873. *Residence:* Puttalam.

DE ROWEL, Warnakulaweerasuriya Jayetileke, Ambrosias, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1888. Is a J.P. *Residence:* Vaikal, Nainamadama.

DE SAMPAYO Abeyeratne Jayetilleke Wikremesinhe, Thomas Edward; *b.* . Belongs to a family of note in the Western Province, several members of which have held rank. Is LL.B. of Cambridge, and was called to the English Bar in 1881. Is a Ceylon Advocate. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE SARAM Wanigasekere Ekanayaka, DE SARAM Wijeyasekere Karoonaratne, and **DE SARAM Wijeyasekere Goonatilakaratne.** A leading family in the Western Province, many members of which have held high office, several have been Maha Mudaliyárs. It is at present honourably represented in the legal and medical professions and in the Civil Service, etc.; *e.g.* **John Henricus** is District Judge of Kandy, **John Frederick** and **Richard Francis** are Justices of the Peace, **Peter** is Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province, and **W. F. H.** is Itinerating Police Magistrate of Negombo and Kalutara.

DE SILVA, Charles, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE SILVA, Joseph, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 29, 1842. Belongs to the Guruwatte family, an ancient family in the Southern Province. Received the rank of Mudaliyár for special services rendered to the Government in the Railway Department. *Residence:* Mount Lavinia.

DE SILVA Seneviratna Jayawardene, Philip Miliano Michael, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* September 12, 1862. Is the son of the late Mudaliyár Charles de Silva, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. The family claims descent from a Chief of Raigam Korale, who migrated to the Colombo district in the time of Raigam Banda, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Portuguese. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE SILVA, Simon, *Mudaliyár; b.* September 17, 1843. Belongs to the Agampody family of Kalutara. Received the rank of Mudaliyár for special services rendered to the Government in the Education Department. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE SILVA Suriyabandara Gunawardena, John Edward, *Muhandiram of the Governor's Gate; b.* August 4, 1853. Belongs to an ancient Suriyabandara family. Is President of Village Tribunals in Alutkuru Korale North in the district of Negombo. *Residence:* Colombo.

DE SILVA Wijetunga, James Alexander; *b.* . Belongs to a well-known De Silva family of Colombo whose members have held office for several generations. *Residence:* Maravila.

DE SOYSA Dharmagoonawardene Wipulajayasuriya Karunaratna Dissanayaka Siri Rajakumaru Wasala, Jeronis William Charles, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* . Eldest son of Charles Henry de Soysa, J. P., of Ceylon, and Lady de Soysa. Mudaliyár de Soysa was educated at Cambridge (M.A. 1897). He is a J. P. *Residence:* Alfred House, Colombo; and Frazer Villa, Kandy.

DE SOYSA Dharmagoonawardene Wipulajayasuriya Karunaratna Dissanayaka, Catherine, *Lady* (*née* **de Silva).** Was elevated to the rank of a Knight's widow by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in recognition of the public benefactions of members of the de Soysa and de Silva families. Is a daughter of the Chevalier Jusey de Silva, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate, a noted philanthropist. Her husband, Charles Henry de Soysa, Esq., J.P., was about to be knighted, when he died, in 1890. He built several churches and colleges and hospitals, and a medical museum, and was a munificent donor to charities both in Ceylon and in England. Lady de Soysa's residences are Alfred House, Colombo, and Frazer Villa, Kandy.

DE VOS, F. H.; *b.* . Belongs to a well-known Dutch family. Is an Advocate, and has acted as District Judge of Galle. *Residence:* Galle.

DE ZYLVA Jayasekara Wijayaratna, Adirian, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* 1828, at Ganegama, Gangaboda Pattu, Southern Province. Has been Mohandiram of Trinkomali Kachcheri, and Chief Mudaliyár of Batticaloa. Belongs to the Adihetti family. *Residence:* Puliantivu, Batticaloa.

DEVENAYAGAMPULLE, Canagaratnepulle William, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 10, 1844. Belongs to the Allegarven Mudaliyár's family, of Batticaloa. *Residence:* Devenayagampulle, Puttalam.

DIAS Wijeyawardene Bandaranayeke, Don William Chapman, *Mudaliyár; b.* . Son of the Rev. Canon Dias. Belongs to the distinguished family described under the name Bandaranayeke. Is Mudaliyár of the Udugaha Pattu. *Residence:* The Canonry, Colombo.

DIAS Wijeyawickreme Bandaranayeke, Felix Reginald; *b.* July 26, 1861. Belongs to the Bandaranayeke family of the Western and Central Provinces of Ceylon. Is M.A. and LL.M. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; F.R.C.I., J.P. Is a Crown Counsel for the island. *Residence:* Colpetty, Colombo.

DIAS Wijeyawickreme Bandaranayeke, Sir Henry, *Knight; b.* August 22, 1822. Belongs to the Bandaranayeke family. Is a son of Mudaliyár Don Jacobus Dias Wijeyawickreme Bandaranayeke, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. Was educated at King's Coll., London; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1847; represented the Singhalese in the Ceylon Legislative Council, 1861–4; was one of the leaders of the "Ceylon League" movement for reform of the Legislative Council, 1865–6. Was formerly a Puisne Justice of the

Supreme Court of Ceylon, and has acted as Chief Justice. Created a Knight Bachelor in 1895. *Residence:* Colombo.

DIDI, H.I.D. Ben Hadji Ali. *Turkish Consul* at Galle; *b.* . *Residence:* Galle.

DISSANAYAKE, Don Andreas Senewiratne, *Mudaliyár; b.* April 4, 1839. Descended from a family of Kandyan origin long settled in the Galle district. In the Dutch "Thombu" or Register, the family is entered in the year 1753 as of the village Kodagoda in Talpe Pattu, in the Galle district; and as descended from Don Paulus Dissanayake, who resided at Kodagoda. Is President of Salpiti Korale. *Residence:* Salpiti Korale.

DODANWELA. This family is an ancient and noble one. Members of it held high office in the time of the Singhalese Kings, and now hold large tracts of land under grants received for public services. George William Banda is Rátemahátmaya of Dambadeni Hatpattu. *Residence:* Kurunegalle.

DOOLE, Baba Tajul, Arifin, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. Is a J. P. *Residence:* Hambantota.

DORAKUMBERA Ekanayaka Wijeyaratna Wikramaratna Dharmakirti Rajakaruna Wasala Mudiyanse Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* August 26, 1864. Belongs to the Dorakumbera family of the Central Province; and is Rátemahátmaya of Mátale East. *Residence:* Dorakumbera Walawwa, Mátale.

DORNHORST, Frederick. *Unofficial Leader of the Ceylon Bar.* Was called to the Bar in 1874. *Residence:* Colombo.

DRIEBERG, James Stewart, *b.* . Is a Member of the Ceylon Civil Service. *Residence:* Colombo.

DULLEWE Nawaratna Wikkramasingha Samarakon Jayatilaka Pandita Mudiyanselage Loku Banda, *Adigar; b.* . The Dullewe family has long been one of the most important in the Central Province. Members of it have held the offices of Adigar, Maha Lekam, Disava, and Diwa Nilame. The present Dullewe Adigar was Disava of Mátale North and East. *Residence:* Mátale.

DUNUWILLE Rajakarunadara Ekanayake Wasala Mudiyanse James Alexander Banda; *b.* March 24, 1850; educated at Cheltenham College, England. His father had a short but brilliant career as an Advocate of the Ceylon Bar. Is descended from the ancient Dunuwille family of Kandyan Chiefs. *Residence:* Tangalla.

DUNUWILLE Rajakarunadara Ekanayaka Seneviratne Wasala Mudiyanse Robert Richard Banda; *b.* January 30, 1856. Belongs to the distinguished family of Dunuwille Rajakarunadara Ekanayaka Seneviratne Wasala Mudiyanse in the Kandy district. *Residence:* Colombo.

DUNUWILLE William Banda; *b.* August 1855. Son of Udanwitta Basnayeke Nilame by the only daughter of Dunuwille Loku Banda, sometime Disawa of Udapalata. Is in the Ceylon Civil Service. *Residence:* Kurunegala.

EDIRIWIRA, Don Mathes, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1887. *Residence:* Galkissa.

EHALIAGODA Dasanayaka Ranasingha Mudiyanseralahamillage Richard Banda, *President; b.* October 5, 1860. Belongs to the Ehaliagoda family, being great-grandson of Ehaliagoda Loku Disawa. Is President of Village Tribunals. *Residence:* Daswatte, Mawanella.

EKANAYAKA, A. de Silva, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1882. *Residence:* Moratuwa.

EKANAYAKA, Paules Alexander Tennekoon, *Mudaliyár; b.* February 16, 1844. Belongs to the Ekanayaka family, formerly of Attygalle in Hewagam Korale, now of Colombo. *Residence:* Colombo.

EKNELIGODA Akrakkruppa Wikramasinha Mahipala Basnayaka Mudiyanseralahamillage Tikiri Banda, *Disava.* Is descended from the distinguished Ekneligoda family. *Residence:* Ratnapura.

ELAPATA Jayatileke Gunaratne Tennakoon Mudiyanseralahamillage Egbert Arthur Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* March 18, 1869. Descended from the Elapáta Mahá Walanida, an ancient Kandyan family. Is Rátemahátmaya of the Paranakuru Korale. *Residence:* Elapáta Walawwa, Ratnapura.

ELIYATAMPI, Sapapati Nakappar Nanapraksa, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1890. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

ELLAWALA Ekanayeke Rajapakse Basnayeka Mudianse William Banda, *The Hon., Rátemahátmaya; b.* September 5, 1835. Belongs to the Ellawala Ekanáyeke Rajapakse Basnayake family of the Ratnapura district. Is a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, which gives him the right to bear the title of Honble. *Residence:* Ratnapura.

ELLAWALA Ekanayeke Rajapakse Basnayeke Mudianse Francis Theodore Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* January 31, 1862. Is the son of Hon. William Ellawala. *Residence:* Batugedera, Ratnapura.

ERAWWAWELA. This is a family of note. An Erawwawela was Adigar in the reign of Rajadhi Raja Sinha, King of Kandy, and was sent by him as an Ambassador to India about 1788.

ETIPOLA. An ancient family of distinction, of whom several members have held the office of Disava.

FERNANDO Weerasooria Abeyewickreme Rajekarunaratne, H. Marcus; *b.* October 21, 1864. M.D., B.Sc. London. Grandson of Mudaliyár Andrew Fernando Weerasooria Abeyewickreme Rajekarunaratne. *Residence:* Colombo.

FERNANDO Wanigasekare Gunawardana, Theodore, *Mudaliyár; b.* September 18, 1837. Belongs to the Sinhalege Fernando family of Panadure, and has held many important offices under the Government. *Residence:* Panadure.

GIRAGAMA. This is a distinguished family. Giragama Ralahami Maha Lekama was Disava of four Korales. The late Giragama Diyawadana Nilame, Rátemahátmaya of Yatinuwara, was a nephew of a Basnayeke Nilame, and grand-nephew of the Disava.

GODEGEDARA, Dionysius Ratnayaka [*alias* Dionis Godage] Kachcheri, *Mudaliyár; b.* November 25, 1855. Belongs to the Godegedare Walawwa family of Badulla district. *Residence:* Anuradhapura.

GOONERATNA, Francis Ernest Jayatileke, *Mohotti Mudaliyár of the Atapattu.* Appointed August 4, 1881. *Residence:* Galle.

GOONERATNA, Leveris Fonseka Abayasekara, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 23, 1882. *Residence:* Matara.

GOONERATNE, Edmund Rowland Jayetilleke, *Mudaliyár of the Gate; b.* . Belongs to a family of high standing in the Southern Province. Is an Oriental scholar of note. Is Honorary Secretary of the Pali Text Society. Is a J.P. *Residence:* Galle.

GOONETILLEKE, Alfred, *Proctor.* Supreme Court; *b.* . Son of Mudaliyár Moses Goonetilleke. Is Attorney-General of Siam. *Residence:* Siam.

GOONETILLEKE. Dr. F. Williams; *b.* . Son of the eminent Oriental Scholar and Linguist, William Goonetilleke, Editor of the *Orientalist.* Is a District Medical Officer. *Residence:* Ratnapura.

GRENIER, Emma, *Lady* (*née* Drieberg). Daughter of John Drieberg, Esq., Proctor of the Supreme Court; and widow of the late Hon. Sir Samuel Grenier, Knight, Attorney-General of Ceylon. *Residence:* Colombo.

GRENIER, Gerard, *b.* November 1, 1844. Belongs to the Grenier de Fonblanque family. Is Registrar of the Supreme Court. *Residence:* Colombo.

GRENIER, Joseph, *the Hon.; b.* . Has acted as District Judge of Colombo and Solicitor-General, and is Commissioner of Assize. Was called to the Ceylon Bar in 1873. Is descended from the French family of Grenier de Fonblanque. *Residence:* Colombo.

GUNARATNA, Dandris de Silva, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate.* Created 1882. *Residence:* Bandaragama.

GUNASEKARA, Bartholomew Devarakkita Sumana, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* 1827. Received the rank of Mudaliyár in recognition of his literary merit, and eminence as an epigraphist. Belongs to the Gunasekara family, descended from Don Daniel Abhayaratna Gunasekara, Arachchi of the Guard. *Residence:* Udahamulla, Western Province.

GUNASEKARA, Bastian Mendis, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1890. *Residence:* Balapitiya, Wellaboda Pattu.

GUNASEKARA, Charles Perera Wiraratna, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* December 19, 1861. Descended from the Gunasekara family of Mátara; his ancestors have been Mudaliyárs and Muhandirams. *Residence:* Hambantota.

GUNATILAKA, A. Robert, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Pasdun Korale.

GUNATILAKA, Charles, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Wellaboda Pattu.

GUNATILAKE, Habaragomuwe Jayasundarakoralalage Don Abraham Charles, *Mudaliyár; b.* November 1, 1849. Is son of the late Mudaliyár Don Abraham Gunatilake; and descended from the Gunatilake family of Panadura in the Western Province. Is President of Village Tribunals of Bentota, and holds other offices in that part of Ceylon. *Residence:* Bentota.

GUNAWARDANA, Abraham, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* July 15, 1859. Descended from the Gunawardana family, members of which have successively held the office of Headman in Hikkaduwa. *Residence:* Kurunegala.

GUNAWARDANA, Abraham Sahabandu, *b.* July 24, 1836. Inspector of Village Tanks, North-Western Province. Is a J.P. *Residence:* Kurunegala.

GUNAWARDANA, Christopher Walter, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* April 17, 1864. Is Interpreter Mudaliyár of the District Court of Badulla. *Residence:* Badulla.

GUNAWARDANA, Don Adrian Amerasekara, *Mudaliyár*. Created May 23, 1882. *Residence:* Mahamodera, Galle.

GUNAWARDANA, John David Perera Abeysekara, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate*. Created 1892. *Residence:* Ranala, Hanwella.

GUNERATNA, George Ernest de Silva, *Mudaliyár; b.* June 26, 1857. Is President of the Gansabáwa, Morawak Korale. *Residence:* Morowaka.

GUNERATNE, David Abraham Abewickreme, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* June 24, 1836. Descended from the Abewickreme Guneratne family. Is Mudaliyár of the Four Gravets of Mátara, and holds other offices. *Residence:* Mátara.

GUNESEKERE, John William, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* January 2, 1842. Is Interpreter Mudaliyár of the District Court of Kalutara. *Residence:* Kalutara.

GUNETILLEKE Jayasundara, James Francis Peiris, *Mudaliyár; b.* March 22, 1855. Claims to be the lineal descendant of the Jayasundara family of Kandyan Chiefs of the ancient "Walandure Walawwa" in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The first settler in the Low Country of Ceylon, about 200 hundred years ago, received a grant of land and office from the Government; the family is known in the Low Country by the name "Sabaragamueralala." *Residence:* Hakmana.

GUNEWARDENE, Don Cornelis Amerisiri, *Mudaliyár; b.* April 13, 1828. Was created Muhandiram for the district of Galle in 1884, and Mudaliyár in 1881. Was Councillor of the Galle Municipality for twenty-one years, from 1866 to 1887. *Residence;* Mahamodera, Galle.

GUNEWARDENE, Edward Gregory; *b.* October 13, 1858. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. Belongs to the Gunewardene family, which is said to have migrated to Galle in early times from the Sabaragamuwa district of the Kandyan Province. *Residence:* Kurunegalle.

HALPE Chandrasekera, E-Lanká Me-Lanká De-Lanká Sri-Lanká. One of the oldest families in the Kurunegala District. The present head of the house is addressed as Disava. *Residence:* Pidume.

HENERAT-BANDA Ilanga Singha Kalukumara Rajakaruna Hurulle, *President; b.* May 6, 1859. The titles of Ilanga Singha Kalukumara Rajakaruna were conferred on an ancestor by a King of Kandy. Is President of Nuwaragampalata, in the North-Central Province. *Residence:* Morakawa, Hurulupalata, North Central Province.

HULUGALLE Semasinha Nawaratna Wanninayaka, *Rátemahátmaya;* *b.* April 11, 1849. Belongs to the Hulugalle family, whose ancestors are stated to have held the title of Wanninâyaka, or Chiefs of the Wanni district, from time immemorial under the Singhalese Kings. Is Rátemahátmaya of the Wanni Hat Pattu. *Residence:* Hulugalla, Nikaweratiya.

IDROOS LEBBE MARIKAR, Usuph Lebbe Marikar, *Kachcheri Mudaliyár;* *b.* May 15, 1838. Belongs to the Tangalle Marikár family. The family property is situated in Hambantota district. *Residence:* Galwala Walawwa, Hambantota.

ILANKAINAYAKER, Perinpanayaka, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Jaffna.

ILLANGAKOON, Don John Henry Jayetilleke Abeyesiriwardene, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* . Represents the great house of Illangakoon, one of the most important families in the Maritime Provinces for the last three centuries. Members of the family were Maha Mudaliyárs as far back as the seventeenth century. *Residence:* Maha Walawwe, Matara.

IRUKANATHA, Arumukam Ilantalaivasinka, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate;* *b.* January 3, 1833. Belongs to the Sinkamappa family in the Jaffna district. Is Maniakar of Valikama West in Jaffna; and has held, and still holds, many offices under the Government. Received the rank of Mudaliyár in 1871; and on May 24, 1889, was promoted to be Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. *Residence:* Batticotta West, Jaffna.

JACOLYN, Emmanuel Benjamin, *Interpreter Mudaliyár;* *b.* July 13, 1856. *Residence:* Avisawella.

JAYASEKARA, Jayalat Tantirige Don Bastian Wikremesinghe, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* May 6, 1833. Descended from an ancient family of the Southern Province, Gamawasam under the Kandyan and Portuguese Governments, Kariyawasam (with the title of Jayalat Tantiri) under the Dutch and British Governments. Was appointed Mudaliyár in 1869. *Residence:* Kandy.

JAYASINGHA, Galboda Liyanage Don Elias de Silva Amarasirri, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* September 29, 1827. Received the rank of Mudaliyár on May 24, 1890. Belongs to the Galboda Liyanage family of Nagoda in Gangaboda Pattu. *Residence:* Nagoda, Mapalagama.

JAYASURIYA, Daniel Fernando Wikramaratne, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* September 28, 1848. Is Mudaliyár of Rayigam Korale. *Residence:* Bandaragama.

JAYAWARDANA, Don Arthur Karunanayake, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* January 1844. Belongs to the Jayawardana Adikaraja family of Galle district. Held many important posts under the Government of Ceylon. *Residence:* Mount Hilary, Galle.

JAYAWARDANA, Don Harry Obeyesekera Karunayaka, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* July 14, 1870. Son of Mudaliyár Don Arthur Karunanayake Jayawardana. Is Mudaliyár of Magam Pattu district. *Residence:* Hambantota.

JAYETILEKE, James Edmund, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* March 30, 1839. Is descended from the Ranimuke Jayetileke family; and his father was a Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. The paternal grandfather of the latter was appointed a Mohandiram of the Guard by the Dutch Governor van Eck on January 11, 1765. Is President of Village Tribunals, Gangeboda Pattu (Galle district); appointed Mudaliyár on May 24, 1887. *Residence:* Baddegama.

JAYETILLEKE, Dr. Richard George, *b.* June 5, 1871. Is a Medical Graduate of Edinburgh; and son of the late Frederick Jayetilleke, District Judge of Kalutara, and grandson of Mudaliyár Cornelius Jayetilleke, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. Is District Medical Officer of Pusselawa. *Residence:* Pusselawa.

JAYEWARDENE, Gabriel Wijeyesinghe, *Mudaliyár;* *b.* April 14, 1856. Is a descendant of Mudaliyár Don Adrien Wijeyesinghe Jayewardene, Mudaliyár of the Guides, who, for his services to the British during the Kandyan wars, was in 1804 granted extensive lands in the Chilaw district. Is Revenue Officer, etc., of Tamankaduwa. *Residence:* Dambool.

JAYEWARDENE, John Vincent Gomis Abeyesinghe, *Interpreter Mudaliyár;*

b. April 6, 1861. Belongs to the Abeyesinghe Jayewardene family. His great-great-grandfather was invested, on April 22, 1812, with the rank of Dadayakkáre Muhandiram, which continued in the family for four generations. His father held the rank of Padikare Muhandiram, and was connected with the Maldivian Embassy till his death in 1893. Is an Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. *Residence:* Colombo.

KAILASA PILLAI, Chittambalam, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* May 16, 1857. Belongs to the Kailasa family of Jaffna. *Residence:* Colombo.

KANAKASAPAI, Venkedachalam Cheddiar, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate.* Created May 23, 1882. *Residence:* Trincomalee.

KANAKASUNTARA, Santiagupillai Tampimuttu Rasakasiya, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:*

KARUNARATNA, Henry Silva P., *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1895. *Residence:* .

KARUNARATNA, James de Silva Wikramanayaka, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 4, 1870. *Residence:* Galle.

KATUGAHA, Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* May 29, 1856. Belongs to the Katugaha family of Udukinda. His father was Korala of Mahápalata in Udukinda; his grandfather was Yatikinda Rátemahátmaya; and his great-grandfather was Udukinda Disawa. Appointed Rátemahátmaya of Wiyaluwa in 1884. *Residence:* Wiyaluwa, Badulla.

KEPPITIPOLA, Monaravila Rajapaksa Wikramasekere Abhayaratna Bandaranayake, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* October 1841. Belongs to a distinguished family which came from Keppitipola in the Four Korales, and settled at Monaravila in Matale North. Members of the family held some of the highest offices under the Singhalese Kings. Tradition says that this family is descended from Brahmagupta, a Sakya Prince, who was sent (with others) to King Devanampiya Jissa (B.C. 307 to 267), by King Dharmasoka of India, with the branch of the great Bo Tree. Is Rátemahátmaya of Matale South. *Residence:* Hulangamua Maha Walawwe, Matale.

KIRTHISINGHE, Kurukula Suriya Joseph Kaitan Fernando, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 22, 1835. Is descended from the Kirthisinghe family, said to have come from Kanjùpuram. *Residence:* Puttalam.

KUMARAIYA, Kumaravelu, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. *Residence:* Jaffna.

KUMARAKULASINGHA, Kanakanayakam Charles Barr, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* February 2, 1862. Belongs to the Kumárakulasingha family of Jaffna. One of his ancestors received the title "Irumarapuntuyya Kumárakulasingha Mudaliyár" from the Dutch Government in 1756, in recognition of his position as a direct descendant of the ancient kings of Jaffna. *Residence:* Dehiwala.

LOOS, Frederick C.; *b.* . A Proctor of the Supreme Court. Has acted as a Member of the Legislative Council. *Residence:* Colombo.

MADUWANWELA. This is an old and distinguished family, the members of which have been chiefs in the Sabaragamuwa province for a considerable period. The present Chief is one of the largest and most influential landed proprietors in the Island. He is Rátemahátmaya of Rakwana. *Residence:* Rakwana.

MAHAGEDARA, Holiyabandaralage Jayasenewi Herat Wasala Mudiyanselage Loku Banda, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 1865. Belongs to the Holiyabandara Jayasenewi Herat Wasala Mudiyanselage family. Is Mudaliyár of Puttalam Pattu. *Residence:* Puttalam.

MAHAWELATENNA, Wikkramasinha Chandrasekara Seneviratna Dasanayaka Mudiyanseralahami Samuel David Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* 18 . Is Rátemahátmaya of Kadawatu and Meda Korales in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. *Residence:* Balangoda.

MAPITIGAMA, Kulatunga Wijekoon Mudiyanse, Edwin Francis Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* December 25, 1841. Descended from the Mapitigama Kulatunga Wijekoon Mudiyanselage family of Kegalla district. Is Rátemahátmaya of Galboda and Kinigoda Korales in Kegalla district. *Residence:* Gondiwela, Mawanella.

MARAMBE, Wirasinha Mudiyanselage Kande Walawwe Punchi Bandara Andrew James, *Ŗátamahátmaya; b.* 1858. Is descended from Wirasinha, a Minister of the King of Kandy, who translated the *Jataka* into Singhalese. *Residence:* Kandy.

MENDIS, Gunasekara Wijayasirivardana, Tirimadurage Abraham, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* June 13, 1860, at Balapitiya, Galle district. Belongs to an ancient family in the Galle district, whose ancestors have frequently been Headmen; his father is Mudaliyár Bastian Mendis Gunasekara Wijayasirivardana. Is author of *Comprehensive Grammar of the Singhalese Language;* editor of the *Kusájátaka Kávya,* a Singhalese classical poem; and also editor of the *Jnánadarsaya,* a monthly Magazine in Singhalese, founded to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty. *Residence:* Colombo.

MENDIS, Karunaratne Abaya Siriwardhana Rajapakse, Nicholas, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* April 13, 1843. Is a descendant of the Kosgoda Deweni family; and was formerly Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. *Residence:* Moratuwa.

MOHAMED USUPH MARIKAR, Idroos Lebbe, Marikar; *b.* January 18, 1870. Belongs to the Tangalle Marikár family. Has acted as Muhandiram. *Residence:* Hambantota.

MOLAMURE, Abeyakun Rajapaksha Dassanayake Wehelleke Mudiyanse Ralahamillage James Christopher Banda, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 7, 1851. Belongs to the Molamure Makandura family, who have been Rátemahátmayas in Atakalan Korale of the Ratnapura district. Is Itinerating Police Magistrate. *Residence:* Molamure Walawwa, Ratnapura.

MOLAMURE, Abeyakun Rajapaksha Dissanayaka Wehelleka Mudiyanselage Alexander Francis Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* May 15, 1858. Belongs to the Molamure Makandura family of Sabaragamuwa. Is Rátemahátmaya of Atakalam Korale. Holds various offices under the Government, and is also Basnáyaka Nilama of Kataragam Temple, Ammuduwa, Atakalam Korale. *Residence:* Makandura Walawwa, Rakwana.

MOLLIGODE, Wijesinghe Danasekara Wijesundara Mudianselage James Robert Banda; *b.* December 23, 1864. Belongs to the Wijesinghe Danasekara Wijesundara Mudianselage family of Molligoda in the district of Kegalla. His father was Molligode Rátemahátmaya, who was the son of Wijaya Wikrama Raju Nilame, an officer of the Household of the last King of Kandy. Is Crown Proctor, and Justice of the Peace for the district of Kegalla. *Residence:* Kegalla.

MOLLIGODE, Wijesinghe Danasekere Wijesundare Mudianselage Henry Augustus Banda; *b.* April 24, 1844. His father was Molligode Wijesinghe Danasekere Wijesundare Mudianse, Rátemahátmaya; whose father was an officer of the Household of the King of Kandy. Was formerly a Proctor of the District Court of Kegalla. *Residence:* Kegalla.

MOONAMALLE, Nathagone Samaradiwakara Wijayasundara Herat Mudiyanselage Richard Bernard Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* September 1854. Descended from the Samaradiwakara Wijayasundara Herat Mudiyanse family of the Walgam Pattu Korale in Kurunegalle district. Is Rátemahátmaya of Demala Hat Pattu. *Residence:* Anamaduwa.

MOONEMALLE, Theodore Barcroft Lewis; *b.* July 19, 1868. Belongs to the Senianughe Chandrasekere Navarake Wanninayaka Basnayake Mudiyanselage family, whose members formerly held office under the Kandyan Kings. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court. *Residence:* Kurunegala.

MORGAN, Richard H., M.A.; *b.* . Son of Sir Richard Morgan, Knight, who was Queen's Advocate and afterwards Chief Justice of Ceylon. Is Registrar of the Diocese of Colombo, and a Justice of the Peace. Was called to the English Bar in 1868. *Residence:* Colombo.

MUHAMMADU, Ossen Saheb, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* September 29, 1859. Belongs to a family settled in Mátara for many generations. Is Interpreter Mudaliyár, Hatton. *Residence:* Hatton.

MUNASINGHA, Cornelius de Silva, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1878. *Residence:* Matale.

MUNASINHA Dissanayake, Charles de Silva Velikele; *b.* January 3, 1864. Belongs to the Munasinha family of Polonnaruwa; a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of Velikele Rátemahátmaya, said to be descended from the Prince Kalinga who brought the Tooth relic to Ceylon. *Residence:* Chilaw.

MUNASINHA Dissanayake, Francis de Silva Velikele; *b.* November 24, 1866. Belongs to the Munasinha family of Polonnaruwa; is a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of Velikele Rátemahátmaya, said to be descended from the Prince Kalinga who brought the Tooth relic to Ceylon. *Residence:* Nattandiye Wallawa, Marawila.

MURUKESAR, Hallock Savaranamuttu, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Jaffna.

MUTTIAH, Chinka Vahu Teva Mutaliyar John Talbot Tampi Raja, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* September 9, 1868. Is descended from a family that came originally from Karaikal in India, and settled in the Jaffna district six generations ago. *Residence:* Colombo.

MUTTUKISTNA. A leading family, whose members have held high office for generations.

NAVARATNAM, Visuwanatar Kantappappillai, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 19, 1891. *Residence:* Puttalam.

NUGAPITIYE, Ekanayaka Marasinha Wasala Mudiyanselage Meddama Banda, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 19, 1860. Belongs to the Ekanayaka Marasinha Wasala Mudiyanselage family of Matale. *Residence:* Nugapitiya, Matale.

NUGAWALA, Rajakaruna Chandrasekere Wasala Mudiyanselage Loku Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* December 1, 1841, at Nugawala in Harispattu, Central Province. Is descended from a Disa Adikaram family who were Chiefs in the time of the Singhalese Kings. Is Rátemahátmaya of Harispattu. *Residence:* Nugawala, Werellagama.

NUGAWALA, Rajakaruna Chandrasekara Wasala Mudiyanselage Medduma Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* May 12, 1842. Belongs to the Nugawala Rajakaruna Chandrasekara Wasale Mudiyanselage family of Nugawala in Harispattu. *Residence* Tumpane, Galagedere.

NUGAWALA, Rajakaruna Chandrasekara Wasala Mudiyanseralahamillage Loku Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* October 20, 1867. Belongs to the Nugawala Rajakaruna Chandrasekara Wasala Mudiyanselage family of Harispattu in Kandy district. Is Rátemahátmaya of Beligal Korale, Kegalla district. *Residence:* Kegalla.

OBEYESEKERE, Don Solomon Christoffel; *b.* February 12, 1859. Has been member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, representing the Low-Country Singhalese. Is the son of Don Bastian Ferdinand Obeyesekere, Mudaliyár of Talpepattu, Galle district, and Donna Cornelia Susannah Dias Bandaranayake, eldest daughter of Mudaliyár Don Solomon Dias Bandaranayake, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate, and J.P. for Ceylon. His paternal ancestors, the Obeyesekere family, have been Chiefs in the Southern Province from the beginning of the present century; and his maternal ancestors, the Bandaranayake family, have been Chiefs in the Western Province from an earlier date. *Residence:* Hill Castle, Colombo.

ONDAATJIE. This important family is descended from a famous physician attached to the Court of Tanjore (Arcot), whose son, also a Court physician, emigrated to Ceylon about the middle of the 17th century. It is distinguished in Ceylon on account of its members, who have held the rank of Mudaliyár, or have been clergymen and doctors and scholars of note. It can, moreover, claim the rare distinction amongst Ceylonese families of having given a prominent figure to European history. Peter Philip Jurgen Quint Ondaatjie, who was born in Ceylon in 1758, took an active part in Dutch politics. He has been described as "the Hampden of Holland, who defended her liberties with his tongue, pen, and sword." At the time of his death in 1818 he was a Member of the High Court of Justice in Netherlands India. His grandson, a Major in the Dutch service, was made a Knight of the Military Order of William Prince of Orange in 1840 in recognition of his services in Sumatra and Surabaya.

ORR, C. Proctor. Belongs to a well-known family. *Residence:* Kalutara.

PALIPANA, Rajakaruna Anande Pandita Wasala Nisi Mudiyanselage Philip Bartholomew Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* February 2, 1850. His father was Palipana Walawwe Loku Banda, the son of Palipana Disawe of Uda Palate, grandson of Palipana Disawa of Seven Korales, who was the son of the Palipana Disawa of Uva. This distinguished Kandyan family has long held high office. *Residence:* Kurunegala.

PANABOKKE, Samastawikrama Karunatilaka Abeyawardhana Bhuvenasékara Jayasundara Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda. Formerly a *Rátamahátmaya; b.* 1848. The house of Panabokke has long held a distinguished position in the Central Province. The Bandaramahátmaya who is the subject of this notice was Kandyan Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon for five years. He is now in the Civil Service. *Residence:* Elpitiye Walawwe, Gampola.

PANDITARATNA, Charles Philip Rodrigo; *b.* September 24, 1872. Belongs to the Rodrigo family of Mátara and Tangalle. *Residence:* Giruwaye Walawwe, Mátara.

PANDITASEKERA, Philip de Silva, *Mudaliyár; b.* . Is Mudaliyár of Salpiti Korale. *Residence:* Kesbewa.

PANDITATILAKA, D. E. W. Abeyratna Siriwardhana, *Mudaliyár. Residence:*

PARARAJASINGA, Arumukam Appavupillai, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 8, 1848. Claims to be descended from Paranirupasinga, the only son of the last King of Jaffna by his second Queen. His great-grandfather, Pararajasinga, was Mudaliyár of Nellore. *Residence:* Chandilippay, Jaffna.

PEIRIS, James Henry, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Colombo.

PEIRIS, Lokukankanange James Lewis, *Interpreter Muhandiram; b.* April 19, 1857. Is Interpreter Muhandiram of the Police Court, Kalutara. *Residence:* Kalutara.

PERERA, Henry D., *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1890. *Residence:* Colombo.

PERERA, John Louis Haramanis, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1886. *Residence:* Messenger Street, Colombo.

PERERA, Samarasinha Gunasekara Siriwardana, Don Joseph Martinus, *Mudaliyár; b.* November 23, 1829. Is descended from Don Lewis Perera Samarasinha Gunasekara Siriwardana, who was appointed Mudaliyár of Hewagam Korale on October 30, 1773. *Residence:* Kegalla.

PERERA, Senanayake Wijeratne Jayatilleke, Wahalatantrige Don Edward Francis; *b.* January 15, 1848. Claims descent from the Wahala Tantrienhe (or Chief of the household) of Don Juan Dharmapala, King of Ceylon, about the year 1550 A.D. One of his ancestors, Don Jeronimus Perera, was appointed Mudaliyár of Pasdum Korale in 1757 A.D.; his son, Don Carolus Perera, was appointed Mudaliyár of Salpiti Korale by the Dutch Government in 1795, and re-appointed by the British Government under Sir Frederick North in 1799. *Residence:* Colombo.

PERERA, Wijayagunawardana Seneviratna, Henry Aloysius, *Mudaliyár; b.* July 17, 1855. Descended from a family of Kandyan origin, whose ancestors were Mace-bearers (*Palhiyawadana*) to the Kings of Kandy. Is Mudaliyár of Colombo, of the northern division of Salpiti Korale, and of Ambatelempahala. *Residence:* Colombo.

PERERA, Wijayagunawardana Seneviratna, Philip, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 27, 1851. Descended from a family of Kandyan origin, whose ancestors were Mace-bearers to the Kings of Kandy. Is Mudaliyár of Sálpiti Korale. *Residence:* The Walawwa, Kesbewa.

PERERA, Wijewikrama Senewiratna, Joseph David Conrad, *Mudaliyár; b.* January, 23, 1849. The family of Perera Wijewikrama Senewiratna have been Mudaliyárs through many generations. Is Mudaliyár of Wellaboda Pattu. *Residence:* Hikkaduwa.

PERERA, Wijiawikrama Seneviratne, William Robert Henry, *Mudaliyár; b.* March 1, 1851. Is a descendant of Senewiratne Mudianse. Is Mudaliyár

of Gangaboda Pattu, Four Batgams and Angamgams in Mátara district, Southern Province. *Residence:* Gangaboda Pattu, Mátara.

PERUMAL, Xavier Rodrigo Muniarem, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. *Residence:*

PHILIPPUPILLAI, Chinnacheddikulam Udayar, *Mudaliyár; b.* August 25, 1852. Is District Mudaliyár. *Residence:* Sinnaichcheddikulam, Vavuniya.

PIERIS, Romanis, *Mudaliyár.* Created February 7, 1878. *Residence:* Panadure.

PIERIS, Samarasingha Sriwardhana, Paul Edward; *b.* February 16, 1874. Is a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple. Belongs to the Sriwardhana family, originally of Diraniyagala in the Three Korales. *Residence:* Colombo.

POHATH, Kehelpannala Angammana Divakara Lankadhikara Senanayaka Ginikanda Ilangakkon Senewiratne Pohath Wasala Mudianselage James, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* March 5, 1836. Received the honorary rank of Muhandiram in 1868, and *ex-officio* Mudaliyár in 1892. Claims to be descended on the paternal side from the Angammana Ilangakkon family, whose great ancestor, Upatissa, was Prime Minister of King Wijayo, and Regent in 505 B.C.; and on the maternal side from Divakara Brahmin, of whom the tradition is that he came to Ceylon from India after the war of Ráma and Rávana, and settled at Kehelpannala in Paranakuru Korale. *Residence:* Kehelpannala, Gampola.

POHATH, Angamana Diwakara Ilangakkon Ginikanda Lankadhikara Senanayaka Senewiratna, Wasala Mudiyanselage James Ebenezer, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* May 13, 1864. Claims to be descended from the Angamana Ilangakkon family, an ancestor of whom settled at Kehelpannala some centuries ago. The title of Ilangakkon is said to have been conferred on a member of the Angamana family by King Parakrama Bahu V. of Kandy. *Residence:* Anuradhapura.

PONNAIYA PILLAI, Nalatambiya Pillai, *Maniakar; b.* May 1844. Is Chief Headman of the Division of Punakari. *Residence:* Punakari, Jaffna.

PRINS, Francis A. Belongs to the distinguished Prins family Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court and a Justice of the Peace. *Residence:* Matalé.

PULLENAYAGAM, Solomon Swartz, *b.* . Son of Mudaliyár S. Pullenayagam. Belongs to the well-known Pullenayagam family of Colombo, Chilaw and Puttalam. *Residence:* Puttalam.

PUVIMANASINGHA, John Joseph, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* September 3, 1867, at Jaffna. The Puvimanasingha family is descended from Don Diego Vas Puvirajesingha, Mudaliyár, who came to Ceylon from Southern India in the Portuguese Army. *Residence:* Jaffna.

PUVIRAYESINGHE, Michael Joseph, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* January 23, 1853. Is the son of Mudaliyár Manuel Tamby St. John Puvirayesinghe, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; and belongs to the Puvirayesinghe family of Jaffna. *Residence:* Jaffna.

PUWARASINGHA, Arumukam, Appawupillai, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1887. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

RAJAKARUNA, K., *President; b.* 1846. Is President of Village Tribunals in Kalagam Palate. *Residence:* Maradankadawela, North Central Province.

RAJAPAKSA, Aydrick de Souza, *Muhandiram; b.* December 16, 1841. Is descended from the Rajapaksa family, whose ancestor, Medibe Clementi de Souza Rajapaksa, was a Mudaliyár in 1614 in the Galle district. *Residence:* Kalutara.

RAJAPAKSA, Don Johanes Bartholomews, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 14, 1829. His grandfather was a Maha Vidhan Muhandiram. Was created Maha Vidhan Muhandiram in 1859, and Mudaliyár in 1870. *Residence:* Mátara, Southern Province.

RAJAPAKSA, John de Silva, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 27, 1878. *Residence:* Negombo.

RAJAPAKSE, Tudor Dederick Nathaniel de Abrew Wijeyagoonaratne, *Mudaliyár of the Gate; b.* , 1868. Is the only son of Mudaliyár Sampson de Abrew Wijeyagoonaratne Rajapakse, Mudaliyár of the Gate, J. P. for Ceylon, a distinguished philanthropist; and represents the ancient family of de Mirando Seneviratne as well as the house of Rajapakse, both of which were of importance so far back as the 17th century. *Residence:* Carlo Walawwa, Colombo; and Rajapakse Walawwa, Welitotta.

RALAPANAWE, Kadugat Bandara Disanayaka Tikiri Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* December 29, 1865. Belongs to the Ralapanawe family of Anuradhapura district, descended from Maha Eriyawe Kadugat Bandara Mudiyanse of Maha Eriyawa in the North-Western Province. Is Rátemahátmaya of Vavuniya, and holds other offices under the Government. *Residence:* Vavuniya, Northern Province.

RAMANATHAN, Ponambalam, *Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; b.* April 16, 1851. Son of Mudaliyár Arunachalam Ponambalam, Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate. Belongs to a distinguished family which, since the establishment of the Legislative Council of Ceylon in 1831, has almost without exception furnished all the representatives of the Tamils in that Council. Was a Member of the Legislative Council from 1879 to 1892, when he was appointed Solicitor-General of Ceylon. *Residence:* Colombo.

RAMBUKPOTA, Senewiratna Mudiyanselage Kuda Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* March 18, 1859. Descended from the Rambukpota family in Badulla, whose records at Rambukpota are said to include grants from the ancient Singhalese Kings extending over a period of 500 years. Is Rátemahátmaya of Uda Hewaheta. *Residence:* Uda Hewaheta, Maturata.

RAMBUKWELLE, Herat Ekanayaka Wijeratna Wasala Mudiyanseralahamillage Loku Banda, *President; b.* April 1848. Belongs to the Rambukwelle family, one of whose ancestors was Disawa of Wellassa. Is President of Village Tribunals in Harispattu Pata Dumbara. *Residence:* Rambukwella, Wattegama.

RANASINHA, William P.; *b.* . Oriental scholar: Editor of a Singhalese newspaper. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court. *Residence:* Colombo.

RASANAYAGAM, Chellappa, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* October 22, 1870. Descended from the last King of Jaffna, the family title being "Irumaruvuntuyya." *Residence:* Matale.

RATNAWIBHUSANA, Don Johannis, *Mudaliyár; b.* June 25, 1830. Received the rank of Muhandiram on May 29, 1869; and that of Mudaliyár on June 5, 1872. Belongs to the Ratnawibhusana family of Minuwangode in the Galle district. *Residence:* Dodandeniye, Matale.

RATWATTA, Abeyekoon Wasala Mudiyanselage Dingiri Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* January 15, 1854. Descended from the Ratwatta family, an ancient family of note in the district of Matale. *Residence:* Kalagampalate.

RATWATTE Wijayawardana Senawiratne Pandita Abayakon Bandaranayaka Wahala Mudalivarumlage Abeyaratna Ratwatte, *Basnayake Nilame; b.* May 13, 1844. Is great-grandson of the famous Megastenna Adigár, Prime Minister of the King of Kandy, who was sent as an ambassador to Madras in the year 1796; grandson of Ratwatte Adigár, and son of Paranagama Rátemahátmaya, of Matale. This Chief was elected by a Council of Kandyan Chiefs to be Basnayake Nilame of the Maha Dewala of Kandy. *Residence:* Kandy.

RATWATTE, Wijayawardana Senawiratne Pandita Abayakon Bandaranayaka Mudiyanse Senawiratne, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* May 1846. Belongs to the Ratwatte family, descended from Megastenna Adigár and Ratwatte Adigar (see above). Was elected, by a Committee of Kandyan Chiefs, Diyawadana Nilame of the Dalada Maligawa (lay Chief of the famous Temple of the Sacred Tooth, Kandy); and is also Rátemahátmaya of Pata Dumbura. *Residence:* Kandy.

ROCKWOOD, W. G., *The Hon.; b.* March 13, 1843. M.D. Madras, M.R.C.S. England, M.R.C.P. London. Has been Tamil Member of the Legislative Council since March 1898. *Residence:* Colombo.

SABAPATHY, Mappanar, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* 1857, at Puloli in Point Pedro district. *Residence:* Nallur, Jaffna.

SAMARAKKODY, Wijewikreme Tillekaratna, Louis Charles de Fonseka, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* March 3, 1840. Is a lineal descendant of Samarakody Adigár, Prime Minister of Kirtisri Rájá Singha, King of Kandy. The rank of Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate was conferred on him when he received the titles of Wijewikreme Tillekaratna. Is President of Alutkuru Korale South. *Residence:* Heneratgoda.

SAMARAKONE, Bastian Philipsz, *Mudaliyár; b.* September 16, 1838. Is Mudaliyár of Pitigal Korale North; and holds various other responsible offices under the Government of Ceylon. *Residence:* Chilaw.

SAMARASINGHA, Martin John Perera, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. *Residence:* Kandy.

SANDIRASEKARA, Silamper, *Mudaliyár; b.* September 14, 1838. Counts several Mudaliyárs amongst his ancestors. Is District Mudaliyár of Panankamam. *Residence:* Panankamam.

SANTHIRASAGARER, Murugar, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 29, 1847. Belongs to the Santhirasagarer family of Malpattu Vavonia. *Residence:* Nedunkerny, Malpattu Vavonia.

SARAVANAMUJTU, S., *Mudaliyár.* *Residence:* Jaffna.

SARAVANAMUJTU, Dr. V. R., M.D. *Residence:* Mutwal, Colombo.

SARAVANAMUTTU MUDALIYAR, Santra Sakara, *Maniyakar; b.* January 8, 1847. Is Maniyakar of Tenmoradchi. *Residence:* Tenmoradchi.

SEENY MOHAMMED, Ahamed Lebbe Marikar Seeny, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 4, 1819. Claims descent from the Khalifa Abu Bakr. Was Interpreter Mudaliyár of the District Court of Galle. *Residence:* Galle.

SENAVIRATNA, James Perera, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1889. *Residence:* Colombo.

SENEVIRATNA, Abraham Robert, *Mudaliyár; b.* November 27, 1840. Is descended from the Budha Korale Mahatmaya family, said to be of Kandyan origin. *Residence:* Galle.

SENEVIRATNA, Alexander de Alwis, *The Hon.* Has been Low-country Singhalese Member of the Legislative Council since 1888. Is an advocate of the Ceylon Bar, Member of the Municipal Council of Colombo, Chairman of the Ceylon National Association. Belongs to a family of good standing. *Residence:* Colombo.

SENEVIRATNE, Frederic William de Silva, *Mudaliyár; b.* June 24, 1861. Is descended from De Silva Seneviratne Epa, (Adipáda) of Colombo. *Residence:* Kitulampitiya, Galle.

SENEVIRATNE, Hidellikoralage Abram J. de Alwis, *President; b.* April 14, 1852. Is President of Village Tribunals, Giruwa Pattu West. *Residence:* Kahawatta, Tangalle.

SENEVIRATNE, Mudiyanselage Madduma Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* July 20, 1853. Is descended from Seneviratne Mudiyanse Adigar. Is Rátemahátmaya of Yatikinda. *Residence:* Rambukpota Walawwa, Badulla.

SENEVIRATNE, Solomon, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* . Is Mudaliyár of the Atapattu and Kachcheri Mudaliyár of Colombo. *Residence:* Colombo.

SENEWIRATNA, Don James Caulfield Herat, *Shroff Mudaliyár; b.* Belongs to one of the oldest families in the Chilaw district, whose members were for several generations in succession Mudaliyárs of Madampe under the Singhalese Monarchs and under the Dutch. Descended from Tanivella Bahu Raja, Sub-King of Madampe. The family held all the lands at Madampe, but they were confiscated by the British Government in 1804, when the then Mudaliyár and his retainers were outlawed because they had sided against the British in the war with Kandy. The order of outlawry was subsequently recalled, and the Mudaliyár's son, Don Barend Herat Senewiratna, was appointed Mudaliyár of Madampe. *Residence:* Kegalla.

SIDEMPARANATHAN, Mailvakanam, *President; b.* August 14, 1840. Belongs to the Navaratna family of Navally Jaffna. *Residence:* Tellipillai, Jaffna.

SINASIDAMPARAM, Vaitialinga Mudaliyar, *Maniyakar; b.* April 13, 1858. Is son of M. Suppiramaniar, and grandson of S. Vaitialinga, both of whom were Maniyakars of Vadamiratchy West, Jaffna. Is now the Maniyakar of that Division. *Residence:* Vadamiratchy West, Jaffna.

SINNAPPAH, Visuvanather, *Maniyakar; b.* November 4, 1834. Is Maniyakar of Valihamam North. *Residence:* Tellipillai, Jaffna.

SINNAYAH, C. Murukeser; *b.* June 1, 1854. Belongs to the Nakarattu family of Indian descent (Madura) settled at Uyarapulam in Jaffna, where they have long held office. *Residence:* Uyarapulam, Jaffna.

SIRIWARDANA, Don Joseph Wijeysinghe Wickramagunaratna, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 26, 1876. *Residence:* Kandy.

SIRIWARDENE, Julius Ernest Pieris Wikkramasinha, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate.* Created 1880. *Residence:* Ranala, Hanwella.

SIRIWARDHANA, Dionysius Theodore Amarasingha, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1897. *Residence:* Colombo.

SOMANADA, Ezekiel, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate, Chief Mudaliyár of the Eastern Province; b.* April 11, 1832. Is the head of the Somanada Mudaliyár family of Batticaloa, and the recognized Chief of the Native Community of the Eastern Province. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

TALDENA, Samarakon Jayasundera Guneratne Mudiyanselage Benjamin Banda; *b.* December 26, 1836. Belongs to the Taldena family of Uva, said to be descended from Prince Chandragupta, one of those who brought the branch of the sacred Bo Tree from India to Ceylon. A Prince of this family married the Princess Swarnamati, a sister of Rájá Sinha I., King of Kandy; his son was Taldena Banda, and his grandson Taldena was Adigár and Disawa of Uva. The records of this distinguished family are singularly complete, and bring the descent down, through a long line of high office-holders, to Taldena Banda, Rátemahátmaya of Viyaluwa, father of the subject of the present notice. Was Rátemahátmaya of Yatikinda for twenty years. *Residence:* Badulla.

TALDENA, Samarakon Jayasundera Guneratne Mudiyanselage Charles Banda; *b.* July 11, 1866. Is son of Taldena Samarakon Jayasundera Guneratne Mudiyanselage Benjamin Banda, under whose name will be found some account of the ancient family of Taldena of Uva. *Residence:* Badulla.

TALDENA, Samarakon Jayasundera Guneratne Mudiyanselage Frederick Banda; *b.* February 27, 1868. Belongs to the Taldena Samarakon Jayasundera Guneratne Mudiyanselage family of Taldena in Uva, which claims an ancient and distinguished ancestry. Is Proctor of the District Court of Badulla. *Residence:* Badulla.

TAMPAIYA, Kumara Udaiyar, *Mudaliyár; b.* November 12, 1862. Descended from Kumarasekara Mudaliyár, District Mudaliyár of Maritime Pattus under the old Dutch Government. His son was also a District Mudaliyár; as is his great-grandson, the subject of this notice, at the present time. *Residence:* Mallaitivu.

TAMPOO, T. Magan, J.P. Is Government Proctor of Jaffna. *Residence:* Jaffna.

TENNEKOON, Kandegedere Wijesundere Gunaratne Herat Mudiyanselage Samuel Thomas Banda, *President; b.* June 30, 1843. Belongs to the Tennekoon family. Is President of Village Tribunals. *Residence:* Kandulowa, Kurunegala.

THURAISWAMI, Sapapathi, *Maniyakar; b.* March 2, 1863. Belongs to the Chantirasekara Mappana family of Udupiddi, Jaffna. Is Maniyakar of Valligamam East. *Residence:* Copay, Jaffna.

TILLAIYAMPALAM, Arumukam, *Mudaliyár.* Created June 21, 1897. *Residence:* Colombo.

TILLEKERATNE Dissanaike, Francis William, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 14, 1860. Is a son of Dionysius William Tillekeratne Dissanaike, Mudaliyár of Gangaboda Pattu (brother of Andreas Petrus Tillekeratne Dissanaike), descended from the Tillekeratne family of Mátara. Members of this family have always held high office, since the time of their ancestor Wikeliya Ponse Appuhami, who was Sub-Disava of Meda Korale in 1664. Is Mudaliyár of Hinidun Pattu. *Residenee:* Hiniduma.

TILLEKERATNE Dissanaike, Richard Balthazar, *Mudaliyár; b.* April 29, 1855. Is a son of Andreas Petrus Tillekeratne Dissanaike, Mudaliyár of Wellaboda Pattu, descended from the Tillekeratne family of Mátara. Members of this family have always held high office, since the time of their ancestor Wikeliya Ponse Appuhami, who was Sub-Disava of Meda Korale in 1664. Is Muduliyár of Talpe Pattu. *Residence:* Unawatuna, Talpe Pattu, Galle.

TILLEKERATNE, William David Constantine Samaradiwakara Abayagunasekara, *Interpreter Mudaliyár; b.* December 20, 1850. Belongs to a Tillekeratne family, whose ancestors have held important offices of State under the Dutch Government, and subsequently under the British Government. *Residence:* Tillekeratne Walawwa, Ratnapura.

TIRUVALINGAM, Hallock; *b.* . Belongs to the Hallock Saravanamuttu family. Editor of several Law Digests. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court. *Residence:* Sorna Villa, Colombo.

TOUSSAINT, P. J. G.; *b.* . Descended from a French family which emigrated from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became of note under the Dutch Government. Is Crown Proctor of Batticaloa. *Residence:* Batticaloa.

VALLIPURAM, Comaravelo, *Atikaram; b.* November 19, 1847. Belongs to a family settled in Mannár and Jaffna. Is Atikaram of Mannár Island. *Residence:* Mannár, Ceylon.

VAN DER STRAATEN, Dr. J. L., M.D. Belongs to a well-known family. Is Principal of Ceylon Medical College and a Colonial Surgeon. *Residence:* Colombo.

VAN DORT, Dr. W. G., M.D.C.M. Belongs to a Dutch family, which was ennobled in recognition of services rendered in the struggle of the United Provinces to throw off the Spanish yoke. *Residence:* Colombo.

VAN LANGENBERG, James, *The Hon. Chevalier* (the late). Was Burgher Member of the Legislative Council for ten years, and a leader of the Ceylon Bar. Was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. The Chevalier's widow resides in Colombo.

VENASITAMBY Vannia Singa, Kantheppy, *Mudaliyár; b.* August 29, 1842. Received the title of Vannia Singa when he was appointed District Mudaliyár of Mulliavally. *Residence:* Mulliavally.

VETTIVELU, Kumaravelu, *Atikaram; b.* July 10, 1845. Belongs to the Kumaravelu family, settled in the Jaffna district. Is Atikaram of Mantai. *Residence:* Chettakulam, Mantai.

VRASPILLAI, Visentipillai, *Atikaram; b.* May 24, 1850. Belongs to a family settled in the Jaffna district. Is Atikaram of Musali. *Residence:* Musali.

WEERAKOON, Weerakoon Adikarange George Edward Senanayaka Seneviratne, *President; b.* January 14, 1852. Descended from Weerakoon Adikarama. Is President of Village Tribunals in Weligama Korale, Mátara. *Residence:* Weligama, Mátara.

WEERESEKERE Abeyeratna, Don Peter Albert, *Mudaliyár; b.* January 31, 1856. Descended from the Weeresekere (or Wirasekara) family of the Kandyan districts. *Residence:* Kelaniya, Colombo.

WEERESINGHE Jayewardene Seneweratne, Don Johannes Allohender, *Mudaliyár; b.* February 2, 1819. Received the title of Jayewardene Seneweratne from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson. *Residence:* Colombo.

WELAGEDARA Daiyanwela Navaratne Yapamudiyanselage Punchi Banda, *Rátemahátmaya; b.* May 12, 1849. Belongs to the Welagedara family whose ancestors held office under the Kings of Kandy. Is Rátemahátmaya of Kotmale. *Residence:* Maswela, Ramboda.

WENDT, Henry Lorenz. *The Hon.; b.* . Descended from a family in Prussian Pomerania. Has been Burgher Member of the Legislative Council since 1895. Is an Advocate of the Ceylon Bar. Has acted as Solicitor-General of Ceylon. *Residence:* Colombo.

WICKRAMARATNA, J. A., *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1879. *Residence:* Mátara.

WICKRAMASEKERA, Richard de Alwis, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 24, 1890. *Residence:* Ratnapura.

WICKREMASINGHE, Nanayakarawasam Bamunuwatte Appuhamilage Don Martinu de Zilva; *b.* . Belongs to a family in Galle who have owned their lands and have held office for many generations. Has been Assistant Librarian of the Colombo Museum and Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon. Is well known as an Oriental scholar, and holds the post of Epigraphist to the Ceylon Government. *Residence:* London.

WIJENARAYANA, Don Solomon de Silva, *Mudaliyár.* Created May 23, 1883. *Residence:* Galle.

WIJENAYAKE, Don Henry, *Mudaliyár; b.* June 27, 1845. Received the honorary rank of Muhandiram on May 25, 1885; and on June 19, 1891, was created a Mudaliyár. Is descended from the Mahanagage Wijenayake family. *Residence:* Kandy.

WIJESINHA, Louis Corneille, *Mudaliyár; b.* . Is an Oriental scholar. Translator and Editor of the *Mahavansa*, one of the principal histories of Ceylon. *Residence:* Dehiwela.

WIJETUNGE, Henry Edward De Cabral; *b.* May 12, 1858. Descended from the de Cabral family of Colombo. Is a Proctor of the Supreme Court. *Residence:* Negombo.

WIKKRAMATILAKA, James Arthur de Silva Wijayasinha, *Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate; b.* October 12, 1851. Descended from the Wikkramatilaka family of Mátara district; also, on the mother's side, from the Wijayasinha family. Is President of Siyane Korale West, Western Province. *Residence:* Dalugama, Kelaniya.

WIKRAMARATNA, Charles Alexander de Zilva Rajakaruna, *Mudaliyár; b.* May 25, 1860. Is Mudaliyár of Gangaboda Pattu. *Residence:* Baddegama.

WIMALASURENDRA, Don Juan Devapura, *Maha Vidana Mudaliyár; b.* November 17, 1842. Descended from the Wimalasurendra family, who were Jewellers to the Kings of Kandy. *Residence:* Colombo.

WIRASEKARA, Sandrick, *Muhandiram; b.* February 27, 1852, at Galvehera in Kosgode, Southern Province. His great-grandfather was Dines Wirasekara, Arachchi. *Residence:* Ambalangoda, Ceylon.

WIRESINGHA, James Alfred, *Muhandiram; b.* April 5, 1859. Holds an appointment under the Government of Ceylon in Kalutara. *Residence:* Kalutara.

YATAWARA. This family is an old one, members of which held high office under the Singhalese Kings. Two representatives of the family are now Rátemahátmayas.

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